

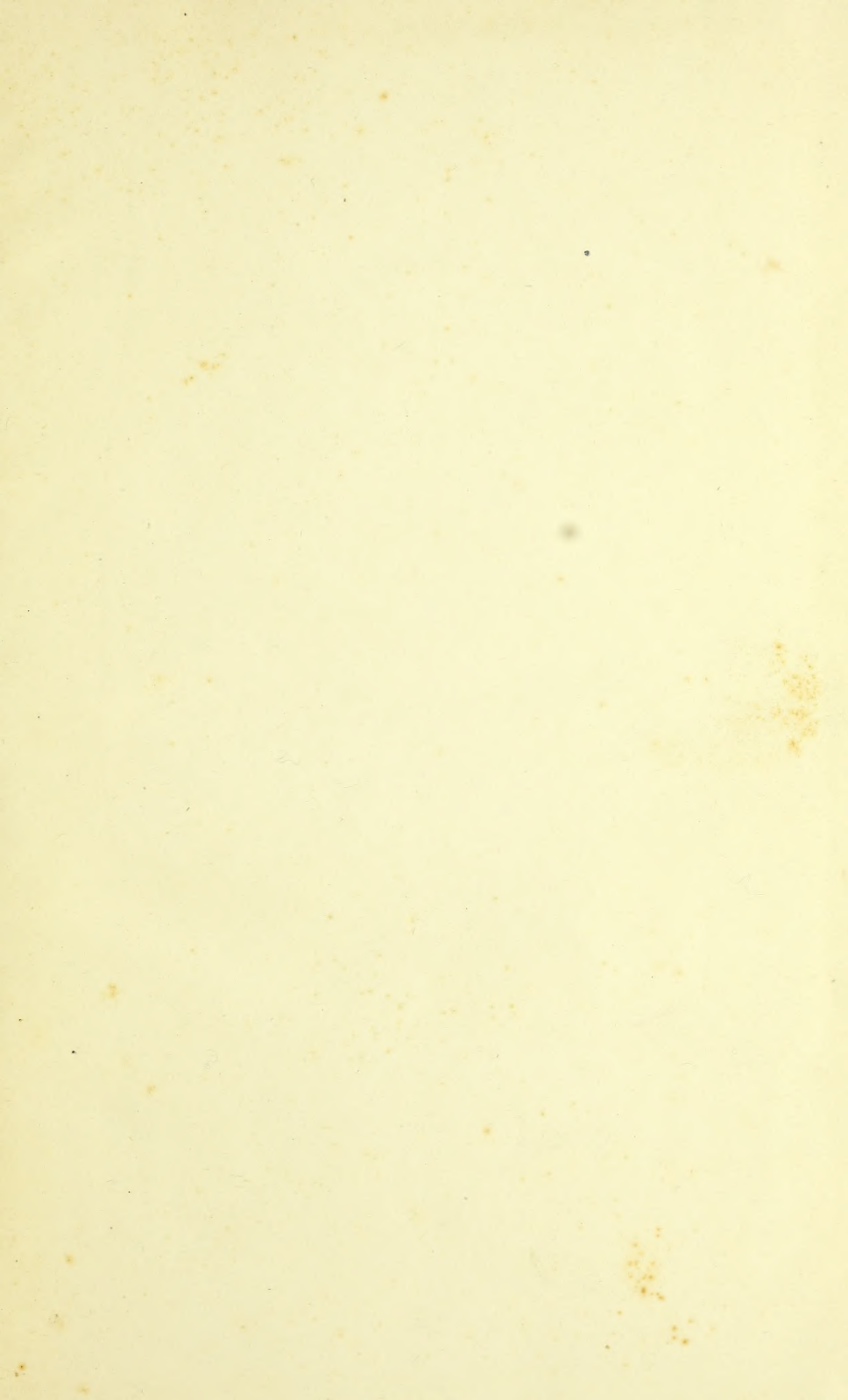
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# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

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REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

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WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1901.



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## REPORT.

OF THE

### COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., August 31, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

This report embraces tabulated statements showing the business done in the district land offices, 117 in number, with reports from the surveyors-general, numbering 19, giving particulars of operations in their respective districts during the fiscal year, and also a showing of business transacted by the various divisions of this Bureau and with it the history of the field service in depredations, surveys, and forestry work.

When in my last annual report I called attention to the remarkable showing made in the tabulated statements of work done in this office—of lands disposed of and cash received for that year—and which far exceeded the record for many years preceding, I confidently believed a maximum had been reached. The cash receipts were then \$4,379,758, an increase of \$1,309,621 over the previous year (1899), and an increase of \$2,101,763 over that of the year 1898. The land disposals, it was shown, were 13,453,887 acres for that year (1900), as against 9,182,413 acres for the previous year (1899), or an increase exceeding 4,000,000 acres. Of homestead entries, 8,478,409 acres were shown in that report, as against 6,177,587 acres for the year before.

#### INCREASED FINAL HOMESTEADS.

The present report for the fiscal year just closed (1901) greatly surpasses the exhibit above recapitulated. There were 9,488 more final homestead entries made during the past year, which covered 1,180,528

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more acres than for any one year since the passage of the homestead act (May 20, 1862), almost forty years ago; or nearly one-fourth as many final entries of homesteads and acres as in the entire nineteen years following that law.

#### INCREASED ORIGINAL HOMESTEADS.

The record of original homestead entries made by settlers on the public domain the past year is almost as great a surprise. These entries numbered 68,648 and covered 9,497,275 acres, an increase over the great year before of 7,378 entries, and of 1,018,866 acres.

#### TOTAL HOMESTEADS.

The original homestead entries, final homestead entries, and commuted homestead entries made during the last fiscal year aggregated 111,390 entries in all, and embraced 15,455,057.46 acres for actual bona fide homes to American settlers.

#### TOTAL LAND DISPOSALS.

The amount of land disposed of during the last year was 15,562,796.30 acres, an increase of 2,108,908.34 as compared with the aggregate of disposals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, viz, 13,453,887.96 acres.<sup>1</sup>

#### TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS.

The cash receipts are equally astonishing, as they amount to nearly five millions of dollars (\$4,972,160), surpassing the high-water mark of the former year by \$592,402.69, and exceeding the total cash receipts of this office for the fiscal year 1897 by \$2,884,229. The total cash receipts for that year being \$2,087,931.

No single year within the past ten years has witnessed so large a sum received on disposals of public lands as during that just closed.

#### CASH FROM DEPREDACTIONS.

Attention is especially invited to the cash receipts arising from depredations upon public lands, compromises, fines, etc., which for the past year aggregated \$261,573.84, as against \$236,035.25 for the previous year, or an increase of \$25,538.59, thus indicating increased vigilance on the part of the special agency force.

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<sup>1</sup> These figures do not include final entries the area of which has been reported in previous years as original entries.



## A CASH SURPLUS OF \$3,158,441.67.

Subtracting from the total cash receipts of the fiscal year the amount expended and contracted for in maintenance of the entire land and forest administration, there remains a net surplus in the Treasury from this source of \$3,158,441.67.

## SWAMP LANDS.

Special efforts are exerted by this office to finally close up the swamp-land claims which still remain of the different States, and which for many years have been a source of great contention. The Department has been occasioned unceasing trouble and expense in adjusting the numerous doubtful claims which have been filed for recognition. Last year 215,963.86 acres were patented as against 98,097.36 the year before, being an increase of 117,866.50 acres. These were swamp lands in place. Swamp indemnity claims rejected last year embraced 192,900 acres as against 96,320 acres rejected the year previous, or an increase of rejected claims covering 96,580 acres.

## LAND SURVEYS.

An excellent showing is also made in the increased acceptances of surveys of the public domain. In the past year these embraced 8,810,837 acres as against 7,567,282 acres the previous year, or an increase of about 16 per cent.

## LAND PATENTS.

When proof is completed on an application for public land, whether it be mineral, agricultural, timber land, or a selection on the part of a State, or a corporation upon some grant, the demand is insistent that patent issue that title may be confirmed early in the claimant. Therefore strenuous efforts have been made to expedite the issuance of patents, and accordingly there were issued the past year 47,408 patents, as against 34,344 the previous year—an increase of 13,064.

In this connection it will also be interesting to note that in patents on railroad selections under grants by Congress there were 2,470,804.55 acres patented the past year, as against 1,277,572.68 acres the year previous, being an increase of 1,193,231.97 acres; and of wagon-road selections there were patented last year 165,547.18 acres, as against 61,501.52 acres of the previous year, an increase of 104,045.66 acres. On the other hand, there were 94,535.13 acres of railroad selections canceled during the year, as against 38,230.04 acres the year prior, and there were received selections covering 3,285,676.14 acres, as against selections for 1,871,814.74 received the previous year.

## STATE SELECTIONS.

There were certified to the several States and Territories during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, lists of lands selected by them and approved by the Secretary of the Interior to the amount of 1,243,519.92 acres, showing an increase during the last fiscal year of 471,310.47 acres.

## DECISIONS IN CONTEST CASES.

In the year just passed there were rendered 4,934 decisions in contest cases, appealed and unappealed, as against 3,347 for the previous year, an increase of 1,587 decisions.

## MINERAL ENTRIES.

In mineral and coal entries approved there has been a satisfactory increase.

The mineral and mill-site patents issued during the year, 1,388 in number, embrace 2,772 mineral and mill-site claims and an area of 50,852.46 acres, an increase in area of 8,459.93 acres, although the number of patents was less by 27 than the number last year. Thirty-five more coal patents were issued than for the preceding year, an increase of over 60 per cent, while the area embraced therein was 12,060.87 acres, against an area of 9,149.16 acres for the previous fiscal year.

## RAILROAD LANDS.

The railroad lands division disposed of 2,272 entries during the year, as against 1,112 the year before, leaving pending July 1, 1901, 953 entries undisposed of, as against 2,403 pending July 1, 1900.

In docket cases, in the same division, there were entered 1,170 decisions, as against 463 the year before, a gain of 707.

## INCREASED CORRESPONDENCE.

In almost as great a proportion has other business of the General Land Office kept in advance of the preceding prosperous year. The communications received aggregated 232,240 as against 191,254 for the year before, or an increase of 40,986; while the decisions and letters written numbered 173,412 as against 148,433 for the previous year, or an increase of 24,979.

## ARREARAGE REDUCED.

A satisfactory showing is made in the reduction of arrearage of work in the larger divisions. The work is nearer up to date than it was one year ago.

## ACREAGE OF PUBLIC DOMAIN.

As will be seen elsewhere in this report, the acreage of the public domain is accounted for as follows:

	Acres.
Unappropriated and unreserved .....	914, 096, 974
Reserved .....	147, 356, 902
Appropriated .....	748, 085, 964
Total acreage.....	1, 809, 539, 840

This includes Alaska and excludes the recent insular possessions.

## THE CLERICAL AND FIELD FORCE.

I think it may be asserted with confidence that in the public-land States and Territories no class of business with the general government comes so close to the great mass of the people as that which relates to the public-lands administration, except, perhaps, the postal service. It is therefore expected that all those performing duties under the direction of this office should be most constantly under the public surveillance, and in cases of dereliction that there should follow a quick and earnest protest.

The number of such officials in office and field and who contributed in greater or lesser degree to the work recited in this report aggregates 1,602, and most of them are distributed over the far distant and widely separated regions of the west, including Alaska. I must not omit to note also that this increased work has been accomplished without any additional clerical force. If, therefore, no special mention were made herein of this laborious and conscientious body of men and women, an injustice would be done each one. I accordingly commend them in the strongest terms possible. The instances during the past year wherein charges were preferred for misconduct, I am glad to report, were rare.

Punctuality in attendance, studiousness in service, and uprightness in every duty imposed characterized the conduct of the office corps. The same deserving words are likewise extended to the large number of officials employed in surveyors-general and local land offices of the country, and to those in the field, whether upon the remote forest reserves, upon the public surveys, or as special agents investigating violations of the land laws. To the intelligent and industrious efforts of all these people is the public service indebted for the increased showing made in the public-lands administration during the past fiscal year.

## DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The following is a statement of the acreage disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

## CASH SALES.

	Acrea.
Private entries .....	18, 244. 64
Public auction .....	65, 597. 94
Preemption entries .....	11, 905. 82
Timber and stone entries .....	396, 445. 61
Mineral-land entries .....	67, 036. 43
Desert-land entries (original) .....	686, 382. 56
Excess on homestead and other entries .....	20, 051. 01
Coal-land entries .....	10, 955. 91
Supplemental payments .....	80. 80
Act March 3, 1887 .....	12, 354. 51
Town sites .....	338. 13
Abandoned military reservations .....	881. 22
Soldiers' additional entries .....	170. 95
Excesses on Chippewa homesteads .....	77. 59
Cash payments on homestead entries .....	8, 512. 72
Town lots .....	4. 07
Sold under special acts .....	2, 629. 03
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1, 301, 668. 94</b>

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Acrea.
Homestead entries (original) .....	9, 479, 275. 05
Entries with—	
Military-bounty land warrants .....	675. 96
Agricultural-college scrip .....	320. 00
Private land scrip .....	440. 00
Valentine scrip .....	80. 00
Sioux half-breed scrip .....	1, 922. 43
Chippewa scrip, Red Lake and Pembina .....	319. 94
Chippewa half-breed scrip .....	160. 00
State selections .....	1, 432, 462. 28
Railroad selections .....	2, 833, 329. 68
Wagon-road selections .....	153, 671. 14
Indian allotments .....	10, 808. 37
Small holdings .....	973. 15
Donation act .....	138. 65
Swamp lands patented .....	215, 963. 86
Swamp land indemnity lands patented .....	3, 239. 83
	<b>14, 151, 780. 34</b>
<b>Total area of public land entries and selections</b> .....	<b>15, 453, 449. 28</b>



## INDIAN LANDS.

	Acres.	Acres.
Cherokee .....	184. 88	
Klamath Indian reserve .....	2, 023. 22	
Southern Ute .....	7, 009. 98	
Ute .....	31, 401. 85	
Osage trust and diminished reserve .....	10, 178. 34	
Chippewa and Munsee .....	1, 356. 22	
Chippewa .....	38, 094. 89	
Sioux .....	1, 317. 94	
Flathead .....	2, 245. 09	
Otoe and Missouriia .....	11, 469. 62	
Ponca .....	17. 90	
Omaha .....	2, 674. 25	
Colville Indian reserve .....	1, 257. 58	
Uintah and White River reserve .....	115. 26	
		109, 347. 02
Grand total .....		15, 562, 796. 30

## RECAPITULATION.

Area sold for cash .....	1, 301, 668. 94
Area miscellaneous entries .....	14, 151, 780. 34
Area Indian lands .....	109, 347. 02
Aggregate .....	15, 562, 796. 30

Showing an increase of 2,108,908.34 acres as compared with the aggregate of disposals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

The foregoing statement does not include the following entries, the areas of which have been previously reported in the original entries of the respective classes:

	Acres.
Private entry (cash substitution) .....	160. 00
Preemption entry (cash substitution) .....	160. 00
Final desert-land entries .....	152, 160. 34
Commuted homestead, section 2301, Revised Statutes .....	629, 002. 32
Commuted homesteads under sundry other acts .....	87, 659. 33
Timber-culture entries under act March 3, 1891 .....	1, 649. 01
Act March 3, 1887 .....	1, 198. 57
Abandoned military reservations .....	320. 00
Act August 6, 1854 .....	80. 00
Cash substitution .....	159. 92
Lake Traverse lands .....	54. 65
Act August 23, 1894 .....	80. 00
Cash payment on final homestead .....	6. 93
Final homestead entries .....	5, 241, 120. 76
Final timber-culture entries .....	395, 488. 84
Military bounty land warrants .....	3, 944. 35
Agricultural college scrip .....	160. 00
Private land scrip .....	1, 138. 42
Commuted homesteads—Indian lands .....	21, 072. 39
Final desert-land entries—Indian lands .....	4, 250. 85
Total .....	6, 539, 866. 68

The filings and fees thereon are stated in the annexed table:

	Number.	Fees.
Preemption .....	498	\$1,412
Homestead .....	475	1,053
Coal .....	1,654	4,884
Town site .....	1	3
Reservoir .....	2,251	5,844
Mineral applications.....	2,038	20,380
Timber and stone applications .....	3,075	30,750
	9,992	64,326
Mineral adverse claims .....	352	3,520
Total.....	10,344	67,846

### Miscellaneous fees as follows:

To reducing testimony to writing, cancellation fees, etc ..... \$95,474.51

### CASH RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the cash receipts of the office from various sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

Sales of land at private entry.....	\$24,061.51
Sales of land at public auction.....	92,863.35
Sales of land by preemption entry .....	15,496.32
Sales of timber and stone land.....	992,144.93
Sales of mineral land .....	271,321.47
Sales of desert land (original) .....	171,556.05
For final desert land.....	152,819.99
For commuted homesteads (sec. 2301, R. S.).....	820,782.16
For commuted homesteads under sundry other acts.....	117,948.50
For excesses on homesteads and other entries .....	27,861.53
For timber-culture entries commuted under act March 3, 1891 .....	2,061.26
Sales of coal land.....	207,933.00
For supplemental payments.....	121.54
Under act March 3, 1887.....	24,421.76
Sales of town sites.....	802.01
Sales of abandoned military reservations .....	2,583.43
For competitive bids.....	164.00
Sales of land under special acts.....	3,132.54
Soldiers' additional final entries .....	641.06
Excesses on Chippewa homesteads .....	96.94
Cash substitution.....	199.90
For Lake Traverse lands .....	136.63
Interest payments on commuted homesteads .....	3,766.17
Cash payments on homestead entries .....	32,777.68
Cash payment on final homestead .....	12.13
Under act August 23, 1894.....	100.00
Sales of town lots.....	737.00
Total.....	\$2,966,542.86

## FEES AND COMMISSIONS.

For homestead entries, original and final.....	\$1, 108, 000. 14
For timber-culture entries (final).....	10, 364. 00
For entries with—	
Military bounty land warrants .....	116. 00
Agricultural college scrip .....	8. 00
Private land scrip .....	1. 00
Valentine scrip.....	2. 00
For commuted homesteads (Ponca lands).....	146. 00
For final commissions on Indian lands .....	43. 29
For Sioux final cash entries .....	150. 35
For State selections.....	17, 444. 00
For railroad selections .....	39, 366. 00
For wagon-road selections.....	1, 928. 00
For lands entered under the donation act .....	5. 00
For preemption, coal, reservoir, and other filings .....	64, 326. 00
For mineral adverse claims.....	3, 520. 00
For cancellation notices.....	2, 734. 00
For reducing testimony to writing .....	92, 740. 51
	<hr/> \$1, 340, 894. 29
Total receipts from disposal of public land .....	4, 307, 437. 15
Total receipts from disposal of Indian land.....	585, 661. 27
Total receipts from depredations on public land .....	36, 471. 83
Total receipts from sales of timber under acts March 3, 1891, and June 4, 1897 .....	25, 305. 95
Total receipts from sales of Government property (old office furniture, etc.) .....	597. 78
Total receipts for furnishing copies of records and plats .....	16, 686. 81
Grand total .....	<hr/> \$4, 972, 160. 79

The total cash receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were \$4,379,758.10, showing an increase in receipts for the year ended June 30, 1901, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, of \$592,402.69.

The total expenses of district land offices, for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, incidental expenses, and expenses of depositing public moneys, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 were \$773,617.99, an increase of \$46,036.01, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

*Number and class of final and original entries and selections made during the fiscal year compared with the year*

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash receipts.	
			Sales.	Fees and commissions.
FINAL ENTRIES.				
Private .....	265	{ 160	\$24,061.51	
Public auction .....	1,478	{ 18,244.64		
Precemption .....	81	{ 65,597.94	92,863.35	
Timber and stone .....	3,031	{ 160	15,496.32	
Mineral .....	1,891	{ 11,905.82		
Desert land .....	911	396,445.61	992,144.93	
Commuted homesteads (sec. 2301, Rev. Stat.) .....	4,538	67,036.43	271,321.47	
Commuted homesteads (act June 15, 1880) .....		152,160.34	152,819.99	
Timber culture, commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891 .....	12	629,002.32	820,782.16	
Excesses on homesteads and other entries .....	5,239	1,649.01	2,061.26	
Coal lands .....	84	20,128.60	27,958.47	
Town sites .....	6	10,955.91	207,933.00	
Supplemental payments .....	5	338.13	802.01	
Abandoned military reservations .....	14	80.80	121.54	
Competitive bids .....		1,201.22	2,583.43	
Town lots .....	25		164.00	
Cash substitution .....	1	4.07	737.00	
Commuted homesteads under special acts .....	636	159.92	199.90	
Cash for final homesteads .....	4	87,659.33	117,948.50	
Ceded Indian lands .....	66	177.88	653.19	
Cash payments on scrip locations .....		8,567.37	32,914.31	
Under sundry acts .....	155	16,342.11	27,654.30	
Church site .....				
Homestead .....	37,568	5 241,120.76		\$163,788.31
Timber culture .....	2,591	395,488.84		10,364.00
Military bounty land warrants .....	33	4,620.31		116.00
Scrip locations under the several acts .....	34	4,540.79		11.00
Indian allotments .....	90	10,808.37		
Small holdings .....	40	973.15		
Commissions on final and commuted homesteads .....				339.64
Swamp land and swamp indemnity land .....		219,203.69		
Donation claims .....	1	138.65		5.00
Interest payments .....			3,766.17	
Fees erroneously collected .....				
Indian lands .....	58,799	7,364,872.01	2,794,986.81	174,623.95
	1,220	{ 25,323.24	585,661.27	
		{ 109,347.02		
Total .....	60,019	7,499,542.27	3,380,648.08	174,623.95
ORIGINAL ENTRIES.				
Desert land .....	3,957	686,382.56	171,556.05	
Homestead .....	68,648	9,497,275.05		944,211.83
Timber culture .....				
Total .....	72,605	10,183,657.61	171,556.05	944,211.83
RAILROAD, STATE, AND WAGON-ROAD SELECTIONS.				
Railroad .....	19,683	2,833,329.68		39,366.00
State under the several acts .....	8,720	1,432,462.28		17,444.00
Wagon-road .....	964	153,671.14		1,928.00
Total .....	29,367	4,419,463.10		58,738.00
FILING AND MISCELLANEOUS FEES.				
Filing fees and mineral adverse claims .....	10,344			67,846.00
Fees for reducing testimony to writing, etc. ....				95,474.51
Total .....	10,344			163,320.51
RECAPITULATION BY TOTALS.				
Final entries .....	60,019	7,499,542.27	3,380,648.08	174,623.95
Original entries .....	72,605	10,183,657.61	171,556.05	944,211.83
Railroad, State, and wagon-road selections .....	29,367	4,419,463.10		58,738.00
Filing and miscellaneous fees .....	10,344			163,320.51
Total .....	172,335	22,102,662.98	3,552,204.13	1,340,894.29
Deduct totals of decrease .....				
Net total of increase .....				

Entries originated and completed within the year embrace 959,675.59 acres; entries originating in acres; total acreage of final entries 7,499,542.27; net increase in number of final entries, 12,641; increase 1,114,452.65.



ended June 30, 1901; also the amount of cash for same, and increase or decrease as ended June 30, 1900.

Increase as compared with 1900.				Decrease as compared with 1900.			
Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.
893	34,094.32	\$38,699.54		568	65,581.23	\$81,501.99	
646	96,426.55	242,099.34		39	4,293.40	5,152.59	
273	11,410.17	61,047.14		1			
1,778	13,708.14	14,365.33		1			
	254,189.46	323,267.11		10	160	186.00	
963	6,031.31	7,896.75			995.68	1,244.71	
2					446	2,405.70	
	20.16			7	482.27	785.15	
				1		156.65	
	1.27	34.00		139	7,153.62	32,471.77	
	119.92	99.90		3		251.00	
				615	89,933.46	242,231.86	
		18,070.42		1,650	248,165.37	268,998.03	
				54	4,921.98		
				2	99.45	124.31	
				131	49,344.87	31,013.03	
				1	2.00	2.50	
12,282	1,763,308.05		\$46,296.13	1,004	153,292.84		\$4,016.00
5	1,231.95		24.00	32	3,489.82		
			8.00	15	525.74		
				36	1,888.26		428.65
	119,930.70			3	410.06		20.00
		3,766.17					4.00
16,842	2,300,472.00	709,345.70	46,328.13	4,312	631,186.05	666,525.29	4,468.65
107	72,247.17	345,891.88					
16,949	2,372,719.17	1,055,237.58	46,328.13	4,312	631,186.05	666,525.29	4,468.65
478	96,226.82	23,990.62					
7,378	1,018,865.83		112,588.50	4	640.00		56.00
7,856	1,115,092.65	23,990.62	112,588.50	4	640.00		56.00
7,481	901,189.91		14,959.00	1,529	190,253.98		3,051.00
603	96,487.51		1,206.00	1,529	190,253.98		3,051.00
8,084	997,677.42		16,165.00				
			6,391.00	1,207			
			9,887.28				
			16,278.28	1,207			
16,949	2,372,719.17	1,055,237.58	46,328.13	4,312	631,186.05	666,525.29	4,468.65
7,856	1,115,092.65	23,990.62	112,588.50	4	640.00		56.00
8,084	997,677.42		16,165.00	1,529	190,253.98		3,051.00
			16,278.28	1,207			
32,889	4,485,489.24	1,079,228.20	191,359.91	7,052	822,080.03	666,525.29	7,575.65
7,052	822,080.03	666,525.29	7,575.65				
25,837	3,663,409.21	412,702.91	183,784.26				

former years and heretofore so reported, but completed during the fiscal year 1901, embrace 6,539,866.68 in area of final entries, 1,742,081.83 acres. Net increase of original entries, 7,852; increase of area,

## ISSUE OF PATENTS FOR LANDS DISPOSED OF.

## AGRICULTURAL PATENTS ISSUED.

Patents of the class denominated agricultural were issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, to the number of 42,237, containing, approximately, 6,757,920 acres, made up of the following, viz:

Cash patents .....	10,147
Homestead patents .....	29,083
Timber-culture patents .....	2,698
Forest-reserve patents .....	207
Military bounty land patents .....	49
Agricultural college scrip patents .....	3
Sioux half-breed scrip patents .....	26
Supreme court scrip patents .....	8
Surveyor-general's scrip patents .....	10
Red Lake and Pembina scrip patents .....	2
Valentine scrip patents .....	2
Choctaw scrip patent .....	1
Chippewa scrip patent .....	1
Total .....	42,237

Approximating 6,757,920 acres of land patented.

The above statement shows an increase in the number of this class of patents issued during the last fiscal year of 12,689 over the number issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, and in the approximate acreage an increase of 2,030,240 acres.

## MINERAL PATENTS.

Of mineral and mill site patents 1,388 were issued, as against 1,415 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, a decrease of 27. Of coal patents 104 were issued, as against 69 for the preceding year, and including an area of 12,060.87 acres, as against an area of 9,149.16 acres, an increase of 35 patents and 2,911.71 acres.

In the following table are shown the States and Territories in which mineral and mill site and coal patents were issued:

States and Territories.	Coal patents.	Area.	Mineral and mill site patents.	Mineral and mill site claims.	Mineral area.
		<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama .....	1	159.58			
Alaska .....			8	21	291.834
Arizona .....			62	249	3,578.945
Arkansas .....			51	73	8,469.180
California .....	1	143.10	112	173	6,497.084
Colorado .....	36	3,239.97	709	1,304	15,791.815
Idaho .....			75	148	2,630.111
Montana .....	8	200	115	180	4,266.238
Nevada .....	1	160	31	60	958.038
New Mexico .....	12	840	20	37	707.639
Oregon .....	1	170.70	42	38	811.992
South Dakota .....			42	194	2,406.800
Utah .....	15	3,372.76	108	233	2,725.099
Washington .....	7	1,031.52	30	52	873.326
Wyoming .....	22	2,743.24	4	10	844.357
Total .....	104	12,060.87	1,388	2,772	50,852.458

The mineral and mill-site patents issued, 1,388 in number, as shown above, embraced 2,772 mineral and mill-site claims and an area of 50,852.458 acres. These figures show a reduction from last year of 27 in number of mineral patents issued, but an increase in area of 8,459.934 acres. The decrease of 27 in the number of mineral patents issued was caused by want of sufficient clerical force to prepare the patents, as 229 more mineral entries were approved for patenting than during the preceding year, and 473 approved mineral entries await patenting, as against 42 for last year.

As shown by the same table, 35 more coal patents were issued than for the preceding year, an increase of over 60 per cent, and a gradual increase from 32 in 1897 to 104 in 1901. Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming have contributed largely to this increase.

The increase of 8,459.93 acres in mineral lands patented falls principally in Arizona 1,676 acres, Arkansas 6,010.81 acres, and Colorado 5,263.63 acres. In a few of the States there is a slight decrease.

## RAILROAD AND WAGON-ROAD LANDS PATENTED.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, lands have been certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants as follows:

Name of road.	Where located.	Number of acres.
Florida Central and Peninsular.....	Florida.....	1,523.40
Pensacola and Georgia.....	do.....	40.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	Iowa.....	40.00
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.....	do.....	720.14
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	do.....	403.65
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (formerly St. Vincent extension of the St. Paul and Pacific).....	Minnesota.....	8,294.18
Hastings and Dakota.....	do.....	6,364.88
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....	Kansas.....	160.00
Union Pacific (proper).....	Nebraska.....	59,952.96
do.....	Colorado.....	7,977.43
do.....	Wyoming.....	287,824.19
do.....	Utah.....	17,432.50
Union Pacific (Kansas Division).....	Kansas.....	584,678.27
do.....	Colorado.....	24,082.51
Union Pacific (Denver Pacific).....	do.....	4,125.27
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	Kansas.....	157.10
Central Pacific (proper).....	California.....	188,380.96
do.....	Utah.....	142,818.49
do.....	Nevada.....	56,885.43
Central Pacific (Western Pacific).....	California.....	142.65
Central Pacific (California and Oregon).....	do.....	46,555.39
Northern Pacific.....	Minnesota.....	17,583.86
do.....	Wisconsin.....	2,630.80
do.....	North Dakota.....	187,850.27
do.....	Montana.....	198,245.82
do.....	Idaho.....	43,355.31
do.....	Washington.....	352,878.43
Southern Pacific.....	California.....	62,210.37
Southern Pacific (branch line).....	do.....	34,423.71
Atlantic and Pacific.....	Arizona.....	121,882.15
Sioux City and Pacific (now Missouri Valley Land Co.).....	Nebraska.....	160.00
New Orleans Pacific (formerly New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg).....	Louisiana.....	2,820.34
Oregon and California.....	Oregon.....	8,204.09
Total.....		2,470,804.55
WAGON ROADS.		
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountains.....	Oregon.....	2,320.00
Dalles Military Road.....	do.....	163,227.18
Total of wagon roads.....		165,547.18

As against an area of railroad lands patented the preceding year of 1,277,572.68 acres, this statement shows an increase of 1,193,231.87 acres, and an increase over the year 1899 (when 504,651.23 acres were patented), of 1,966,153.32 acres. The increase in wagon road lands patented over the year 1900 was 104,045.66 acres, making the total increase of railroad and wagon road lands patented over the preceding year 1,297,277.53 acres.

#### SWAMP-LAND PATENTS.

The following statement shows the acreage of swamp and overflowed lands and swamp-land indemnity lands patented during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901; also the acreage reported to this office as claims of the several States to which the swamp-land grants and the indemnity laws have been extended, and the acreage approved by the Secretary of the Interior during the same period. There is also added the total acreage certified under the grant of March 2, 1849, and patented under the grant of September 28, 1850, from the date of the passage of the earliest of the grants to June 30, 1901.

*Swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity lands selected, approved, and patented during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901; also the total number of acres patented since the dates of the grants.*

State.	Swamp lands.			Swamp-land indemnity lands.			Total patented since dates of grants.
	Selected.	Approved.	Patented.	Selected.	Approved.	Patented.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama .....		3, 772. 83	3, 772. 83				437, 055. 35
Arkansas .....			165. 94				7, 682, 880. 17
California .....	106, 137. 92	17, 982. 39	114, 977. 30				1, 869, 904. 64
Florida .....	1, 564. 28	853. 58	1, 534. 00				17, 162, 798. 52
Illinois .....		160. 00	160. 00				1, 459, 139. 83
Indiana .....							1, 258, 990. 93
Iowa .....	1, 029. 90	80. 00	80. 00				1, 190, 461. 01
Louisiana (act of 1849) .....							8, 733, 038. 57
Louisiana (act of 1850) .....	686. 81	32, 143. 62	43, 678. 02		520. 94	2, 479. 83	399, 980. 47
Michigan .....		3. 65	1, 645. 14				5, 678, 476. 64
Minnesota .....	28, 925. 68	43, 895. 99	46, 835. 41				3, 873, 511. 44
Mississippi .....		400. 17	400. 17				3, 322, 303. 47
Missouri .....						760. 00	3, 424, 473. 97
Ohio .....							26, 206. 95
Oregon .....		1, 233. 37	2, 555. 05				241, 076. 90
Wisconsin .....		160. 00	160. 00				3, 355, 415. 22
Total .....	138, 344. 59	100, 685. 60	215, 963. 86		520. 94	3, 239. 83	60, 115, 714. 08

It will be seen from the above table that 215,963.86 acres of swamp land in place and 3,239.83 acres of arable land, located with swamp-land indemnity certificates, making a total of 219,203.69 acres, were patented under the swamp-land laws during the fiscal year. The patents issued under these laws in the previous fiscal year amounted to 98,097.36 acres of swamp lands in place and 1,175.63 acres of swamp-land indemnity lands, making a total of 99,272.99 acres. Thus there were patented under the swamp-land laws during the last fiscal year 119,930.70 acres more than in the previous fiscal year.



## INDIAN AND MISCELLANEOUS PATENTS.

The following statement shows the area of lands embraced in Indian and miscellaneous patents issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, by States and Territories, viz:

State or Territory.	Acres.	State or Territory.	Acres.
Alabama.....	1,654.77	New Mexico.....	105,565.02
Arizona.....	17,355.86	North Dakota.....	80,340.04
Florida.....	2,000	Oklahoma.....	68,935
Kansas.....	2,400	Washington.....	32,591.13
Louisiana.....	10,265.16	Total.....	448,536.40
Minnesota.....	126,785.47		
Mississippi.....	643.95		

This is an increase in area, as compared with the former fiscal year, of 106,005.14 acres, the area patented during said year having been 342,531.26 acres.

## CERTIFICATION OF LANDS GRANTED FOR EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Lists of lands selected by the several States and Territories and approved by the Secretary of the Interior were duly certified during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, to the amount of 1,243,519.92 acres.

The following is a table of the lists certified:

State or Territory.	Land district.	Date of approval.	No. of list.	Grant.		Amount.
				Authority of law.	Purpose for which granted.	
Alabama.....	Huntsville....	July 21, 1900	2	Act of Feb. 18, 1899.	Industrial school for girls.	Acres. 2,232.71
California.....	San Francisco.	July 20, 1900	66	Sec. 7, act Mar. 3, 1853.	School-land indemnity.	5,448.48
Do.....	do.....	Jan. 23, 1901	28	Sec. 8, act Sept. 4, 1841.	Internal improvements.	960.00
Do.....	Marysville....	Apr. 15, 1901	16	Sec. 7, act Mar. 3, 1853.	School-land indemnity.	972.33
Do.....	Visalia.....	June 10, 1901	12	do.....	do.....	1,678.74
Do.....	Sacramento....	Jan. 16, 1901	12	do.....	do.....	2,881.12
Do.....	Los Angeles....	Apr. 13, 1901	27	do.....	do.....	1,745.65
Do.....	Susanville....	Apr. 15, 1901	10	do.....	do.....	3,979.66
Colorado.....	Durango.....	Sept. 14, 1900	3	Sec. 3, act Apr. 2, 1884.	Agricultural college.	40.00
Do.....	Pueblo.....	July 7, 1900	5	do.....	do.....	1,594.45
Do.....	Hugo.....	Sept. 7, 1900	1	do.....	do.....	160.00
Do.....	Durango.....	Oct. 23, 1900	1	Sec. 7, act Mar. 3, 1875.	School-land indemnity.	12,722.67
Florida.....	Gainesville....	July 31, 1900	6	Sec. 8, act Sept. 4, 1841.	Internal improvements.	2,158.39
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 4, 1900	22	Sec. 1, act Mar. 3, 1845.	School-land indemnity.	167.80
Do.....	do.....	Jan. 9, 1901	23	do.....	do.....	2,524.37
Do.....	do.....	Mar. 9, 1901	24	do.....	do.....	11,002.40
Idaho.....	Lewiston.....	Nov. 9, 1900	11	Sec. 11, act June 3, 1890.	State university....	4,480.00
Do.....	do.....	do.....	10	Sec. 10, act June 3, 1890.	Agricultural college.	1,120.00
Do.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1900	10	Sec. 11, act June 3, 1890.	Insane asylum.....	3,210.88
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 2, 1900	9	do.....	Normal school.....	6,551.26
Louisiana.....	New Orleans..	June 3, 1901	26	Act May 20, 1826	School-land indemnity.	1,086.57
Do.....	Natchitoches..	do.....	3	do.....	do.....	1,662.86

State or Territory.	Land district.	Date of approval.	No. of list.	Grant.		Amount.
				Authority of law.	Purpose for which granted.	
Montana	Helena	Aug. 13, 1900	6	Sec. 17, act Feb. 22, 1889.	Reform school	<i>Acres.</i> 15, 211. 21
Do	do	do	9	do	Normal school	20, 641. 75
Do	do	Aug. 25, 1900	7	do	Deaf and dumb asylum.	16, 204. 09
Do	do	Jan. 14, 1901	10	do	Public buildings	22, 039. 29
Do	Kalispel	Feb. 23, 1901	8	do	School of mines	4, 292. 98
Do	Missoula	Feb. 15, 1901	4	do	Agricultural college.	4, 680. 00
Do	Lewistown	Feb. 25, 1901	10	do	Normal school	1, 120. 00
Do	Bozeman	Feb. 1, 1901	8	do	Deaf and dumb asylum.	2, 930. 80
Do	Helena	Mar. 1, 1901	5	do	Agricultural college.	19, 786. 03
Do	Missoula	Mar. 21, 1901	11	do	Public buildings	2, 640. 00
Do	Helena	do	9	do	School of mines	14, 078. 00
Do	Bozeman	Apr. 12, 1901	7	do	Reform school	3, 095. 36
Do	Missoula	May 10, 1901	1	do	Public buildings	1, 530. 96
Do	Lewistown	Sept. 8, 1900	1	Sec. 10, act Feb. 22, 1889.	School-land indemnity.	11, 252. 82
Do	do	Feb. 15, 1901	2	do	do	61, 691. 90
Do	Helena	Jan. 2, 1901	2	do	do	54, 503. 83
Do	do	do	3	do	do	28, 980. 02
Do	do	Feb. 5, 1901	4	do	do	34, 367. 60
Do	do	Mar. 9, 1901	5	do	do	38, 525. 35
Do	Miles City	Mar. 2, 1901	1	do	do	1, 679. 60
Do	Bozeman	Jan. 9, 1901	1	do	do	4, 621. 72
Do	do	Apr. 18, 1901	2	do	do	2, 183. 69
Do	Missoula	Feb. 25, 1901	1	do	do	6, 320. 40
Nebraska	O'Neill	Mar. 1, 1901	3	Act Apr. 19, 1864	do	1, 599. 06
Nevada	Carson City	July 27, 1900	31	Sec. 1, act June 16, 1880.	Support of common schools.	30, 314. 50
Do	do	Oct. 4, 1900	32	do	do	22, 290. 73
Do	do	Apr. 12, 1901	33	do	do	8, 201. 19
Do	do	May 17, 1901	34	do	do	2, 710. 56
New Mexico	Las Cruces	Aug. 13, 1900	1	Act June 21, 1898	Insane asylum	15, 592. 09
Do	do	do	1	do	Miners' hospital	16, 356. 15
Do	do	do	1	do	Reform school	16, 470. 73
Do	do	do	1	do	School of mines	16, 183. 72
Do	do	do	1	do	Penitentiary	15, 260. 34
Do	do	do	1	do	Military institute	16, 473. 63
Do	do	do	1	do	Reservoirs	49, 605. 06
Do	do	do	1	do	Deaf and dumb asylum.	15, 917. 44
Do	do	Aug. 25, 1900	1	do	Normal school	32, 617. 54
Do	Santa Fe	Dec. 17, 1900	2	do	Institute for the blind.	2, 780. 00
Do	do	do	2	do	Miners' hospital	2, 800. 00
Do	do	do	2	do	Military institute	2, 880. 00
Do	do	Dec. 18, 1900	2	do	Insane asylum	3, 071. 48
Do	do	do	2	do	Reform school	2, 880. 40
Do	do	do	2	do	Penitentiary	2, 720. 00
Do	do	do	2	do	Deaf and dumb asylum.	2, 877. 36
Do	do	do	2	do	Normal school	5, 440. 00
Do	do	Jan. 14, 1901	2	do	School of mines	2, 878. 88
Do	do	Apr. 13, 1901	1	do	University	6, 400. 00
Do	do	do	1	do	Agricultural college.	5, 704. 24
Do	Las Cruces	June 21, 1901	3	do	School of mines	1, 970. 92
Do	do	do	3	do	Normal school	3, 960. 00
Do	do	do	3	do	Miners' hospital	1, 920. 00
Do	do	do	3	do	Deaf and dumb asylum.	1, 880. 00
Do	do	June 22, 1901	2	do	Agricultural college.	6, 253. 21
Do	do	do	3	do	Insane asylum	2, 044. 20
Do	do	do	3	do	Reform school	1, 920. 00
Do	do	do	3	do	Institute for the blind.	1, 923. 26
Do	do	do	3	do	Military institute.	1, 912. 26
Do	do	do	3	do	Penitentiary	2, 400. 00
South Dakota	Huron	Feb. 20, 1901	13	Sec. 17, act Feb. 22, 1889.	Charitable, educational, etc., institutions.	4, 510. 95
Do	do	Apr. 13, 1901	14	do	do	160. 00
Do	do	Feb. 20, 1901	6	do	University	3, 054. 83
Do	do	Apr. 13, 1901	7	do	do	40. 16
Do	do	Feb. 20, 1901	6	do	School of mines	160. 36

State or Territory.	Land district.	Date of approval.	No. of list.	Grant.		Amount.
				Authority of law.	Purpose for which granted.	
Utah .....	Salt Lake City.	Sept. 6, 1900	3	Sec. 12, act July 16, 1894.	School of mines....	<i>Acres.</i> 21,811.67
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 12, 1900	4	do.....	do.....	10,534.29
Do.....	do.....	June 22, 1901	5	do.....	do.....	11,166.59
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 7, 1900	3	Sec. 8, act July 16, 1894.	Agricultural college.	27,420.14
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 8, 1900	4	do.....	do.....	19,696.03
Do.....	do.....	June 22, 1901	5	do.....	do.....	44,037.18
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 7, 1900	2	Sec. 12, act July 16, 1894.	Miners' hospital...	13,311.31
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 15, 1900	3	Sec. 7, act July 16, 1894.	Public buildings...	6,378.94
Do.....	do.....	do.....	3	Sec. 8, act July 16, 1894.	University.....	32,098.66
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 8, 1900	3	Sec. 12, act July 16, 1894.	Reform school.....	14,223.86
Do.....	do.....	do.....	4	do.....	Insane asylum.....	12,971.46
Do.....	do.....	Jan. 17, 1901	3	do.....	Institute for the blind.	33,288.19
Do.....	do.....	Mar. 21, 1901	2	do.....	Normal school.....	32,145.71
Do.....	do.....	June 21, 1901	7	do.....	Reservoirs.....	46,377.85
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 19, 1900	4	do.....	Deaf and dumb asylum.	16,156.84
Washington ..	Seattle .....	July 25, 1900	11	Sec. 17, act Feb. 22, 1889.	Normal school.....	2,868.53
Do.....	North Yakima.	do.....	16	do.....	State charitable, educational, etc., institutions.	4,866.64
Do.....	Seattle.....	July 31, 1900	6	Sec. 12, act Feb. 22, 1889.	Public buildings...	3,284.48
Do.....	do.....	Feb. 13, 1901	7	do.....	do.....	3,841.71
Do.....	Vancouver ..	Jan. 5, 1901	15	Sec. 17, act Feb. 22, 1889.	do.....	9,900.40
Do.....	do.....	May 9, 1901	16	do.....	do.....	1,760.00
Do.....	do.....	Feb. 26, 1901	8	Sec. 12, act Feb. 22, 1889.	Public buildings at capital.	1,760.00
Do.....	do.....	Apr. 13, 1901	12	Sec. 16, act Feb. 22, 1889.	Agricultural college.	1,765.14
Do.....	Seattle.....	Oct. 4, 1900	8	Sec. 10, act Feb. 22, 1889.	School-land indemnity.	760.00
Wyoming ....	Cheyenne .....	July 24, 1900	17	Sec. 11, act July 10, 1890.	Charitable, educational, etc., institutions.	1,425.88
Do.....	Douglas .....	Aug. 15, 1900	18	do.....	do.....	2,667.79
Do.....	Lander .....	Dec. 14, 1900	19	do.....	do.....	1,262.52
Do.....	Buffalo .....	Apr. 15, 1901	20	do.....	do.....	1,280.14
Do.....	Sundance .....	June 28, 1901	21	do.....	do.....	5,351.14
Do.....	Buffalo .....	Aug. 13, 1900	4	do.....	Public buildings...	634.23
Do.....	Sundance .....	Apr. 15, 1901	5	do.....	do.....	800.10
Do.....	Buffalo .....	Sept. 6, 1900	10	do.....	Agricultural college.	16,740.23
Do.....	Douglas .....	do.....	11	do.....	do.....	1,442.60
Do.....	Cheyenne .....	Sept. 28, 1900	12	do.....	do.....	952.74
Do.....	Sundance .....	Mar. 13, 1901	13	do.....	do.....	1,914.08
Do.....	Evanston .....	Sept. 6, 1900	2	do.....	Miners' hospital...	480.00
Do.....	Buffalo .....	Dec. 14, 1900	6	do.....	Deaf and dumb asylum.	240.00
Do.....	Cheyenne .....	Mar. 13, 1901	7	do.....	do.....	803.20
Do.....	Douglas .....	Apr. 12, 1901	8	do.....	do.....	634.60
Do.....	Cheyenne .....	July 5, 1900	2	Sec. 4, act July 10, 1890.	School-land indemnity.	8,491.34
Do.....	do.....	Jan. 5, 1901	3	do.....	do.....	16,926.65
Do.....	Douglas .....	Nov. 21, 1900	2	do.....	do.....	10,229.12
Do.....	Evanston .....	Jan. 5, 1901	2	do.....	do.....	8,879.03
Do.....	Lander .....	do.....	2	do.....	do.....	7,955.92
Do.....	do.....	Apr. 13, 1901	3	do.....	do.....	4,000.00
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,243,519.92

The foregoing statement shows that 1,243,519.92 acres were approved and certified during the fiscal year. The aggregate of lands of the same class certified during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was 772,209.45 acres, showing an increase during the last fiscal year of 471,310.47 acres.



In addition to this selections, aggregating 73,767.76 acres, were canceled during the year.

*Recapitulation of areas embraced in patents as stated in the foregoing.*

Patents.	1900.	1901.	Increase.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Agricultural.....	4,727,680.00	6,757,920.00	2,030,240.00
Coal.....	9,149.16	12,060.87	2,911.71
Mineral and mill site.....	42,392.52	50,852.45	8,459.93
Railroad.....	1,277,572.68	2,470,804.55	1,193,231.87
Wagon road.....	61,501.52	165,547.18	104,045.66
Swamp.....	98,097.36	215,963.86	117,866.50
Swamp indemnity.....	1,175.63	3,239.83	2,064.20
Indian and miscellaneous.....	342,531.26	448,536.40	106,005.14
School selections.....	772,209.45	1,243,519.92	471,310.47
Total.....	7,332,309.58	11,368,445.06	4,036,135.48

#### BOUNTY-LAND BUSINESS.

The following is a statement of the number of acres represented by military bounty-land warrants located in the several land States and Territories for the year ended June 30, 1901, or not heretofore reported, which warrants were issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855. The aggregate number of acres is computed at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. It does not show the exact area of the lands located with the warrants:

	Acres.		Acres.
Alabama.....	160	Missouri.....	280
Arkansas.....	80	Montana.....	440
California.....	2,240	North Dakota.....	2,040
Colorado.....	440	Washington.....	280
Louisiana.....	320	Oregon.....	560
Minnesota.....	2,120	Total.....	8,960

#### *Summary of warrants.*

Denomination of warrants.	40 acres.	80 acres.	120 acres.	160 acres.	Total.
Act of 1847.....	2			2	400
Act of 1850.....	7	2		3	920
Act of 1852.....	1				40
Act of 1855.....		7	16	32	7,600
Total.....	10	9	16	37	8,960

#### VACANT PUBLIC LANDS, WITH AREA RESERVED AND APPROPRIATED.

Reports have been received from the various land offices giving an approximate estimate of the quantity of vacant public lands, together with the area reserved and appropriated, in the several land districts at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, of which the following is presented as a recapitulation:

State or Territory.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama .....	312, 630		312, 630	52, 820	32, 292, 470
Alaska .....	(1)	367, 983, 506	367, 983, 506	* 120, 174	(1)
Arizona .....	11, 615, 248	37, 155, 806	48, 771, 054	18, 285, 008	5, 736, 258
Arkansas .....	3, 224, 128		3, 224, 128	2, 560	30, 316, 992
California .....	34, 052, 596	7, 996, 412	42, 049, 008	16, 063, 670	41, 857, 242
Colorado .....	34, 719, 759	4, 396, 055	39, 115, 814	5, 694, 161	21, 538, 185
Florida .....	1, 299, 704	160, 070	1, 459, 774	19, 259	33, 593, 607
Idaho .....	11, 680, 089	30, 795, 087	42, 475, 176	1, 747, 311	9, 070, 953
Illinois .....					35, 842, 560
Indiana .....					22, 950, 400
Indian Territory .....				19, 658, 880	
Iowa .....					35, 646, 080
Kansas .....	1, 085, 315		1, 085, 315	987, 875	50, 309, 530
Louisiana .....	254, 317	65, 018	319, 335	1, 468, 434	27, 267, 591
Michigan .....	462, 157		462, 157	87, 746	36, 269, 297
Minnesota .....	1, 967, 285	2, 172, 908	4, 140, 193	4, 938, 508	42, 119, 379
Mississippi .....	195, 980		195, 980		29, 489, 140
Missouri .....	281, 727		281, 727		43, 514, 113
Montana .....	19, 138, 446	46, 664, 861	65, 803, 307	12, 347, 531	15, 442, 762
Nebraska .....	9, 926, 670		9, 926, 670	69, 642	39, 140, 968
Nevada .....	29, 667, 377	31, 654, 848	61, 322, 225	5, 983, 409	3, 031, 006
New Mexico .....	41, 108, 508	14, 480, 616	55, 589, 124	6, 385, 181	16, 454, 495
North Dakota .....	11, 973, 738	4, 982, 753	16, 956, 491	3, 370, 491	24, 583, 098
Ohio .....					26, 062, 720
Oklahoma .....	4, 653, 605		4, 653, 605	7, 157, 868	12, 962, 927
Oregon .....	23, 642, 364	10, 141, 659	33, 784, 023	5, 500, 821	21, 992, 596
South Dakota .....	11, 471, 138	397, 866	11, 869, 004	12, 802, 946	24, 534, 450
Utah .....	10, 830, 242	31, 685, 613	42, 515, 855	5, 487, 668	4, 537, 917
Washington .....	5, 613, 943	6, 299, 221	11, 913, 164	10, 764, 568	20, 069, 148
Wisconsin .....	230, 813		230, 813	365, 353	34, 678, 714
Wyoming .....	42, 769, 587	4, 887, 309	47, 656, 896	7, 995, 018	6, 781, 366
Grand total .....	312, 177, 366	601, 919, 608	914, 096, 974	147, 356, 902	748, 085, 964

(1) The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

(2) So far as estimated.

#### PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The areas covered by surveys accepted by this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, are as follows:

State or Territory.	Acres.	State or Territory.	Acres.
Alaska .....	152	North Dakota .....	2, 103, 287
Arizona .....	715, 201	Oregon .....	750, 951
California .....	54, 288	South Dakota .....	757, 940
Colorado .....	264, 333	Utah .....	535, 721
Florida .....	2, 829	Washington .....	292, 658
Idaho .....	849, 057	Wyoming .....	467, 522
Minnesota .....	299, 730		
Montana .....	1, 665, 918	Total .....	8, 810, 837
Nevada .....	51, 250		

By the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stats., 615), making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for other purposes, there was appropriated "For surveys and resurveys of public lands" the sum of \$325,000, of which amount the Commissioner of the General Land Office was authorized to expend so much as he might deem necessary for examinations in the field, etc.

The sum of \$75,000 was set aside to cover the cost of field examinations and the sum of \$10,000 was reserved for emergencies, leaving the sum of \$240,000 to be apportioned among the several surveying

districts. The apportionments made to the several districts were as follows:

Alaska.....	\$5,000	Oregon.....	\$22,000
Arizona.....	12,000	South Dakota.....	2,000
California.....	10,000	Utah.....	20,000
Colorado.....	6,000	Washington.....	30,000
Idaho.....	30,000	Wyoming.....	20,000
Minnesota.....	5,000	Examinations.....	75,000
Montana.....	40,000	Reserve fund.....	10,000
Nevada.....	10,000		
New Mexico.....	8,000	Total.....	325,000
North Dakota.....	20,000		

Further apportionments were made from time to time to several surveying districts from the fund of \$10,000 held in reserve, and contracts were let and approved to the full extent of the means available.

The annual surveying instructions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, will be found in the appropriate place in this report.

## TRANSACTIONS IN THE SEVERAL SURVEYING DISTRICTS.

### ALASKA.

The surveys of public land heretofore made in this district have been of irregular form and often widely separated, being detached claims under authority of special acts. The rectangular survey has been provided for under the act approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1097), by issuing contract No. 1 to A. J. Adams, by which he is required to establish an initial point near Copper Center, on Copper River, and run the necessary base and meridian lines to extend public-land surveys northward in the agricultural and grazing lands of the interior, the sum of \$5,000 having been apportioned to the district for that purpose.

In his annual report, the surveyor-general refers to the great need of a rapid extension of lines of survey in the immense areas where rapid settlement and valuable interests already prevail, and presents this estimate for the extension of surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

For survey of public lands, mission stations, and other reservations ..... \$108,872

In support of this large estimate he refers to the vast expanse of grazing lands, hay lands, valleys adapted to the production of oats, potatoes, and other vegetables; also to valuable coal deposits, to which no title can be acquired in advance of rectangular surveys.

The surveyor-general also protests against the rule of the law of May 14, 1898, by which homesteads are limited to 80 acres, and earnestly recommends to Congress, through the Department—

That it so amend the said act of May 14, 1898, as to allow homestead entries to be made in Alaska for 160 acres of land, the same as are permitted in other States and Territories.

The report also gives the following facts in its summary of business transacted in the last fiscal year:

Letters from Department received and filed .....	614
Letters, miscellaneous, received and filed .....	830
Letters to Department issued.....	479
Letters, miscellaneous, issued .....	1,097
Copies special instructions issued to deputies .....	30
Applications for mineral surveys .....	38
Mineral surveys ordered (110 locations).....	31
Mineral surveys approved (90 locations) .....	25
Mineral surveys, maps made, including copies.....	119
Mining claims protracted on monument maps .....	327
Nonmineral applications, town-site surveys.....	2
Nonmineral applications, missionary stations .....	15
Nonmineral applications, private claim surveys.....	2
Nonmineral surveys pending before office during year .....	41
Nonmineral surveys approved.....	16
Nonmineral surveys suspended .....	18
Nonmineral surveys rejected .....	2
Nonmineral surveys awaiting action .....	5

#### ARIZONA.

Of the annual appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the sum of \$12,000 was apportioned to the district of Arizona.

Contracts have been let to deputy surveyors with an aggregate estimated liability a little in excess of this amount.

Another contract estimated at \$5,000 was awarded for surveys under a special deposit made by the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad, under the act of February 27, 1899. This contract was in place of an unexecuted contract awarded to another deputy in the preceding year. Two others of small amount were for exterior and connecting lines on the boundary of the San Bernardino and the Buena Vista private land grants, and 5 others ranging from \$100 to \$2,000 are for new public-land surveys. Contract No. 81, with Deputy F. B. Jacobs, has an estimated liability of \$6,000, and covers 6 townships scattered in different localities.

Special instructions have also been issued providing for additional surveys of limited extent in 8 cases.

Eighteen different surveys were completed in the year, of which 10 were accepted, 1 rejected, 1 suspended, and 6 have not received final action.

Sixteen contracts are pending or not closed before June 30, 1901. One of these, dated April 15, 1896, is suspended for determination of a boundary of an Indian reservation. Another, issued September 7, 1898, was not acted on for the reason that the deputy has filed no returns of his survey. The remaining contracts are of recent date.



The report shows that 2,661 miles of line were run in the fiscal year and 809,183 acres of land surveyed.

Mineral surveys were ordered in 93 cases, embracing 350 locations. The amount of special deposits for office work and stationery for mining surveys was \$10,255.

A survey was made in the Navajo Indian Reservation, by which 35 mining claims, taken up prior to the extension of said reserve to cover that region, were surveyed as public land under a decision of the Secretary of the Interior. It was made by a clerk detailed from the General Land Office, and the returns are under consideration.

#### CALIFORNIA.

The apportionment for public-land surveys for the past fiscal year in this district was \$10,000. In addition thereto, special deposits of money for such surveys were made, amounting to \$7,536, besides an almost equal amount for mineral surveys, as appears from the surveyor-general's report.

Applications were received for mining surveys to the number of 117, and instructions therefor were issued.

Twenty-two applications for survey of agricultural lands were received by petitions signed by 100 settlers.

Nineteen surveying contracts were awarded, with an estimated liability, including smaller surveys under special instructions, of \$34,504.

The drafting division of the office has prepared maps or plats and copies thereof, connected with public-land surveys, including tracings for official use, numbering 287, and for mineral surveys, 716 plats, making in all 1,003.

The surveyor-general has approved surveys within the year covered by his report, under thirteen contracts and eleven sets of special instructions. They represent a total amount of over 736 miles of surveyed lines—about 200,000 acres.

The Spanish archives, which are in the custody of the surveyor-general, have been made more accessible to the public by the insertion of an English translation at the end of each of 57 volumes. The translations are in the nature of a brief abstract by which the purport of each document is indicated, enabling those who do not read Spanish to consult the records. There are also 813 packages of documents connected with private land claims which have undergone thorough revision and arrangement.

#### COLORADO.

Of the appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, \$6,000 was the amount apportioned to the district of Colorado.

Contract No. 814 was awarded to Benjamin F. Clark for township and section lines, at an estimated liability of \$5,390, and contract No. 815 to E. R. Warren for \$600, practically equaling the amount apportioned. In addition, five small surveys, with an aggregate estimate of \$389, were provided for by special instructions.

The amount of agricultural land surveyed and accepted during said year was 264,403 acres, besides 193,175 acres not accepted at the Department. This required 1,595 miles of surveyed lines.

The extent to which the area of the State of Colorado has been surveyed into sections is shown by the statement of the surveyor general that the area surveyed is 95,861 square miles, which is over 92 per cent of the whole State.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company made special deposits for field surveys of public lands amounting to \$5,523.23.

The amount paid the clerks engaged on mineral surveys in the office was \$65,250.15, and for incidental expenses \$2,388.46. This large expense was derived from deposits by individuals and the balance on deposits unexpended in the previous year, and there still remains an unexpended balance to the credit of the office of \$47,564.13 from mineral business alone.

The appropriation for salaries and incidentals for the office was \$15,600, which was expended, except \$2,688 returned to the Treasury.

The annual report of the surveyor general contains full tabular statements of contracts issued, completed, and pending, with an exact account of work performed in both the land and mineral divisions, and a financial summary, all of which indicate a large amount of work accomplished in every department of duty, but which need not here be mentioned in detail. This has involved an extensive correspondence of 7,985 letters received and 5,765 letters issued in said office.

#### FLORIDA.

The surveyor general reports that the work of rearranging, labeling, and indexing the Spanish archives has been carried on during the year, and that suitable vault doors have been provided and put in place, by which the records are now for the first time secure from destruction by fire. The correspondence of his office amounted to 695 letters received and 654 issued.

No apportionment of funds was made for surveys, but one small contract has been awarded to Deputy Taylor for the resurvey of a tract on the shore of the Gulf of Mexico at an estimate of \$350, and the returns are not yet filed.

Another survey was made under special instructions and accepted by this office.

Under a decision of the Interior Department a resurvey of the Clarke Mill Grant was necessary; but the work being of too difficult

and expensive nature to receive fair compensation at legal mileage rates, no deputy could be found willing to contract for the work. It was therefore provided for by the appointment of John O. Fries as agent of the Department to make the survey at per diem compensation. The field work has been completed and returns are not yet filed. This survey is expected to facilitate the settlement of a long-standing claim of the owner of said grant.

The surveyor general has acted on six lists of swamp-land selections, two of which, embracing 1,160 acres, he recommended for rejection.

#### IDAHO.

To this district the sum of \$39,400 was apportioned for public-land surveys in the last fiscal year, and \$13,605 in addition was received from special deposits for the survey of Northern Pacific Railroad lands, which, with an additional appropriation of \$850 for surveys in Fort Hall Indian Reservation, make an aggregate of \$53,855 that was available for surveys of public lands.

Eight contracts, with an estimated liability of \$39,400, were awarded, and one contract for \$850 for survey of Indian lands. Special instructions for surveys necessary to complete prior contracts were issued in five cases, with a total estimate of \$1,292, payable from the appropriation for the preceding year.

The total amount of lines surveyed, approved, and platted in the land division of the office is reported as 2,923 miles 57 chains and 65 links, embracing 818,435 acres, in 50 different townships.

More than 35 per cent of the whole area of the State is now surveyed, the portion remaining unsurveyed being estimated at nearly 35,000,000 acres. The surveyor general believes that there will be a constant increase in the requirements for both mineral and agricultural surveys for many years.

Mineral surveys for patent were made within the year to the number of 302, requiring the preparation of 775 plats and 152 transcripts. Deposits amounting to \$8,625 were made to pay for this office work, of which the surveyor general expended \$5,633. The unused balance of such deposits has increased from \$5,927 to \$8,918.

Another important and laborious feature of the office work was the construction of connected sheets of mining surveys and segregation of fractional public lands from mining claims. Of such plats 316 sheets were prepared.

The correspondence involved the issuance of 1,574 letters, and 231 plats were transmitted to the five local land offices.

#### LOUISIANA.

No specific apportionment was made to Louisiana out of the appropriation for surveying the public lands for the year ending June 30, 1901.



For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, the surveyor-general estimates that the sum of \$30,000 should be appropriated for surveys and resurveys, including original surveys of confirmed land claims and donations.

He estimates the amount needed to pay salaries of himself and 12 clerks and draftsmen at \$16,200, an increase of \$7,400 over the sum available for the current year for 5 clerks. To justify this increase he refers to the necessary labor of reproducing plats and other records becoming illegible, the necessity of extensive resurveys to restore lost lines of former surveys, and the large number of private land claims that are still entitled to original survey.

A contract was made March 8, 1899, with George K. Bradford, deputy surveyor, for the resurvey of a private land claim, the liability being estimated at \$300. The time for making returns for this small survey was, on application, extended to June 30, 1901.

Another survey of a private claim, estimated at \$80, was authorized by special instructions to F. H. Waddill, March 1, 1900. On account of ill health, the time for making his survey and returns was extended to June 30, 1901.

The survey of Cote Blanche Island was formerly awarded to George H. Grandjean, who died without making returns. It was then assigned by special instructions to George O. Elms, with an estimated liability of \$450, and to be returned by June 30, 1901; but on June 15 he reported that by an injunction of the court he was prevented from executing the field work.

No returns from either of these projected surveys were received by the surveyor general.

The correspondence of the office embraced 1,139 letters received and the same number issued.

The report mentions 46 patent plats prepared in duplicate in the year, or 92 up to date, leaving 5,366 such plats yet to be made in duplicate, to adjust all titles to private claims.

The office force has been employed in copying for preservation 1,940 pages of old field notes, reproducing 14 defaced plats, and other important work of similar kind.

#### MINNESOTA.

The apportionment for this district for the past fiscal year was \$5,000. The surveys authorized thereunder were embraced in four contracts, amounting to a total liability of \$3,725, and five limited surveys under instructions in lieu of contract.

In addition to these, instructions were issued for a survey of Indian lands, at an estimated cost of \$60.

The surveyor general reports that eight townships have been surveyed and two others resurveyed, and that the office work thereon



has been completed. Office work is in progress and unfinished on returns of seven townships surveyed, two others resurveyed, and six townships of Indian reservation lands.

The returns which he has examined and approved during the year give a total of 693 miles of line run and marked in the field, embracing 129,219 acres.

## MONTANA.

The amount available for field surveys in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, in the Montana district were derived from the following sources:

Apportionment from general appropriation.....	\$45,479
Special deposits by individuals .....	450
Special deposits by Northern Pacific Railroad Company.....	39,106
Appropriation survey of Fort Buford Military Reservation .....	4,842
Total .....	89,877

The surveyor general's annual report contains a list of 14 contracts with deputy surveyors for the extension of public-land surveys under the regular appropriation, which have a total estimated liability equaling the amount apportioned, \$45,479.

Six other large contracts were awarded, payable from the special deposits for railroad lands, their total estimate being \$39,106; and the deposits by individuals have been devoted to small surveys provided for by one contract and three sets of special instructions. Thus the work projected for the year was to the full extent of the means available.

The surveyor general reports a brief summary of the number of miles of each class made during the fiscal year, which give a total of 2,656 miles of line. In addition to this there have been returns filed by deputies of surveys made prior to said period, and not included in last report, having a total of 3,156 miles.

The office work on returns of 20 contracts during the year included the examination, platting, computing, transcribing, and correspondence incident to 167 books of field notes, 110 township plats in triplicate, 15 diagrams of exteriors, and 5,876 pages of transcripts.

In the division of mineral surveys there were deposits of money for office work amounting to \$11,150.

Orders were issued for surveys and reports numbering 390, and 323 mineral surveys were examined and approved, requiring 706 plats to be constructed, 151 new connected sheets to be made, 642 mineral surveys to be platted on connected sheets, and 2,679 pages of transcripts written.

## NEVADA.

The apportionment for surveying public lands in this district for the year was \$15,000, and no special deposits were made by railroad companies or by individuals; but the surveyor general reports applications

received and approved by him for the survey of 16 townships under deposits to be made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, also applications from 66 settlers, now pending, for extension of surveys.

He also reports that a railroad now building from Salt Lake to Los Angeles must stimulate a demand for surveys of agricultural lands in newly-opened regions. He further says:

I would respectfully renew my recommendations contained in former reports for such legislation or amended regulations as will cause the large bodies of valuable timber adjacent to the boundary line of Nevada and Utah to be surveyed and disposed of to advantage to the Government. Under present conditions immense tracts are being denuded of their valuable timber by greedy speculators in direct violation of law, the Government deriving no benefit whatever, while the volume and regularity of the water supply is seriously menaced by the wanton destruction of this timber.

The surveyor general recommends liberal apportionment of funds for the purpose of completing several guide meridians and other standard lines which now leave the condition of projected surveys uncertain from lack of connection. He also alludes to the erroneous condition of original public surveys, as exhibited where mineral surveys are attached to their corners and conflicting areas result. He thus furnishes a confirmation of the necessity that exists of a careful field inspection by impartial examiners, under appointment of the Department, before acceptance of any survey.

He urges an increase in the very limited appropriation for incidental expenses of the office, which is evidently needed for reasons clearly explained.

The full limit of the \$15,000 apportioned for the year has been covered by awarding four contracts for the survey of public lands.

The work done in the field during the year shows an aggregate of 875 miles of surveyed lines. Besides this, orders have been issued for 104 mineral surveys, 158 mineral plats have been made, 78 plats of land surveys finished, 741 letters received, and 792 letters issued.

The extent of public land surveyed in the fiscal year was 370,371.27 acres.

#### NEW MEXICO.

The report of the surveyor general gives a detailed statement of the office work performed in the fiscal year, showing 83 different kinds of duty carried on by his clerks and draftsmen, and the number completed of each kind. Only a few of these items may here be given. He issued 1,686 letters, 4,226 pages of transcript field notes, 285 plats and diagrams, 11 surveying contracts, 1,068 pages of special instructions, 33 orders for mineral surveys, 27 copies of Spanish and Mexican archives, and 97 translations.

The surveys executed in the year embraced 837 miles of lines, of which amount nearly one-half was upon boundaries of private land grants. There are still 29 claims pending before the Court of Private

Land Claims. In ten only of these have the surveys been made, while eleven other surveys were made during the year of confirmed private grants.

The small-holding claims still before that office awaiting survey under contracts recently awarded number from 1,200 to 1,500, and as any person's claim may include from one to six tracts the total number of tracts is estimated at 9,200. The report argues at length for better compensation to overcome the reluctance of deputies to undertake this very annoying and complicated kind of work. He also calls attention to certain inequalities in laws that govern the proofs required.

The surveyor general has reported for the coming year an estimate of \$40,000 for the necessary surveys of public lands and private claims and \$17,800 for the salaries and expenses of his office.

He complains of the practice of owners of private land grants in refusing to take their patents and pay the required one-half of the cost of survey, as the law provides, thus avoiding taxation while securing all the benefits of survey and government. I recommend special attention to the facts and to his suggestions for correction of these abuses.

In regard to mineral surveys, he sets forth the important necessity of having a higher standard of ability and accuracy among his deputies, and has introduced a practice of examining them before issuing appointment. He also urges that their surveys should be subject to field inspection before acceptance, like other surveys; and he affirms that there is great need of restoring many United States location monuments now of uncertain character.

There were 50 mineral surveys made during the year, besides some of which returns have not yet been made.

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

All surveys in this State during the year ended June 30, 1901, were payable from an apportionment of \$22,425 for public-land surveys; \$6,157.50 from a special act for the survey of Fort Buford Military Reservation, and \$450 for survey of Indian lands.

The field work and office work of this period have resulted in the surveying and platting of 5,100 miles of lines, requiring 261 township plats. The office has issued 223 letters, official and otherwise. All the above surveys, after due inspection in the field, were accepted except two townships, which were suspended for correction.

The work of replacing the records of the office, destroyed by fire three years ago, has been continued by the Department by furnishing 484 copies of township plats and 125 newly transcribed volumes of field notes.

Seven surveying contracts were awarded at dates in March and April, 1901, and work thereon is now in progress.



## OREGON.

The funds applicable to surveys in this district are derived from the apportionment of \$22,000 from the regular appropriation for public-land surveys for the year ending June 30, 1901, and special deposits made by various transportation companies, amounting to \$11,881.50.

Under the former, contracts have been awarded to 19 deputies, with a total liability of \$21,781; and other work has been assigned to 6 deputies, amounting to \$8,732, payable from special deposits.

The surveyor general reports that within the year all the work of examining, platting, transcribing, and transmitting the returns of 46 townships, whole or fractional, has been completed in his office, containing a total of 2,686 miles of lines surveyed and an area of 787,046 acres. This work produced 169 plats and township diagrams and 74 books of transcribed field notes, or 3,064 pages.

He has issued 1,171 letters, of which 328 were to the General Land Office, besides much miscellaneous work.

In the line of work by mineral deputies, 19 mineral surveys have been filed and platted, requiring the construction of 112 plats. The cash deposited to pay for office work on such surveys was \$1,470 and the amount expended was \$1,070.

The report contains no recommendations.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

The public lands in this State having been mostly surveyed, only \$2,000 was apportioned for this purpose for the past fiscal year, and no funds were received from special deposits applicable thereto.

Under an act appropriating \$22,000 for surveys within the Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock Indian reservations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, four contracts were awarded in that year, with a total estimated liability of \$19,350.

Under a similar appropriation for the present year, ending June 30, 1902, of \$22,000, three contracts have been issued, amounting to \$15,950, for further surveys in said reservations.

The returns of deputy surveyors upon which office work was completed, approved, and transmitted to the General Land Office for acceptance show an aggregate of 2,588 miles of surveyed lines, and there is other work still in process of office completion to an extent of about 2,000 miles more.

The completed work covers 42 townships, requiring 126 plats and 202 transcribed books of field notes. This only represents a fraction of the whole work of this kind performed during the year. The uncompleted portion on public and Indian lands and the extensive transactions in mineral work must also be considered.

The accepted surveys completed within the year contain about 960,000 acres.



Applications for surveys of homesteads "by metes and bounds" in the Black Hills Forest Reservation are pending and await the solution of many questions regarding the proper method. These irregular surveys are in some cases dependent on regular subdivision lines not yet run.

The activity of the mineral division of the surveyor general's office is shown by the fact that 104 mining surveys were examined, approved, platted, and delivered, requiring 104 transcripts and 414 plats. The surveys made include 380 different lodes, and \$8,360 was deposited to pay for the office work.

Connected sheets and township diagrams on a large scale have been made of the mining regions to show the contact of mining and public-land surveys.

The surveyor general urges the importance of instituting a system of field inspections of mineral surveys, and adduces valid reasons for their necessity. He therefore recommends that the attention of Congress be called to the need of further legislation to that end, in view of the recent ruling of the Secretary of the Interior, which holds that courses and distances once incorporated into a patent must be recognized in all subsequent or conflicting surveys, notwithstanding actual conditions on the ground to the contrary.

The same improvement in the system is urged at some length in the reports of the surveyors general for both New Mexico and Utah.

#### UTAH.

The sum of \$20,000 was apportioned to this district for surveys of agricultural lands during the past fiscal year, but the surveyor general feels assured that from the many public improvements now in progress a greatly increased demand for surveys will result over that heretofore, for which he asks that the allotment of funds be increased to \$30,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

He reports during the past year the survey and completion of 30 townships, embracing 432,053.82 acres of land, and 1,578 miles of established lines; 1,045 letters received and 1,914 letters issued; 235 township plats made; about 4,000 pages of field-note transcripts prepared, and 112 miscellaneous plats and tracings, and all the work of preparing the seven new contracts awarded in the year, which have an estimated liability amounting to \$19,868.

The uncompleted contracts still pending in his office embrace surveys in various stages of progress, from those contracted for in 1897 to the last new contracts, and their estimated total liability is \$59,836.

In the line of mineral work the deposits for office work on mining surveys amounted to \$9,059, and he has issued orders for the survey of 419 claims by his 57 mineral deputies. A large balance of deposits was on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, and the balance of such deposits at its close is given as \$17,173.37.

The number of mining claims surveyed during the year was 482, including 10 mill sites and 1 placer claim.

The amount of cash deposits by railroad companies to pay for office work on surveys within their land grants is given as \$8,338.96 at the close of the year. There were no disbursements from this fund during the period.

The surveyor general declares that the limited force of clerks and draftsmen in his office causes arrears of work which should be remedied by an increase of funds applicable to that purpose. The work on agricultural surveys is some four months in arrears. But the mining work is well provided for by the large amount on deposit.

He also calls attention to the generally poor equipment of his office, the lack of suitable furniture, cases, tables, and instruments. A still more important cause of complaint is in the fact that there is no vault or safe in which to preserve even a part of the valuable papers and records. The entire destruction of the surveyor general's office at Bismarck, N. Dak., by the burning of a block of buildings is an argument for the renting of fireproof premises, if such can be secured, instead of buildings that are combustible.

#### WASHINGTON.

The apportionment for extension of public-land surveys for Washington for the fiscal year now ended was \$30,000, besides \$14,366 of special deposits for the survey of railroad lands. The surveyor general reports the issuing of contracts and special instructions whose total estimated liability covers \$42,841, embraced in 17 contracts issued during said period.

There were 19 townships surveyed and accepted, with surveyed lines aggregating 1,093 miles and an area of 303,288 acres of land. The office produced 91 township plats and 33 diagrams of exteriors. The usual transcripts of field notes and other documents contingent to the work were prepared, though omitted from the report.

A tabular statement is furnished of the progress made or action taken upon all surveys that were pending at the date of last annual report, under contracts dated from one to seven years before. This shows good progress in the disposal of doubtful cases and clearing up arrears of work. This table shows that 6 contract surveys were rejected, 1 was canceled, 5 were suspended for erroneous work, 13 were completed in the field and are undergoing field inspection, and 9 are in progress but have no returns yet filed.

In his report the surveyor general makes no comment or recommendation regarding the needs of the service. He reports 61 mineral surveys made, with 307 mineral plats constructed; also that \$3,390 is the amount deposited for office work on mining surveys during the year.

## WYOMING.

The surveyor general reports the amount of land surveyed under field notes approved by him in the last fiscal year as about 470,068 acres, with an aggregate of 1,689 miles of lines established.

The apportionment of \$20,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, was used in awarding six new contracts to deputies. Four of these contracts were for surveying the metes and bounds of the patented land claims, and the bona fide land claims of actual settlers who have not made final proof, and for the resurvey of the township and subdivision lines in about twenty townships in Wyoming, where from error and incompleteness of original surveys the claimants need relief from mistakes in the descriptions in their filings.

Special deposits were made for cost of survey of railroad lands by the Union Pacific Company to the amount of \$28,363, and for office work on same, \$6,909.

At the last previous annual report thirteen contracts for an estimated amount of \$63,718 were not closed, but pending in various stages of progress. Within the past year 5 of these have been accepted and paid for, 1 was canceled, 2 are awaiting final action in this office, 2 were suspended for errors, and 1 is receiving action at the surveyor general's office.

Two other contracts for small amounts are still uncompleted for surveys in abandoned military reservations, one of them having been suspended for field correction of errors.

Within the fiscal year the office prepared 103 public-land plats, 203 books of transcript field notes, 127 miscellaneous diagrams, and examined 79 books of field notes.

The mineral division of the office ordered 36 surveys, made 144 approved mineral plats, surveyed 82 locations, and prepared 30 connected sheets and segregation plats.

The cash deposits for office work on mineral surveys amounted to \$2,355.

## ISLAND AND FRAGMENTARY SURVEYS.

Numerous inquiries have been received during the year concerning unsurveyed islands situate in meandered rivers and lakes and other fragmentary tracts.

Formal applications for such surveys have been received and acted upon by this office and the Department as follows:

An island in Lake Emmerson in the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 34, T. 108 N., R. 30 W., Minnesota. Application rejected by the Department for the reason that it appeared that the lake was not navigable, and that the so-called island was attached to the mainland.



Four islands in Crab Lake, in secs. 22 and 23, T. 43 N., R. 6 E., Wisconsin. Application approved and survey ordered. Surveyor named in application appointed to execute the survey, and special instructions for the survey prepared by this office and forwarded to the surveyor. Returns of survey not yet received.

Like action was taken in the matter of two islands in a meandered lake in sec. 31, T. 27 N., R. 11 W., Michigan.

Four islands in Lake Worth in secs. 34 and 3, Ts. 43 and 44 S., R. 43 E., Florida. Application approved by the Department and survey ordered. Surveyor general directed to prepare special instructions for the survey, which was done and the same approved by this office. Subsequently on account of the deputy surveyor's inability to perform the work in his own proper person, his instructions were, on his application, canceled. Another surveyor has been designated to execute the survey, but his instructions have not as yet been formally approved.

An island locally known as "Deer Island" situate in a meandered lake in secs. 28, 29, 32, and 33, T. 39 N., R. 6 E., Wisconsin. Application approved and survey ordered. Surveyor named in application appointed to execute the survey and special instructions for the proper performance of the work issued him by this office. Returns of survey not yet received. Like action taken in regard to an island in a meandered lake in sec. 22, T. 44 N., R. 7 W., Wisconsin. Returns of survey received and upon examination it was found that the meanderings were incorrect. Plat and field notes returned to deputy surveyor for correction. Corrected plat and field notes not yet received.

An island in the Osage River in sec. 34, T. 40 N., R. 24 W., Missouri. Application rejected.

The Department in rejecting this application mentions the fact that the deputy surveyor who executed the survey of the township in 1838 referred to the island in his field notes after reaching the corner to sections 27 and 34, as follows:

I then went over to the island to ascertain whether or not it was worth meandering, but finding it so low as to be subject to inundation from a very common rise and not containing more than 5 or 6 acres, I concluded not to meander it.

Also to the fact that the township survey had been approved and all the surveyed lands in the sections disposed of, and it was stated that—

Whatever may be its [the island's] condition now, it is evident that at the time of the survey it was not of sufficient importance to be designated as a subdivision or as a part of the public lands. The reasons of the deputy surveyor for omitting a survey of it are fully set forth in his field notes, showing that it was not omitted by mistake or from inadvertence. The approval of the survey was an approval of the action of the deputy surveyor omitting the survey of the land as an island and was virtually an admission that the survey of the township had been completed.



After referring to the United States Supreme Court decision in the case of Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company *v.* Butler, 159 U. S., 87, it was said in conclusion that—

In this case we are not required to look into the circumstances to ascertain the motive that prompted the surveyor to omit the survey of this land. He has put it on record and his action was approved. After a lapse of more than sixty years, when the island has been enlarged by accretion, the Government would not be warranted in assuming jurisdiction and control of the land by extending its surveys over it. The claimants to the land must establish their rights before the courts.

An island in Crooked Lake, in sec. 20, T. 45 N., R. 28 W., Minnesota. Application approved and survey ordered. Special instructions, issued by the surveyor general in favor of the surveyor named in the application, providing for the proper execution of the survey, approved by this office. Survey executed and returns of survey received, but same not yet passed upon by this office.

Two islands in Long Lake, in sec. 20, T. 32 N., R. 8 W., Wisconsin. Application approved and survey ordered. Surveyor named in application designated to execute the survey and proper instructions issued him by this office. Returns of survey received, and after due examination the survey was accepted and the approved plats were filed in the proper offices.

An island in the Kankakee River, locally known as Snake Island, situate in the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 18, T. 31 N., R. 14 E., third principal meridian, Illinois. Hearing ordered to determine the character and condition of the land and channels of the river surrounding same, past and present.

The Department, after considering the entire record presented in the case, concluded that the land embraced in the island was not public land and rejected the application for survey.

Two islands in Shell Lake, in sec. 6, T. 37 N., R. 12 W., Wisconsin. Application approved and survey ordered. Surveyor named in application appointed to execute the survey of the island, and special instructions providing for the proper performance of the work issued by this office in favor of said surveyor. Returns of survey not yet received. Similar action was taken in the matter of an island in Muskrat Lake, in secs. 1 and 2, T. 22 N., R. 8 W., Michigan. Returns of survey not yet received. Also like action in the case of an island in Bass Lake, in sec. 12, T. 33 N., R. 10 E., Wisconsin.

An island in Elm Lake, in sec. 21, T. 46 N., R. 26 W., Minnesota. Application approved and survey ordered. Surveyor general directed to prepare instructions for the proper execution of the survey in favor of the surveyor named in the application. Special instructions prepared and forwarded to this office; same examined and approved. Returns of survey not yet received. Same action taken in the case of an island in Birch Lake in sec. 20, T. 127 N., R. 32 W., Minnesota, and

two islands in Burntside Lake in sec. 30, T. 63 N., R. 13 W., Minnesota. Returns of survey not yet received.

A tract of land within the area of a meandered lake in T. 83 N., R. 45 W., and Ts. 83 and 84 N., R. 46 W., Iowa. Application rejected by the Department.

It was alleged in the application that a body of land existed in the locality described, consisting of about 1,200 acres, "a portion of which is gently rolling prairie land, and a portion is swamp and overflowed land as contemplated in the act of September 28, 1850," and it was also alleged that an error had been made in running the meander lines as represented upon the official plats.

In acting on this application it was said:

While the United States has authority to examine into the correctness of a survey and to cause a resurvey to be made if it appears that Government lands were fraudulently or erroneously omitted from surveys by representing them as a body of water, such authority will not be exercised unless it is clearly shown that there was no body of water to which the meander line referred and that there was no reason at the time of the survey to prevent the extension of the township, section, or subdivision lines. The mere fact that the area within the meander line is now dry, or that it shows no indication of the existence of a lake at any time, will not of itself authorize a survey and disposal of such land, or warrant the finding that there was not such a permanent body of water at the time of the survey as to justify the meandering of it as a lake, especially after the lapse of nearly fifty years.

A tract of land within the area of a meandered lake in T. 94 N., R. 34 W., and one within a meandered lake in T. 96 N., R. 34 W., Iowa.

Substantially the same allegations were made in this application as in the one next above referred to. Application rejected by this office; also a motion for review of office decision rejecting the application. Appeal taken, and by Department decision of March 11, 1901, the decision of this office in denying the application was affirmed. A motion for review of Department decision was filed and acted upon, the motion being based upon the following grounds:

1. Because of newly discovered evidence which the petitioner will be able to introduce before the honorable Secretary.

2. Because the decision of the honorable Secretary is contrary to the law pertaining to surveys and is not supported by the evidence before the honorable Secretary that can be produced if this petition for rehearing is sustained.

3. Because the prima facie showing made by the original survey and field notes thereof do not show sufficient facts to constitute a defense to the application for survey.

4. Because there is a large amount of unsurveyed public lands in secs. 20 and 21, T. 94, and in secs. 16, 17, 19, 20, and 21, in T. 96, R. 34, Iowa, which land is not now and never was covered by a body of water.

5. Because the applicant, in view of the former decision of the Secretary of the Interior, was surprised at the decision of the honorable Secretary in this case in holding that the showing for survey was not sufficient to overcome the presumption arising from the field notes of the original Government survey.

The Secretary said in his letter to this office dated June 21, 1901, denying the motion for review, that—

No question is presented by the second, third, and fourth grounds of alleged error that was not presented and fully considered when the decision complained of was rendered.

Motions for rehearing upon the ground of newly discovered evidence must be supported by affidavits of the witnesses who will testify to the alleged newly discovered facts. No such affidavits are filed with this motion, but the counsel for petitioner states that he will be able to submit evidence showing conclusively that the line established as a meander line through the sections covered by the application does not border upon a body of water, but is wholly fictitious, and that there is not now and was not at the time of the official survey any reason or facts that could possibly be construed as justifying the meander line as established. That was the direct and only question presented in the application, and no sufficient reason is shown why the evidence was not presented at that time. He states in his affidavit to said petition that he will cause surveys to be made, levels to be taken, and other evidence to be produced in support of his application, and by letter of May 31, 1901, asks for further time to secure such evidence, which he states will be about the middle of June.

The Department sees no reason to delay the consideration of this petition.

It does not appear that such evidence as counsel proposes to submit would determine the condition of the land at the date of the swamp-land grant, or raise such a strong presumption against the correctness of the township survey as to warrant the Department in setting it aside and ordering a new survey. Besides, the case made by the petitioner shows that the lands at the date of the survey and of the swamp-land grant were either swamp and overflowed lands or were covered by a body of water. In either event the Government would have no interest in the lands to be surveyed. The county of Palo Alto claims to be the owner, as grantee of the State, of all the swamp and overflowed lands within its limits that were acquired by the State under the swamp-land grant. The State claims title by virtue of its sovereignty to the beds of all the lakes in said State as meandered by the township surveys, and it objects to any other surveys of the alleged swamp lands in Palo Alto County upon the ground that the original township survey was correctly made and that the body of water which was meandered was in fact a lake and was properly meandered.

Under such conditions, and in view of the fact that every presumption is in favor of the correctness of an approved township survey, the Department does not feel warranted in setting aside the survey of the townships referred to in said petition, unless it was unquestionably shown that said survey was fraudulent, which does not appear in this case.

Similar action was taken in the matter of the petition of Clay County, Iowa, for survey of alleged swamp lands embraced in the area of a meandered lake in T. 94 N., R. 35 W., Iowa.

An island in the Tippecanoe River, in secs. 15 and 16, T. 25 N., R. 3 W., second principal meridian, Indiana. Application rejected, it being shown that the river was not navigable where the island is situated, and it appeared that *prima facie*, under the law, the island belonged to the owner or owners of the lands on the main shore or shores of the river opposite thereto. United States Supreme Court decision in case of *Hardin v. Jordan* (140 U. S., 396, 397); *Beekman v. Kreamer* (43 Ill., 447); *Frank Chapman* (6 L. D., 584); *John C. Christensen* (25 L. D., 413); *D. C. Glissman* (*idem*, 474), cited. Like action



was taken by this office in the case of an island in the Kansas River, in sec. 25, T. 12 S., R. 21 E., sixth principal meridian, Kansas; and an application for the survey of an island in the Wapsipinecon River, in sec. 17, T. 80 N., R. 2 E., fifth principal meridian, Iowa, was rejected by this office for the reason that it was shown that the land embraced in the island was not fit for agricultural purposes, there being no appropriation available for the survey of that class of lands.

An island in Elevenpoint River, in sec. 4, T. 18 N., R. 1 W., Arkansas. Application rejected by this office for the reason that it was shown that the island is below ordinary high-water mark and subject to overflow during the winter seasons, and it was held that the land was not public land of the United States. Case of Frank Burns (10 L. D., 368, 369); United States Supreme Court decision in case of *Barney v. Keokuk* (94 U. S., 338), and *Pollard v. Hagan* (3 How., 212), cited.

The unsurveyed portion of Eliza Island, situate in Bellingham Bay, in sec. 5, T. 36 N., R. 2 E., W. M., Washington.

By reason of the location of the island, the same being in the waters north of Puget Sound, this office requested the Department to call upon the Treasury, War, and Navy departments in order to ascertain as to whether or not the land was needed as a reservation for any public purpose within the jurisdiction of said departments before taking any action on the application. The Secretary of the Treasury requested that the land be reserved for light-house purposes, and an Executive order, dated March 26, 1901, was procured reserving the land. The application for survey was therefore rejected by this office.

The following surveys of islands and other fragmentary tracts heretofore authorized have been accepted during the past year, viz:

An island in the Wisconsin River in sec. 5, T. 11 N., R. 9 E., and secs. 32 and 33, T. 12 N., R. 9 E., Wisconsin.

An island in Grand Traverse Bay in sec. 31, T. 29 N., R. 10 W., Michigan.

Two islands in Catfish Lake in sec. 2, T. 39 N., R. 10 E., Wisconsin.

Lands between the meander and shore lines of two lakes in Ts. 96 and 97 N., R. 35 W., Iowa.

Three islands in Balsam Lake in secs. 2 and 3, T. 34 N., R. 17 W., Wisconsin.

Two islands in Silver Lake in secs. 6 and 31, Ts. 26 and 27 N., R. 11 W., Wisconsin.

Two islands in Long Lake in sec. 20, T. 32 N., R. 8 W., Wisconsin.

An abandoned military reservation known as Fort Sullivan, in the State of Maine.

An island in sec. 3, T. 41 N., R. 1 E., Michigan.



## EXAMINATIONS OF SURVEYS IN THE FIELD.

The act of Congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stats., 615), appropriated for surveys and resurveys of public lands the sum of \$325,000. Of this amount the Commissioner of the General Land Office was authorized by the appropriation act to expend so much as he might deem necessary for the examination of surveys in the field, in order to test the accuracy of the work of deputy surveyors, and the examination of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent. Under the authority thus granted, the sum of \$75,000 was, with the sanction of the Department, set apart for field examinations.

During the fiscal year there were employed sixteen examiners of surveys, to whom instructions were issued for the inspection of the surveys reported by the several surveyors general as being ready for examination in the field. A portion of these examiners were on active duty during the entire surveying season, other examiners were employed for stated periods according to the exigencies of the service.

In addition to the regularly appointed examiners of surveys sent to the field, it was found necessary to employ an additional examiner, and one clerk (an experienced surveyor) of the division of public surveys in this office was detailed as an examiner with a view to expediting the work. The compensation and expenses of the examiners of surveys and the expenses of the detailed clerk were paid out of the fund of \$75,000 set apart for field examinations, except in the case of the examination of surveys of Indian reservations, when the cost of the examination was paid from the proper appropriation for Indian surveys, and the cost of examination of surveys of private land claims was paid out of the appropriation for the survey of such claim.

During the fiscal year surveys executed under contracts, or special instructions issued in lieu of contracts, in the several surveying districts were accepted after a thorough inspection in the field by the examiner of surveys, and subsequent critical examination of the plats and field notes in this office and comparison of the same with the reports and field notes of the examiners, as follows:

Surveying district.	Contracts.	Surveying district.	Contracts.
Arizona.....	10	Nevada.....	1
California.....	5	North Dakota.....	9
Colorado.....	4	Oregon.....	14
Florida.....	2	South Dakota.....	4
Idaho.....	11	Utah.....	3
Minnesota.....	4	Washington.....	12
Montana.....	16	Wyoming.....	4

Of the surveys reported in the above table some were complete surveys under given contracts and some were partial surveys, where the

entire work under certain contracts was not returned during the fiscal year. In some cases surveys were accepted which had been previously suspended on account of errors in the field work discovered by the examiners or on account of defects in the returns, and in other cases portions of the surveys under certain contracts returned during the year which were found to have been executed in accordance with contract and instructions were accepted, but other portions of the work under such contracts were suspended awaiting corrections in the field. In a number of cases surveys were found to have been so poorly executed as to necessitate their rejection. The suspended and rejected surveys are particularly referred to in succeeding paragraphs.

During the fiscal year 1901 there were accepted, after field examination, surveys executed under two sets of special instructions each in California and Colorado, and one set each in Florida, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. There were also accepted without field examination surveys executed under two sets of special instructions each in Colorado and Oregon; one set of instructions each in California, Florida, Montana, and Washington, and one contract in Florida. In the cases of the surveys accepted without field examination the liabilities were so small, or the lands so inconveniently situated for examination, that the expense of sending an examiner to the field would have been disproportionate to the cost of the surveys, and as it appeared from the evidence afforded by the examination of the returns in this office that requirements of the instructions had been complied with, the surveys were duly accepted.

The surveys accepted during the fiscal year included the survey of 10 townships within the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota, the survey of the Fort Klamath Post Reservation in Oregon, and 44 townships within the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Indian reservations in South Dakota.

#### PRIVATE LAND CLAIM SURVEYS.

There were received during the fiscal year returns of the survey of the following private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico, confirmed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to establish a court of private land claims, and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories," said surveys having been duly approved by the Court of Private Land Claims, viz:

Antonio Sedilo grant, Canada de Cochiti grant, Pueblo of Santa Ana or El Ranchito grant, Angostura grant, M. and S. Montoya grant, Felipa Tafoya grant, San Mateo Springs grant, Santiago Ramirez grant, Pueblo of Santa Clara grant, Juan Bautista grant, and Santa Rosa de Cubero grant; also the duly approved returns of the survey of the San Juan de las Boquillas y Nogales grant in Arizona.

## UTAH-ARIZONA BOUNDARY.

The sundry civil appropriation act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stats., 617), appropriated the sum of \$22,800 for the ascertainment, survey, marking, and permanent establishment of the boundary line between the State of Utah and the Territory of Arizona, being that portion of the parallel of 37° north latitude lying between the 32° and 37° of longitude west from Washington, an estimated distance of 277 miles. Under date of October 13, 1900, this office entered into contract with a competent surveyor for the survey of said boundary line, liability of this contract \$21,000. The survey has been executed in the field, but the returns of the survey have not yet reached this office. An examiner of surveys will be sent to test the accuracy and condition of the work.

## SUSPENDED SURVEYS.

In the following paragraphs the reasons for the suspension or rejection of surveys under certain contracts are briefly stated:

Contract No. 71, Arizona, embraced the survey of the exterior lines of six townships, the subdivision of four full and two fractional townships—quite an important contract.

The examiner gave the work a very thorough inspection in the field, running as much as 103 miles of lines, about 35 per cent of the entire contract, and a considerably greater per cent than is usually examined. From this examination it was developed that not more than 10 or 12 miles of the lines passed over were in an acceptable condition, and even these would be changed in bearing and distance upon a readjustment of the erroneous work.

The deputy's work was found to be faulty in nearly every particular, indicating either a great lack of skill or indifference as to conforming with the requirements of the Manual.

Rarely were the pits and mounds—accessory markings of corners—of the proper size; and when lines of survey ran through timber they were not blazed, and bearing trees were not taken, although the examiner reports they could have been had in a number of instances.

Many of the lines were also reported very inaccurate in both course and distance. The deputy reported a certain line at 40 chains which the examiner found to be 50.16 chains, an error which the deputy had every opportunity to discover when closing his meanders of the Supai Indian Reservation to the section lines.

Again, the deputy reports the length of the south boundary of sec. 31, T. 32 N., R. 4 W., as being 79.10 chains long, whereas the examiner found it to be 76.22 chains, a difference of nearly three chains. Numerous other lines were reported very defective in both alinement and measurement.



Another feature of this contract was the failure of the deputy to establish any corner whatever at various points throughout the work. The examiner recites numerous section and quarter-section corners for which no markings whatever could be found, though reported in the field notes.

For these general reasons, and the more particular reasons set forth in detail in the examiner's report, the survey was suspended, and the deputy was notified that he would be required to place his work in more acceptable condition, after which it would be reexamined.

A small survey in Colorado, made under special instructions of March 9, 1899, for the survey of the segregation of the public lands in T. 32 N., R. 1 E., N. M. P. M., from the private-land claim known as the "Tierra Amarilla Grant," was suspended for the following reasons:

The deputy did not close his survey upon the Colorado and New Mexico boundary, as required under his special instructions; also, his field notes were defective in that he did not sufficiently describe certain corners, nor explain certain reestablishments, which were necessary for a full understanding of his work.

By letter of April 9, 1901, the deputy was afforded an opportunity to amend his work.

In my report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, reference was made to the condition of the surveys under contract No. 811, Colorado, which were suspended April 6, 1900, after a field examination had been made and an adverse report rendered.

This contract embraced the subdivision of four townships, the establishment of five exterior township lines, and the identification and restoration of 9 miles of the boundary between New Mexico and Colorado.

In my former report on this case it was stated:

A thorough field examination was made, at which the contracting deputy was present. The lines ran over mountainous surface, but the large number of errors found indicated irregularities too great for acceptance. The courses of separate miles of line varied from small allowable errors to mistakes as great as 180 and 260 links to the mile. Twenty-five such errors reported gave an average of 110 links as the difference between the course actually run and that shown by the deputy's field notes for each 80 chains, an average error of 47 minutes in the courses.

About as many of these departures were to the right as to the left, indicating a haphazard method, without much reference to the true meridian. Besides this, eleven errors in distance were reported where the average disagreement between the distance given by the deputy and that found by the inspector's chainmen was as great as 145 links to the mile. Many corners were either improperly marked or not witnessed by bearing trees when suitable trees were convenient. The deputy was, therefore, required to return to the work and thoroughly correct it for reexamination.

The deputy surveyor, in a communication through the surveyor general, prayed this office to give his returns a reexamination, setting forth his reasons at length for the request.



The returns were again carefully reviewed, from which it appeared there were sufficient reasons why a portion of the survey might be accepted without detriment to the public interests.

It appeared that the deputy had a good record before this office, and that a failure of his work to fully meet the requirements of the Manual was due rather to the very broken character of the country than to any intention to present fraudulent work.

Upon a full reexamination, therefore, I accepted a portion of the township exteriors and the subdivisions of two full townships.

The deputy was informed by letter of October 19, 1900, to proceed with the completion of his survey upon which it would be examined in due course.

Contract No. 84, Minnesota, embraced the subdivisions of six townships and the resurvey of 48 miles of exterior township lines.

The examination of the returns in this office developed a rather remarkable condition of affairs.

The contracting deputy had, himself, surveyed all of the township exteriors shown on his diagram submitted with contract No. 84 under former contracts, to wit: Nos. 21, 33, 44, 47, and 53, ranging over the years 1892 to 1895, inclusive.

Yet, in his resurvey of the east boundary of T. 159 N., R. 39 W., the deputy, in his preliminary statement, says:

In closing my line between sections 30 and 31, in T. 159 N., R. 38 W., my closings indicate that the range line between Rs. 38 and 39 had a course different from the course indicated on the plat furnished by the surveyor general, and the chaining did not agree with my survey.

The deputy also resurveyed the west boundary of T. 159 N., R. 38 W., and reported finding every section and quarter-section corner out of limits in distance, thus throwing great discredit on his work executed under contract No. 44, of June 7, 1894, which was duly accepted and for which he received pay.

In his resurvey of the west boundary of T. 160 N., R. 38 W., the deputy says:

My closing on the north boundary of T. 160 N., Rs. 37 and 38 W., indicated that the east and west boundaries of T. 160 N., R. 38 W., were not as indicated on map furnished me by the United States surveyor general.

He makes the foregoing statement, notwithstanding the fact that he is the author of the surveys of the east and west boundaries of the aforesaid township under his respective contracts No. 53, of December 31, 1894, and No. 44, of June 7, 1895, both of which were accepted.

The report of the examiner revealed the fact that the subdivisional work had been poorly executed, many lines being out of limits in both bearing and distance, and also that bearing trees had been omitted at many corners where they were easily within limits.

In view of the foregoing, to wit, the discredit thrown in current

contract upon the work executed by the deputy in prior contracts, and for which he was paid, and in view also of the poor manner in which the subdivisional work was executed, I suspended the survey, and in a letter addressed to the surveyor-general dated August 23, 1900, he was directed to notify the deputy that he would be allowed thirty days in which to show cause why his survey should not be rejected.

Contract No. 85, Minnesota, embraced the retracement of a portion of the north boundary of two townships and resurvey of west boundary of a fractional township, together with the subdivision of one full and one fractional township, and was executed by the same deputy surveyor that executed contract No. 84.

The examination of this contract revealed a general condition of inaccuracy. The examiner and deputy differ in their measurement of lines by much more than the allowable limit; also, their reports of the condition of corners and accessories thereto are widely divergent in many instances.

For example, the deputy reports pits and mounds at a certain corner, and the examiner will perhaps find a bearing tree and no pits or mound, and vice versa.

The townships embraced under this contract are adjacent to the Red Lake Indian Reservation.

The examination of the returns made in this office led to the conclusion that the deputy had tampered with some of the reservation boundary corners, moving them to suit his convenience.

In view of the general inaccuracy of the work, and for other reasons set forth in my letter to the surveyor general, he was directed to notify the deputy to show cause within thirty days why his survey should not be rejected.

Contract No. 87, Minnesota, embraced the resurvey of 12 miles of township exteriors and the subdivision of six townships. The survey was executed by the same deputy surveyor whose contract No. 80, Minnesota, was suspended, as shown in my report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

The examination of the returns demonstrated that the survey had been very poorly executed, due either to an inability to accomplish work that should measure up to the manual requirements, or due to inexcusable and persistent carelessness.

In T. 159 N., R. 36 W., 12 miles were run by the inspector, revealing gross errors in both alinement and distance in each mile, the errors in distance ranging as high as 3.09 chains, and in alinement  $3^{\circ} 56'$  from the course reported by the deputy. Seven corner posts were found either improperly or insufficiently marked; the same condition for 31 bearing trees, and 25 other bearing trees were carelessly noted as to bearing or distance from the corner post.

In T. 159 N., R. 35 W., 14 miles were examined, which revealed the same general conditions as set forth above.

In T. 160 N., R. 35 W., 13 miles were examined, with the result that 6 corner posts were found lying on the ground, 3 were improperly marked, 2 were under size, 15 bearing trees were carelessly noted as to bearing and distance, and 23 other bearing trees were improperly marked.

In T. 160 N., R. 34 W., 13 miles were examined, the same general conditions being reported by the examiner.

The deputy and examiner each meandered the lake in sections 8, 9, 16, and 17, their separate meanders being at such variance as to be incomparable.

The examiner found the area of the lake to be 264 acres less than found by the deputy, or just one-half the area reported by the deputy.

The remaining townships embraced in this contract were examined and substantially the same conditions of inaccuracy were revealed.

I therefore suspended the survey by letter of September 26, 1900, the deputy being allowed thirty days in which to show cause why he should not be required to return to the field and execute his survey in accordance with the Manual requirements.

Contract No. 89, Minnesota, embraced the survey of 42 miles of township exteriors and the subdivision of one fractional and one complete township.

This contract was surveyed by the same deputy to whom was awarded contract 87, above reported.

From the report of the field examiner it was shown that errors of such magnitude in bearing and distance were revealed as to preclude the possibility of the acceptance of the survey. The examiner failed to find the accessory markings of very many corners which were alleged by the deputy, in his field notes, as having been established.

In view of the many faulty conditions shown to exist in this contract, I suspended it by letter to the surveyor general, of July 9, 1900, in which the reasons for said action were fully set forth.

The deputy was allowed the usual time in which to perfect his work.

Special instructions were issued from this office April 20, 1900, providing for the survey of the closing lines in secs. 30, 31, and 32 of T. 24 S., R. 3 E., on the east boundary of the Hugh Stephenson grant, or "Brazito tract" (Rep. No. 6), New Mexico, and also for certain resurveys relative thereto.

Upon an examination of the returns made in this office it was found that the east boundary of the said grant had not been properly reestablished. This being the case, all lines run as closings on this improperly established boundary must themselves be erroneous.

I therefore, by letter to the surveyor general, of March 15, 1901 set forth the above conditions in detail, saying that the deputy would be required to properly reestablish the east boundary of the Hugh Stephenson grant, and make proper closings thereon.



Contract No. 59, North Dakota, embraced the survey of a number of miles of guide meridians, standard parallels, range lines, and the subdivision of 12 townships.

The survey appears to have been skillfully executed in the greater portion thereof, since upon the examination of the returns in this office 10 townships with their exteriors were accepted.

In a letter to the surveyor general, of February 8, 1901, the reasons for the suspension of the two remaining townships were set forth, said reasons being, in due course, communicated to the deputy.

In reply the deputy stated that he would proceed to correct his survey as soon as the weather conditions would permit him to return to the field.

Contract 674, Oregon, provided for the survey of but one township, and was referred to in my report of suspended surveys for fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, in which it was said:

The field examination developed a number of errors in measurement and alinement, and from an inspection of the returns it appeared that the deputy witnessed section corners on the north boundary of the township by four bearing trees, thus making them corners for four sections, and that he subsequently set closing corners for the sections on the south, but failed to deface the markings of the south bearing trees for the corners previously established, the result being two sets of corners for the northern tier of sections. The deputy failed to meander the Grande Ronde River, which flows through the township, although it has an average width of nearly four chains, and should, under the requirements of the Manual, have been meandered.

By letter of March 13, 1899, the survey was originally suspended, the deputy being so advised, and directed to place his work in correct form.

In course of time the work was reported ready for a second field inspection, which was made, and the surveyor general being called upon for the amended returns, reported by letter of November 14, 1900, as follows:

\* \* \* I have the honor to state that the deputy has filed amended notes in this office several times since the suspension of his survey, but each time in attempting to work them up it was found that they were not in shape to permit of approval; and I find now, upon attempting to amend plats in accordance with his last amended notes filed, that his meanders along the banks of Grande Ronde River (T. 5 N., R. 42 E.) do not close within the limits prescribed by the Manual of Surveying Instructions, and I have this day notified said deputy, etc. \* \* \*

By letter of February 6, 1901, the surveyor general retransmitted the returns of this survey, and when the same were considered in connection with the report of the examiner I was compelled to order a second suspension.

About 20 per cent of the lines were examined, revealing very considerable errors in alinement and distance, and also gross negligence as regards the blazing of lines running through timbered country.



The examiner stated that the stone corners were loosely set on the surface of the ground, there being apparently no attempt to set them as the instructions require; and also stating that the post corners were very carelessly established.

It appeared from the foregoing that the deputy surveyor had not exercised due care in the execution of his contract, therefore by letter of February 20, 1901, the surveyor general was directed to allow the deputy thirty days in which to show cause why his survey should not be rejected.

Contract No. 700, Oregon, also provided for the survey of but one township.

The examiner reported that the corners were well established, but that the alinement and measurement were extremely faulty, the bearing of lines in some cases being in error as much as 2 degrees, and the errors in distance being well above the allowable limits.

A review of the field notes in this office explained the probable cause of the errors in the bearings of the lines, it being shown that the deputy had made errors in setting off the declination, or latitude (sometimes both), in the use of his solar transit.

In view of the many errors contained in the work, I ordered a suspension thereof by letter of February 8, 1901, the deputy being called upon to show cause why he should not return to the field and properly execute his contract.

Contract 228, Utah, embraced a retracement of a portion of the Utah and Idaho and Utah and Nevada boundaries, a number of miles of standard parallel, guide meridian, and township exterior lines, together with the subdivision of six townships.

As a result of the inspection of this survey and the examination of the returns made in this office, so many errors of serious nature were revealed as to preclude the possibility of its acceptance.

The field notes were transmitted to this office in transcripts A to N, inclusive, being a recital of various portions of the surveying operations.

By letter to the surveyor general, February 15, 1901, the findings of the examiner were set forth in detail, the errors being mainly in alinement and distance, and were very considerable in many instances. As a precautionary measure, the examiner rechaind many miles of his own lines, and also made numerous closures thereon as a further test of the accuracy of his work. He reported also that the country embraced in the contract presented no unusual obstacles to rapid and accurate surveying.

In view of the circumstances attending the case, the suspension was ordered, the deputy being allowed the usual time in which to show cause why his work should not be thoroughly revised.

Contract 509, Washington, embraced the survey and retracement of

several miles of township exteriors, the subdivision and meander lines of two full townships, and also the subdivision of one fractional township.

This contract is located in a mountainous section of country, and where this is the case more leniency is extended the deputies than when the contract covers more open country.

Notwithstanding this, the survey executed under the present contract presents errors of such magnitude that they could not be overlooked, the said errors being mainly in alinement and distance.

The lines in many instances differed from their proper course by one-half to 2 degrees, and in length they were in error from 2 to 3 chains.

The conditions were reported to the deputy through the surveyor general by my letter of April 8, 1901, in which the suspension was ordered, the deputy being afforded the usual opportunity to amend his work in the field.

#### REJECTED SURVEYS.

Contract No. 46, Arizona, embraced the resurvey of 12 miles, and the survey of 18 miles of township exteriors and the subdivision of one full township.

Upon being informed that the survey was ready for the field examination, an inspector was sent out who found many gross errors in the execution of the contract. The deputy was duly apprised thereof and undertook to make the proper corrections.

When the returns of the corrected survey were received in this office, together with the examiner's report, it appeared that the survey was in a worse condition than formerly, for the examiner said:

My second examination shows the work to be equally as bad, if not worse, than my first examination. I find the deputy has totally disregarded his instructions and the requirements of the Manual in regard to the blazing of his lines, marking his bearing trees, position of his mounds, marking and setting of corner stones. Not one of the corners found by me this time was found to be correct.

\* \* \* My notes will show that on many of these lines he has made no attempt to change his old survey to conform to the lines of the new survey.

\* \* \* I find the alinement and chaining of the standard parallel to be incorrect, all corners improperly marked and established, and no blazing whatever.

\* \* \* It is evident to my mind that the deputy has paid no regard whatever to the requirements of the Manual and has made fraudulent corrections. His survey is found wrong in every particular.

A comparison of the field notes with the examiner's report revealed numerous errors that far exceeded the allowable limits, and therefore, by letter of January 14, 1901, the survey was rejected, the deputy being informed of his right to appeal in the premises.

He availed himself of this privilege and, in due course, all of the papers in the case were forwarded to the Department for review

and final action, the result being that my action was sustained. The deputy was notified of the final disposition of the case.

Contract No. 132, California, was the subject of comment in my report of last year under the head of suspended surveys. In that report the reasons for the suspension were given, being mainly very incorrect alinement and distances for lines.

The examiner recommended that the survey be not accepted, and the surveyor general was directed to notify the deputy's bondsmen (the deputy having died in the meantime) to show cause why the survey should not be rejected.

The bondsmen, after considerable correspondence, made some attempt to have the survey placed in acceptable form, but finally abandoned the matter.

There being no other course for me to pursue, by letter of March 28, 1901, the survey was declared rejected, and the surveyor general was authorized to enter into new contracts relative to same.

Contract No. 794, Colorado, is a case of long standing, the contract having been awarded June 23, 1893, and was first declared rejected on August 4, 1894, it being shown from the inspector's report that the survey was filled with errors of unusually great magnitude.

The deputy contested the matter, however, and a second examination was allowed, with the result that no improvement whatever was shown in the character of the work.

Various letters passed in regard to this contract, and rather than have an injustice done the deputy surveyor, a third examination was allowed, one of the most skilled examiners on the force being detailed on the case.

The third examiner presents a strong adverse report on the contract. He began at a certain corner pointed out by one of the deputy's assistants and surveyed out 9 miles in a north, south, east, and west direction and reported that he could find no corners whatever, nor any pits, mounds, bearing trees, or anything tending to indicate a corner, although he and his party spent ample time in making careful search for same.

The two former examinations also found the work very defective, as above stated. One examiner, in running 13 miles, failed to find as many as 18 corners, and the other examiner failed to find 20 corners in the examination of 31 miles, and what few were found were very defective.

Since the proper establishing of corners is perhaps one of the chief functions of deputy surveyors, so notably omitted under this contract, and in view of the many general errors shown to exist in the work, I rejected the contract by letter to the surveyor general of February 14, 1901, requiring proof of service on the deputy, he being informed of his right of appeal. The deputy, through his attorney, has signified



his intention to appeal, and requests further time for the preparation of briefs.

Contract No. 324, New Mexico, would require much quoting from the records in order to present all the aspects of the case.

It appears that the eastern half of one of the townships embraced in the contract was very rough and broken, yet the deputy filed complete notes for the survey thereof.

An examination in the field revealed the fact that the said one-half township had not been fully surveyed, and the deputy was duly notified that he would be required to properly complete his contract. He then replied by saying the area in question was unsurveyable, making this remarkable statement in face of the fact that this office was then in possession of his field notes, duly sworn to, showing that he had executed the survey upon the ground.

In various letters this office strongly condemned this palpable attempt to defraud the government. I accepted other portions of the survey which were found satisfactory, but rejected the unsatisfactory and fraudulent portion thereof. The deputy was notified of the action of this office and also of his right of appeal.

He declined to make any appeal, and therefore by letter of January 5, 1901, the case was closed and the surveyor general informed that said lands should be embraced in new contracts.

Contract No. 707, Oregon, embraced the survey of 42 miles of township exteriors and subdivision and meander lines of three townships.

An inspection of the work in the field, at which the deputy was present, showed it to be grossly defective, the errors in alinement being far in excess of the allowable limits, and the errors in measurement in numerous cases being from 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  chains, and in some cases exceeding 5 chains.

The deputy had no excuse to offer except that he did not possess a Manual of Surveying Instructions, was ignorant of its requirements, and had great difficulty in operating his solar apparatus.

In view of the character of the survey, I rejected it by letter of February 8, 1901, the deputy being informed of his right to appeal.

In course of time, however, the deputy forwarded through the surveyor general a request that he be allowed to correct his work, and by letter of April 4, 1901, his request was granted, with the understanding that his survey would be subject to a second rigid field examination.

Contract No. 427, Washington, was awarded June 19, 1893, and was the subject of an adverse report by the examiner.

Therefore by letter of March 21, 1898, the surveyor general was advised as follows:

You will notify the deputy that he will be allowed to return to the field and put his survey into proper shape, and then to file his amended notes. That after this



has been done by him, another examination will be ordered and that should the survey be then found erroneous it will be rejected, subject only to the right of appeal to the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

You will inform him that the next examination will not be confined to the lines hitherto examined, but will be of sufficient extent to satisfy me as to the correctness of the entire survey.

In due course of time a third field examination was ordered, with the result that the survey was again found grossly in error and therefore unacceptable.

The examiner concluded his report in the following words:

In the examination of T. 6 N., R. 3 E., I find that the deputy in making the corrections ordered has not extended his correction work south of the north tier of sections. \* \* \*

I do not find any of the corrections made by him satisfactory.

\* \* \* \* \*

In point of fact it is the most careless work that I have ever examined.

It appearing that the deputy surveyor having had ample opportunity to place his work in acceptable form, and having failed so to do, as shown above, I therefore, by letter of January 24, 1901, rejected the said contract, and the deputy was informed of his right of appeal.

He elected to avail himself of said right, with the result that my action was affirmed.

Contract No. 504, Washington, awarded June 15, 1896, embraced but a few miles of exterior lines and the subdivision of one township.

In my report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, reference was made to this contract as follows:

The field examination of the surveys executed under Washington contract No. 504 having developed a number of discrepancies in measurement far beyond the allowable limit, as well as erroneous markings of corners and positions of bearing trees, the surveys were suspended and the deputy allowed thirty days to show cause why he should not return to the field and place his work in proper condition for acceptance by this office.

Upon the request of the bondsmen for the deputy they were allowed to employ a compassman, and special instructions, approved by me, were delivered to said compassman January 17, 1900.

It seems, however, that the sureties were not satisfied and directed the deputy to delay his work. After the lapse of five months, the surveyor general urged the completion of work, but no action was taken.

By letter of March 6, 1901 (after a lapse of over thirteen months), the surveyor general reported that still nothing was being done toward perfecting the survey, and recommended that the said survey be rejected and that he be allowed to enter into new contracts.

In view of the foregoing the survey was rejected, by letter of March 16, 1901.

Contract No. 488, Washington, was also commented on in my report

for fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, in which were stated the reasons for suspension.

The deputy was allowed the usual time in which to show cause why he should not be required to perfect his surveys. After the lapse of sixteen months, the surveyor general notified me that the deputy had taken no action in the matter and recommended the rejection of the survey. Said contract was therefore suspended, by letter of August 23, 1900, and the authority for a new contract was given.

Contract No. 475, Washington, embraced the survey of two townships.

In the execution of this contract closures were required on certain lines established under contract No. 474, which survey had been duly examined and accepted. Yet, notwithstanding this, the deputies working under contract No. 475 undertook to discredit the previously accepted work, insisting that their own work was correct.

An inspection in the field, however, showed that they had not taken horizontal measurement.

Many other evidences of careless work were brought out, so I directed the surveyor general to inform the deputy that a very thorough revision of his work would be necessary before it could be accepted.

The deputies insisted on another field inspection, but since they had shown no disposition to correct their survey this was denied them, by letter of April 19, 1898.

After the lapse of nearly two years, the deputies, replying to a letter from the surveyor general, stated they would proceed with corrections as soon as the weather would permit.

On March 22 and again on June 8, 1900, the surveyor general requested the deputies to report as to any progress made toward correcting the survey. The deputies made no reply to either of these letters. Then a registered letter was sent them, on September 17, 1900, in which they were informed that they must render satisfactory explanation within thirty days or their survey would be recommended for rejection. No reply being received to this last communication, the surveyor general recommended the rejection.

Therefore, in view of the foregoing, I rejected the said contract, by letter of January 5, 1901, in which I requested the surveyor general to inform the deputies of the action taken and of their right to appeal.

EXAMINERS OF SURVEYS TO REPORT AS TO TIMBER UPON UNACCEPTED SURVEYS, AND ALSO AS TO MINERAL, IN SECTIONS 16 AND 36.

It having come to my knowledge that surveys were being made embracing vast tracts of land covered with dense growth of valuable timber in the mountainous regions of the public-land States, and that this land was unfit for agricultural or mineral purposes, the evident

purpose of the survey, although applied for according to the rules and regulations of the office, being to denude the land of its timber, thus endangering the water supply, which is necessary to the settlers upon lower lands, I issued a circular to all examiners of surveys to make special investigations of the character and extent of the timber supply in each township when inspecting the surveys recently made under contract and report to me confidentially their findings, in order that any forest land under survey may be viewed by an impartial and disinterested agent of the Government, operating under orders direct from Washington and consequently not influenced by local prejudices or sympathies, and this office be advised whether, in the judgment of the examiners, certain townships or portions thereof embrace such bodies of timber as would seem to call for protection by the creation of a forest reserve. Upon the receipt of a representation that the land is so thickly and heavily timbered and so situated in regard to the water supply that the destruction of the forests thereon would menace the supply of water to lands of lower elevation, I propose to withhold the lands from disposal and direct a special agent to the tract in question in order to verify the report of the examiner, and submit to the Department my views as to the advisability of setting apart the same permanently as a forest reserve.

It has also been reported to me by parties who are without bias, and whose information is in the interests of the public good, that when subdivisional surveys have been undertaken by contract in some districts, efforts by interested parties have been exerted to have represented in the field notes worthless sections 16 and 36 as mineral land, upon insufficient proof, the end in view being to have these worthless school sections used as a basis, and the right of lieu selection sold by unscrupulous persons to parties who thus acquire valuable agricultural or timber land for land that afterwards is found to contain no mineral or indications thereof, thus defrauding the government of arable land.

In order to put a stop to this practice I have prepared a circular to examiners of surveys to make a special report on these school sections, as to their mineral character, so that if deputies are negligent in returning the character of such sections in their notes, the discrepancy will be revealed upon comparison of the field notes, and the deputy proceeded against for his misconduct.

I am also informed that parties desirous of speculating with surveyed lands acquired as State indemnity tracts have been known to secure affidavits from parties pretending to have personal and expert knowledge of the character of sections 16 and 36, who have sworn that these sections, although returned by the deputy surveyor as agricultural land, contain mineral deposits, and, the papers being considered by this office, the State has in due course demanded certificates of indemnity entitling it to equal quantities of arable or timber land elsewhere.



Cases of this kind brought before me for approval aroused my suspicion by the absence of any mineral surveys in the vicinity, and in order that this class of deception may be minimized in future, I have decided, where the evidence has the marks of a manufactured character, to suspend approval and ask the Department to investigate the matter for the protection of government interests.

#### SPECIAL SURVEYS IN ALASKA.

Under an act approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1100), provision was made whereby persons or corporations actually engaged in trade or manufactures in Alaska might secure a special survey of the land so occupied, in compact form, and become entitled to purchase and obtain patent therefor at \$2.50 per acre. A large number of surveys were made during several years under this act and filed for acceptance by the General Land Office.

But many of said surveys were suspended for failing to comply with the conditions of the statute. In numerous cases the claimant and his surveyor inclosed long narrow tracts of desirable shore lands in the effort to monopolize privileges and to secure for speculative purposes areas which their business did not need or utilize. Others claimed each a large tract on which was simply a fisherman's cabin. In one case it was insisted that the condition of "trade and manufacture" was fulfilled by the making of a reservoir to collect spring water and laying a pipe by which to deliver and sell it to others at the seashore.

A strict rule of interpretation was adopted, and many of these excessive areas were disapproved by suspending the surveys for amendment that should reduce them to a legal form and extent. In numerous cases appealed to the Department these decisions were affirmed.

The said act was amended by the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stats., 409), which also allowed the acquirement of lands by the use of soldiers' additional homestead rights to the extent of 80 acres, the surveys to be made at the claimant's expense, under certain restrictions. Since the date of said act 57 surveys for holders of soldiers' additional homestead scrip have been transmitted to this office. Thirty-seven of these have been approved during the past fiscal year by letters addressed to the surveyor general, stating that the surveys had been examined in the surveying division and that he was authorized to approve them. In a few cases surveys that could not be approved under the act of 1891 for trade and manufactures were again applied for by the location of additional homestead rights and approved.

Twelve such homestead surveys were filed during the last fiscal year, 10 were suspended for error in proofs or in the field work, and several are still pending.

Of the claims made for trade and manufacture, now mostly disposed of, 10 were filed during the year, 4 were accepted, and 4 suspended.

Most of the older surveys on which unfavorable action had been taken in previous years were considered, and letters were written formally closing the case of 72 such surveys and applications.

Some of the surveys were made at places which were being occupied by the tents or cabins of a crowd of miners and other pioneers who filed protests against allowing one or two persons to usurp rights which should be common to all. Applications for town-site surveys were made in conflict with the private-claim surveys of those who only intended to secure the land for town-lot speculation. In such cases action has been delayed to allow full consideration, and it has even happened that the fluctuating tide of travel and scheming has left the place nearly deserted and the large interests at stake reduced to a minimum.

Missionary stations, schools, and churches in Alaska have claimed attention, and by an act of Congress (31 Stats., 330, sec. 27) they have been allowed to have the lands occupied by them surveyed and marked out at the expense of the government. Regulations have been formulated and instructions issued to provide for the necessary work by separate and special surveys of the reservations in advance of the public-land work.

The surveyor general has received fifteen applications for survey of such tracts, and as they are widely scattered, and as most of them can be reached only by traveling great distances and at a certain time of the year, great difficulty is expected in negotiating for their survey, although by a recent act special rates per diem are allowed.

## ALASKAN LAND OFFICES.

### LAWS RELATING TO.

Section 12 of the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stats., 414), provides:

That the President is authorized and empowered, in his discretion, by Executive order, from time to time to establish or discontinue land districts in the district of Alaska, and to define, modify, or change the boundaries thereof and designate or change the location of any land offices therein.

Section 2250, Revised Statutes, provides:

Whenever the cost of collecting the revenue from the sale of public lands in any land district is as much as one-third of the whole amount of revenue collected in such district, it may be lawful for the President, if in his opinion not incompatible with public interests, to discontinue the land office in such district and to annex the same to some other adjoining land district.

By the act of August 5, 1892 (27 Stats., 368), it was enacted as follows:

And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to consolidate the land-district offices where practicable and consistent with public interests.

## HISTORY OF ALASKAN LAND OFFICES.

In the seasons of 1897 and 1898 the discovery of gold in the Klondike and adjacent countries so stimulated mining enterprises that many persons from the United States visited that region in search of gold, and communications were received at this office to such an extent as to warrant the belief that the development of that section of the country should be encouraged by the establishment of a land office in that locality. It was accordingly recommended in the annual report of this office for the year 1897 that the Sitka district, which had already been established, be divided and another district formed, with the land office located convenient to the mining centers then attracting so much attention. Subsequently a bill was introduced in Congress authorizing the President to create an additional district, which received favorable comment, with suggested amendments, from this office, but no further action was taken by this office in the matter until it received the instructions of Secretary Bliss of the Interior Department, under date of May 31, 1898, in which he said:

After a conference with Governor Brady, of Alaska, I desire to have prepared and forwarded to me, for transmission to the President, a proclamation establishing and defining the boundaries of the three Alaskan land districts, as indicated on the map of Alaska herewith inclosed.

As a result of the conference between Secretary Bliss and Governor Brady, Executive order of June 14, 1898, issued, which divided Alaska into three land districts: The Sitka district, in the southern portion, with its land office at Sitka; the Circle district, in the northeastern portion, with its land office at Circle City, and the Yukon district, in the northwestern portion, with the office first at Nulato, next at Weare, and finally at Rampart.

Under section 12 of the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stats., 414), quoted above, the Peavy land district was created by Executive order of February 14, 1899, from the northern portions of the Yukon and Circle districts, and the land office established at Peavy, on the Kayukuk River, north of the Arctic Circle. The office of Peavy being difficult of access, owing to the late opening and early closing of navigation in that northern region, and its location not having stimulated discoveries in that locality, the further maintenance of the Peavy district was deemed inadvisable, and accordingly, by Executive order of February 24, 1900, the Peavy district was abolished and its territory consolidated with the Yukon and Circle districts, whose common boundary line was also changed. The land office formerly situated at Rampart, for the Yukon district, was transferred to St. Michael, and the office for the Circle district was transferred from Circle City to Rampart, which, after the removal of the line of the district farther west by the order of February 24, was situated within the Circle district.



After a further trial of nearly two years, the facts recited below seem to indicate that the longer continuance of the Rampart and St. Michael offices has not stimulated sufficient activity to justify the expense of their further continuance.

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ALASKAN LAND OFFICES.

*At the Sitka office.*—While the receipts from October 20, 1897, to June 30, 1901, were \$6,467.76, the expenditures for the same period were \$13,585.93, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$7,118.17.

*At the Rampart office.*—While the receipts were only \$10, the expenditures from July 10, 1900, to June 30, 1901, were \$4,249.60.

*At the St. Michael office.*—With but one officer on duty, the expenditures from July 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901, were \$2,533.33, with no receipts at all.

*At the Circle office.*—From July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900, the expenditures were \$5,587.41, with no receipts.

*At the Peary office.*—The expenditures were \$7,153.12 from August 28, 1899, to May 31, 1901, while there were no receipts.

*At the Weare office.*—The expenditures were \$1,868.30, with no receipts.

With rent charges of \$600 per annum at both St. Michael and Rampart, with wood at \$15 per cord and coal at from \$40 to \$75 per ton at St. Michael, with wood at \$20 per cord and coal too expensive for fuel at Rampart, some idea can be obtained as to the cost of incidentals at these offices. It required \$600 to furnish the Rampart office with wood alone last winter.

A recapitulation of the above facts shows that while the various offices heretofore maintained in the valley of the Yukon and its tributaries for the accommodation and encouragement of miners have, within the short period of time mentioned in each case, cost \$21,391.76, there has been but one single application filed in any of these offices, with a fee of \$10. In naming the above amounts the pending claims of the registers and receivers have been included with the amounts embraced in accounts which have already been adjusted.

#### SHOULD THE NORTH ALASKA OFFICES BE DISCONTINUED?

Not only do we find that the miners have not availed themselves of the opportunities offered by the establishment and maintenance of these offices, but an inspection of the reports of the surveyor general for the district of Alaska shows that during the nine years preceding June 30, 1901, there were but 225 applications for surveys of mineral claims in all of Alaska, making an average of only 25 per year.

The reasons why the mineral claimants have not furnished the north Alaska land offices with more business is now readily apparent.

They have no need for the land office until they seek a patent for the lands covered by their claims. Their claims are secure to them as long as they maintain their possessory rights, whereas if they applied for a patent they would be required to have their claims surveyed at considerable cost, to publish notices at their own expense, to show that they had expended at least \$500 on each claim, and finally to make payment to the government of \$5 per acre on each lode claim and \$2.50 on each placer claim. Besides this expense, none of which need be incurred as long as the possessory right is maintained, the claimant by publishing notice of his application runs the risk of inviting costly contests by adverse claimants, and in that manner jeopardizes his interests.

After he has complied with local mining regulations he can proceed with his mining operations until he exhausts the mineral deposits on his claim, and as the land itself is practically worthless after the minerals have been taken away, there is no incentive to induce him to seek title to it through the local office, and therefore but few applications will ever be made there. They do not want the land.

In milder climates, where the lands can be used for other purposes after the minerals have all been taken out, the case is different, and the title to the land itself becomes desirable, and is sought through applications for patents at the local offices, but not so in northern Alaska.

Not only has there been but one application under the mineral laws in all the offices in northern Alaska, but there has never been an application of any kind under any of the other public-land laws extended to Alaska.

It is worthy of consideration how far we are justified in continuing these expensive offices with no business thus far demanding their continuance. The promises and expectations which prompted their creation are not fulfilled by subsequent experience, and the wisdom of their further continuance is doubtful in the extreme.

It will be observed that the offices at Nulato, Weare, Rampart, and Circle are all located upon or near the Yukon River, while the office of Peavy was on a prominent tributary of that river, and since these offices were established and maintained almost entirely for the sole purpose of accommodating the miners, their lack of patronage seems to demonstrate that their further continuance is unnecessary.

After carefully considering all the facts, and estimating future probabilities, it is believed that both the Yukon and the Circle districts should be abolished, their territory added to the Sitka district, and their offices consolidated with the Sitka office, at least for the present, and until such time as there shall appear some real necessity for an office in the Yukon country.

## THE PUBLIC DOMAIN IN THE INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

## PUBLIC LANDS IN PORTO RICO.

*Congressional legislation.*—Section 24 of the act of September 12, 1900 (31 Stat., 82), provides—

That the commissioner of the interior shall superintend all works of a public nature, and shall have charge of all public buildings, grounds, and lands, except those belonging to the United States, and shall execute such requirements as may be imposed by law with respect thereto, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law, and make such reports, through the governor, to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States as he may require, and which shall annually be transmitted to Congress.

*Extent of public domain.*—The report of the commissioner of the interior for Porto Rico shows that there are approximately 98,035 cuerdas (equal to 892,118 acres of public lands in the island, and 37,022.93 meters of vacant lots in San Juan. These figures may be increased or decreased by future examinations.

It is believed that there will be great difficulty in the identification of the public lands, owing to the extremely loose and careless manner in which they have been alienated by the Spanish Government.

The archives of the island have been poorly kept and were left in a disordered condition; many expedientes or records of cases have never been closed, and are mixed with those already disposed of. During the early history of the island the governors and captains-general appear to have held or assumed the right to make grants of lands; grantees appropriated beyond their original boundaries, and their successors claim ownership. In 1818 a royal decree was issued granting lands to all persons who would engage an agriculture, with certain agreements attached thereto, forfeiture to the state being the penalty for noncompliance with the terms of the grant. Concessions were numerous, and while many grants were abandoned, and some were returned to the state, many were taken possession of by intruders.

During the last fiscal year an application for a survey of a tract of public lands in Porto Rico was referred to this Department with the suggestion "that the Department of the Interior propose a method for accomplishing this, if it is not prepared to undertake it under existing laws and regulations," and this office then expressed the opinion that it could not exercise jurisdiction over Porto Rican lands until Congress had by express enactment so authorized; and held that, there having been no such enactment, it was without authority to act in the premises.

During the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress Senate bill 5719 was introduced, in which it was proposed to vest in the Secretary of the Interior supervisory power over all public lands in Porto Rico, authorize and direct him to ascertain the location and quality of such lands, and cause necessary surveys thereof to be made; but this bill



did not become a law, and this office is not aware of any law under which these lands can at present be either surveyed or sold.

#### PUBLIC DOMAIN IN PHILIPPINES.

The report of the commission appointed January 20, 1899, to investigate affairs in the Philippine Islands and the report of the military governor for the year ended June 30, 1900, are the only sources of information to which this office has been given access, and from these the following extracts are reproduced.

#### EXTENT AND VALUE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The commission says:

It has been impossible to obtain accurate data or information with reference to the public lands and other public property belonging to the Spanish Government as sovereign in the archipelago. There existed under the Spanish administration a department known as the "inspección de montes," which, among other duties, had general supervision and charge of the public lands (realengos). It pertained to this department to make surveys of land, run lines of demarcation, etc. For this purpose it had attached to it a corps of engineers. Outside of the generalization of this department little information in regard to it or its accomplishments was obtainable. The records of the department had recently gone through a fire, and, up to the time of the leaving of the commission, were in charred and hopeless confusion. The commission was informed that, even if intact, these documents would probably give little or no information as to the extent of the public domain throughout the archipelago. From general information gathered from various sources, particularly from natives acquainted with the provinces, the opinion has been formed that the public domain in the archipelago is very large. Some place it as high as one-half the area of the archipelago.

For the most part these lands are in the more remote and inaccessible portions of the islands, being the mountains, the uplands, and the other lands more or less remote from means of communication. It is said, for instance, that the province of Union, which, with respect to mountains, uplands, and remote land may be taken as an average province, one-half is public domain. These lands are wild and wooded, in many cases with valuable growing timber standing upon them. The mines of coal, iron, copper, gold, and other mineral deposits, which by many are believed to abound in the islands, are in large measure, it is said, to be found upon this public domain.

#### LAND TENURE AND HYPOTHECATION.

The privately owned lands in the archipelago are held, for the most part, by individuals or families and by the religious corporations. It has not been possible for the commission to ascertain accurately what land is held by the corporations. It is stated that their holdings are very large and of the most fertile and valuable lands of the islands.

The suggestions set out above relative to the uncertain conditions as to Porto Rican titles and the difficulty in identifying public lands in that island apply with equal or greater force to the Philippine lands. This uncertainty of identification is enumerated by Colonel Croder, secretary to the military governor, as one of the reasons why farm lands held by private persons have been exempt from taxation.

## LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS.

The act of March 2, 1901, provided:

That no sale or lease or other disposition of the public lands or the timber thereon or the mining rights therein shall be made.

## PHILIPPINE TIMBERED LANDS.

The commission says:

The magnificent forests of the Philippine Archipelago constitute a source of great wealth which is as yet almost undeveloped. They yield woods valuable for a great variety of purposes, and many of these woods are to be had at present in very great abundance. Certain of them are unexcelled for sea piling and shipbuilding, not only because of their great strength, but on account of the fact that they are proof against the attacks of the sea worm (*Teredo navalis*). Others are particularly adapted to house construction in climates where humid atmosphere and intensely hot sun subject them to the severest tests. There are woods suitable for boat building, carriage building, and box making, and, finally, there are a considerable number of heavy, hard, fine-grained, and beautifully colored woods which are admirable for cabinet-making, and would make beautiful floors and inside finishings for the houses of those who could afford to pay for them.

The forest lands are, for the most part, the property of the Government. On account of their great value, suitable means should be promptly taken for ascertaining their extent and for preventing trespassing upon them. There has been much needless destruction of valuable timber in the past. The plantations of the natives are speedily invaded by "cogon" and other strong-growing grasses, which they are powerless to combat with the crude agricultural implements at present in use, so they simply clear more forest land from time to time and often burn the felled trees where they lie.

Colonel Crowder further says:

## PHILIPPINE FORESTRY BUREAU.

This branch of administration was organized under General Orders, No. 50, Office of the Military Governor, dated Manila, P. I., April 14, 1900, and was placed under the charge of Capt. George P. Ahern, Ninth United States Infantry, an officer of extensive experience and study in forestry matters. The subjects within its scope were, under Spanish rule, administered by a bureau of the *dirección general de administración civil*.

The existence of dense tracts of public forest lands, comprising in the archipelago many millions of acres, is unquestioned. Upon these are to be found many hundred tree species, the majority of which are hard woods, and many varieties of which are as yet practically unknown in the arts and trade. With the numerous varieties of timber available for building purposes, shipping, and cabinetwork are to be found many species of gum, rubber, and gutta-percha trees, and various dyewoods, the cutting of which should be made to alone largely pay the cost of maintaining the department of forestry. Coconut palms, which it is estimated produce an annual revenue of \$1 to \$2 per tree, as many as 150 to 200 growing to the acre, exist in profusion throughout the islands.

With the systematic culture, development, and preservation of valuable trees in great variety and number that will follow therefrom there will be insured a valuable and continuing source of revenue to the archipelago and its inhabitants.

Captain Ahern, in charge of the forestry bureau, says:

EXTENT AND CONDITION OF PHILIPPINE FORESTS.

From various sources of information I am led to believe that the public forest lands comprise from one-fourth to possibly one-half of the area of the Philippine Islands, viz, from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 acres. There are fully 5,000,000 acres of virgin forest owned by the State in the islands of Mindoro and Paragua. The island of Mindanao, with an area of more than 2,000,000 acres, is almost entirely covered with timber and but a small percentage of cultivated land. In the province of Cagayan, on the island of Luzon, there are more than 20,000,000 acres of forest. In the places just mentioned the cuttings up to the present date have been very small. In many other provinces in the island of Luzon, especially in the country close to Manila, much timber has been cut, and to fill large contracts lumbermen are obliged to go quite a distance from this city in order to find a suitable tract. In a recent visit to the southern islands of this group I was impressed with the amount of timber standing on the smaller islands. Frequently the topography was such that it could be exploited with facility. I saw tracts of virgin forest where from 10,000 to 20,000 cubic feet of magnificent timber per acre was standing, trees more than 150 feet in height and with trunks clear of branches for 80 feet, and more than 4 feet in diameter. There are many millions of cubic feet of timber in these forests that should be cut in order to properly thin out the dense growth. For instance, where there are three or four trees growing on a space required by one, that one so freed would put on more good wood each year than the four together. Forestry is largely a question of light and shade; it is comparatively easy to learn the most desirable tree species for a certain locality, but the question of whether 300 or 3,000 trees should remain on 1 acre is where the real value of the scientific forester is shown.

There are 396 tree species mentioned in the present forestry regulations, and we know of 50 more growing in these islands, and each week we learn of still other species. It is safe to state that the number of tree species found in these islands will be nearer 500 than 450, a great majority of these undoubtedly being hard woods. The edges of the great forests have been scarcely cut away, and 50 valuable hard woods are given to the world, the full value of which species have not been demonstrated as yet.

There are a great variety of valuable gum, rubber, and gutta-percha trees, but the trade has been ruined by the Chinese in their efforts at adulteration and other fraudulent practices.

We have a list of 17 dyewoods, the revenue from which, if properly exploited, should pay the cost of the forestry service.

A book has been written by Tavera on the medicinal quality of the native plants, many trees being mentioned as possessing valuable medicinal qualities.

The ylang ylang tree abounds here, its blossoms producing an oil which is the base of many renowned perfumes. Quite a revenue is gained by those owning these trees.

The west slope of the island of Romblon is a mass of cocoanut palms from the water's edge to the mountain top, every tree bringing in a yearly revenue of from \$1 to \$2; and when it is realized that 400 and 500 such trees may be grown on an acre, one is struck with the wisdom of that former commander of Romblon who insisted upon such extensive planting of those trees. In all parts of the southern islands these trees seem to grow without any effort or care.

Southern Paragua and Mindanao are celebrated for the great variety of gum, rubber, and gutta-percha trees grown there; but these forests have never been properly exploited and afford a very attractive field for the investigator.

This office is at work compiling notes on about 50 of the most important tree species, giving popular and scientific descriptions of same, with colored illustrations



of the fruit, flowers, and leaf of each species. This, if arranged in book form, would be of service to all interested in our forests, and will be of great value to the American and other lumbermen who are not familiar with the tropical tree species and who wish to operate in these islands. It will be the aim of this bureau to collect all data of interest connected with our forests. Specimens of wood will be added to those now on hand and their uses and beauty shown as far as practicable.

Under the Spanish law, licenses were issued by the Government under which the licensee was entitled to cut in any named province for twelve months, with right of renewal thereafter.

#### MINERAL LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

##### MINING BUREAU.

By General Orders, No. 31, Office of the United States Military Governor in the Philippine Islands, dated March 10, 1900, the mining bureau, theretofore administered as a bureau of the *dirección general de administración civil*, was reestablished and placed in charge of First Lieut. Charles H. Burritt, Eleventh Cavalry, U. S. V.

In his report Lieutenant Burritt says:

The *inspección general de minas*, established under the Spanish law as a section of the directorate-general of civil administration, was reestablished and given the name of the mining bureau, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 31, Office of the Military Governor, dated March 10, 1900.

Up to July 1, 1886, the *inspección general de minas* had existed as an independent administrative bureau, but on that date it was abolished and made a department of the directorate-general of civil administration, with a chief engineer in charge, an assistant engineer, and a large corps of subordinate officials of lesser rank.

##### JURISDICTION OF THE PHILIPPINE MINING BUREAU.

The mining bureau under existing Spanish law is not a general office of original record of the mining properties of the archipelago. The records and papers are originally presented and filed with the governor or *alcalde* of the provinces. The original records and papers do not remain long, however, in the office of the provincial governor. Within a period of four months of the time the original petition is filed the claimant must perform the legal labor specified, and present a petition requesting demarcation, accompanied by specimens of the mineral discovered. Failing in this, the claimant forfeits all further interest. The provincial governor immediately forwards the original petition, with all other papers attached, to the engineer for a survey, and the claim thus receives a record in the mining bureau. The bureau is charged with a general supervision over mines and mining operations, the conduct of geological surveys, and the preparation of reports and statistics on all these matters, including mineral springs.

##### MINING LAWS IN FORCE.

A question early propounded to the bureau, and which has been frequently repeated, is: What mining laws are in force, if any, in the Philippine Archipelago under the present military government?

Some action has been taken by various military commanders recognizing, or attempting to recognize, the mining laws of the United States as extended in the Philippines and in full force and effect from the date of the ratification of the treaty of Paris.

Although the mining bureau has felt the great lack of books and works of authority upon the subject treated of, it has been able to collect from the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and published statements in the press a sufficient line of authorities to make it clear that those who claim that the United States mining laws are in force in this archipelago are mistaken, and that the mining laws of the archipelago that were in force under the Spanish occupation and at the date of the transfer of the sovereignty from Spain to the United States are the only mining laws to be considered; and that these are continued in full force, and will be until modified by an act of Congress, or, pending the action of Congress thereon, by the executive authority vested in the President of the United States and his representatives in the administration of affairs in the Philippines, either civil or military. The work of this bureau has been conducted upon the basis that the Spanish mining laws only have any application.

This mooted question was set at rest for the present by the act of March 2, 1901, quoted above, which directed that no lease, sale, or other disposal should be made of mining and other rights.

#### SPANISH CONCESSIONS.

An absolute grant of title to mineral lands, such as exists under the United States mining laws, is entirely unknown to the mining law of this archipelago. All the so-called titles are concessions or permissions, issued by the governor-general under the provisions of the royal decree and the regulations thereunder, which concessions continue in full force indefinitely and until terminated by the failure of the concessionary to perform all the prescribed terms and conditions under which he holds his concession.

These concessions, for failures of the concessionary to perform the prescribed conditions, may be terminated either by action of the Government, *ex officio*, or upon complaint of any person entitled to apply for a mining concession, and who thereby gains a preference right to the granting of a concession to himself of the property against which he makes complaint, and, as all proceedings were purely administrative, the tenure of title was very uncertain and unsatisfactory.

#### THE MINING LAW.

When commencing the work of examination it became immediately apparent that the mining law of these islands, which was uncodified and extended over many years, must be collected and its scattered and extended provisions arranged under convenient headings and carefully translated. This work was done, and there has been added thereto a complete abstract of the fundamental decree of March 14, 1867, with notes of reference and cross reference to the rules and regulations and all supplementary laws, making it invaluable for use in the decision of mining claims thereunder. One volume of this work has been transmitted to the military governor and one copy retained for the use of the bureau. While the work of codification, translation, and abstract is one that involves a large amount of study and care, I have not recommended its publication for the reason that I found the laws so complex and abstruse in their provisions and so little applicable to the development of the mining industries, that I did not believe it desirable that it should continue to be used as a mining law of the country. The law, and the administrative proceedings under it, has not succeeded in fostering the mining industries.

In this connection, and in proof of my statement that the law is inapplicable and has not proved a success, I call attention to the following quotations from well-known authorities, which show the results of this law and its administration in the archipelago. Speaking of coal in Cebu, one authority says: "Coal occurs abundantly and

is of fairly good quality, but the complete neglect of all mineral wealth by the Spaniards is exhibited here as elsewhere." Another authority in speaking of the lack of prominence of the Philippine Islands, accounts for it by saying that it is "owing chiefly to its jealously exclusive administration under Spanish dominion;" and this latter is clearly established as a fair comment on the mining laws.

#### MINING CLAIMS CLASSIFIED.

With these preliminary statements I submit the following statement of the result of a critical study and careful analysis of all the records and archives of this bureau, together with all others that I have been able to find in the late coordinate branches of the civil administration of the Spanish Government of this archipelago affecting titles to mining properties.

In his closing report on March 30, 1899, to the president of the board of liquidation, Luis Espina y Capo, engineer in charge of the inspección general de minas, divided the mining properties of alleged validity in the Philippine Archipelago into three classes, viz:

First. Those for which concessions have been issued under royal decree, etc.

Second. Those in process of demarcation, as provided by the royal decree, and the regulations thereunder, etc.

Third. Those for which petitions have been accepted with the deposit of fees waived in accordance with the order or decree of the governor-general, dated May 4, 1898.

For convenience I have adopted this classification and referred to these as first, second, and third class claims.

#### FIRST-CLASS CLAIMS.

The total extent of concessions apparently in force February 1, 1898, being all of those contained in the first class, is thus shown:

	Pertenencias.	Square meters.
Gold .....	338	19,974,512.25
Coal .....	116	17,400,000.00
Copper .....	2	166,849.24
Iron .....	9	1,137,571.09
Sulphur .....	3	180,000.00
Caliza marmorea .....	4	80,000.00
Petroleum .....	4	600,000.00
Kaolin .....	4	80,000.00
Guano .....	1	20,000.00
Total .....	481	39,638,932.58

These are embraced in 152 expedientes (or petitions), extending from January 22, 1853, to May 4, 1897. The last concession is dated March 9, 1898.

#### SECOND-CLASS CLAIMS.

The total extent of applications for concessions in process of demarcation, and which comprise all of the second class, is thus shown:

	Pertenencias.	Square meters.
Gold .....	61	3,531,614.70
Coal .....	49	7,350,000.00
Caliza marmorea .....	1	20,000.00
Trachyte .....	2	40,000.00
Total .....	113	10,941,614.70

These are embraced in 57 expedientes (or petitions), and were all instituted in 1896 and 1897.



## THIRD-CLASS CLAIMS.

The total extent of claims covered by expedientes (petitions) of the third class, viz, petitions that were received and admitted in the inspectorate of mines between the 4th day of May, 1898, and the close of the Spanish authority in this archipelago, on February 1, 1899, is thus shown:

	Pertenencias.	Square meters.
Gold .....	1,006	60,348,134.37
Coal.....	467	70,050,000.00
Copper.....	108	15,160,000.00
Iron.....	16	2,400,000.00
Sulphur.....	3	450,000.00
Caliza marmorea.....	10	200,000.00
Granite.....	4	80,000.00
Petroleum.....	4	600,000.00
Total.....	1,618	149,288,134.37

The alleged mining claims, called third-class claims, will be again considered in a later part of this report, where their peculiar origin and remarkable character will be shown in greater detail.

## MINING DISTRICTS AND DEPARTMENTS.

By article 107 of the regulations it is provided that the archipelago shall be considered as a single mining district divided into three departments: First department, Luzon and adjacent islands; second department, Visayas; third department, Mindanao.

Each of these departments is to be under the special jurisdiction of a mining engineer, and the general inspector or chief mining engineer shall have charge of the three departments and reside at Manila. The headquarters of the three department engineers are fixed at Manila, Cebu, and Zamboanga.

## HAWAIIAN PUBLIC LANDS, HISTORY OF.

Prior to the year 1846 the lands in Hawaii belonged in legal contemplation to the King, and the chiefs and the people as tenants, by a system closely resembling the former feudal system of England. In that year, however, the King granted to his chiefs and people certain other portions of the land, to government purposes certain other portions, and retained for himself the remainder, and this act was ratified by his legislature on June 7, 1848. The lands thus passed to the King and his heirs were thence known as Crown lands.

In 1850, one-twentieth of all public lands were set apart for the support of schools, which the school board was empowered to sell and lease. Under the homestead act of 1884 landless applicants were permitted to acquire title to 2 acres of taro, or wet lands, and not more than 20 acres of dry land.

In 1891 a part of the Crown lands was divided into small tracts, and the method of leasing them to homestead applicants on easy terms was instituted.

In the year 1895, after the Republic of Hawaii had been established, the legislature passed an act, designated as the "Land act, 1895,"

which now remains in force, and which provides a comprehensive system for the care and disposition of the public domain. By this act Crown lands are treated as having vested in the Republic, and they, together with the public lands before mentioned, now constitute the public lands of the Territory.

The absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government, or Crown lands situated in Hawaii were absolutely ceded to, and became the property of, the United States upon the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

#### LAWS RELATING TO DISPOSAL OF HAWAIIAN LANDS.

The act of July 7, 1898 (30 Stat., 790), provided that:

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in Hawaii, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition: *Provided*, That all revenue from the proceeds of the same, except as regards that part which may be used or occupied for civil, military, or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned to the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

Section 73 of the act approved April 30, 1900 (31 Stat., 154), provides that:

The laws of Hawaii relating to public lands, the settlement of boundaries, and the issuance of patents on land-commission awards, except as changed by this act, shall continue in force until Congress shall otherwise provide; that, subject to the approval of the President, all sales, grants, leases, and other dispositions of the public domain, and agreements concerning the same, and all franchises granted by the Hawaiian government in conformity with the laws of Hawaii, between the 7th day of July, 1898, and the 28th day of September, 1899, are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Since the Hawaiian "Land act of 1895" embraces the laws thus continued in force, a brief synopsis thereof is here given, as follows:

Under the land act of 1895, the lands of the island were classified and divided into (1) agricultural lands; (2) pastoral lands; (3) pastoral-agricultural lands; (4) forest lands; (5) waste lands.

Agricultural lands were classified (1) lands suitable for the cultivation of fruit, coffee, sugar, or other perennial crops with or without irrigation; (2) lands suitable for cultivation of annual crops only; (3) wet lands, such as kalo or rice lands.

The pastoral lands were classified as (1) lands not in the description of agricultural lands, but capable of carrying live stock through the year; (2) lands capable of carrying live stock only a part of the year, or otherwise inferior to first-class pastoral lands.

Pastoral-agricultural lands were classed as lands adapted in part to pasturage and in part to cultivation. Forest lands were lands producing forest trees, but unsuitable for cultivation, and waste lands were lands not included in either of the other classes.

This act provided the following methods for the disposal of the public lands of the Republic:

1. At public auction for cash in parcels of not over 1,000 acres, the consent of the executive council being required before any lands could be disposed of in this manner.

2. At public auction upon part credit, in parcels not exceeding 600 acres, with like consent required.

3. Without auction sale, in exchange for private lands, or by way of compromise.

4. By lease at public auction for not more than twenty-one years.

5. By homestead leases, under which each applicant might occupy 8 acres of first-class agricultural lands, 16 acres of second-class agricultural lands, 1 acre of taro land, 30 acres of first-class pastoral land, 60 acres of second-class pastoral land, or 45 acres of pastoral-agricultural lands. Certain qualifications were prescribed for these homesteaders.

6. Right-of-purchase leases, under which a qualified applicant could occupy, with the privilege of purchasing at the end of three years, and upon the fulfillment of special conditions, either 100 acres of first-class agricultural lands, 200 acres of second-class agricultural lands, 2 acres of taro lands, 600 acres of first-class pastoral lands, 1,200 acres of second-class pastoral lands, or 400 acres of agricultural-pastoral lands.

7. Cash freeholds, under which qualified applicants could purchase at public auction the same areas which could be acquired under the right-of-purchase lease system above described.

#### CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.

During the last session of Congress there was introduced in the Senate, its bill 5882—

To extend the general land laws of the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, with rules and regulations for homestead entries by the Secretary of the Interior.

In reporting on this bill this office said:

The widely differing qualities and character of the lands existing in the Hawaiian Islands and their productive capacity have been recognized by the laws of the island, but this department is not in possession of any information which would enable it to determine, even approximately, the amount of each class of lands remaining yet unappropriated, and while it is believed that a less complicated system, and one which will result in permitting the citizens of Hawaii to acquire title in fee to these lands, under laws similar to those in force in the United States, is most desirable, no intelligent recommendations can be made on the subject until sufficient data has been collected through a commission authorized by Congress to enable this Department to determine the amount of the respective classes of land which should be awarded to each entryman.



## PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

This office is not informed that any definite or general system of land surveys existed in either Porto Rico or the Philippines under Spanish rule. From the most reliable sources of information at its command it appears that no attempt was ever made to survey the public domain generally, and that surveys were not made, except when applications were presented for the purchase of particular tracts, when such tracts were surveyed and platted.

Colonel Crowder, secretary to the military governor, urges the lack of proper surveys and the consequent inability to identify private holdings as one of the reasons why farm lands were formerly exempt from taxation in the Philippines.

The Taft commission recently called upon this office to furnish the Philippine engineer officer with information as to the system of surveys now in use in the United States, saying that the subject of surveying the Philippine lands was about to be taken up. This office made immediate and suitable response to that call, but it has not been advised of any action taken by the commission.

## IN HAWAII.

In Hawaii a better system of surveys appears to have been followed.

From the data received at this office from Honolulu the following facts are gathered:

The original Crown tracts there were scattered, and varied in size from a quarter section to lands embracing several townships.

In the island of Maui, points of triangulations have been established at intervals of a few miles and the island divided into 13 districts, irregularly shaped and unequal in extent, each having a name, such as Kula, and each having a sea front. These districts are divided into subdistricts, with native designations, the subdistricts each (in nearly every case) having also a sea front, and the boundary lines of which are mostly at right angles to the shore line. Subdistricts are mapped as "grants," "awards," "Government," "Crown," etc., side by side, throughout the island. Portions of these districts are taken embracing 15 or 20 subdistricts, such as is shown on a map of Nahiku coffee lands, and resubdivision lines are run cutting up the lands into tracts averaging 200 acres each, by lines at right angles to the sea, extending toward the interior as far as a highway road and the resulting lots cut into two lots, each averaging 100 acres, marked consecutively, the one fronting upon the sea, the other upon the road, so that each lot will have either a road or the sea as one of its boundary lines. The side lines in all these lottings follow the trend of the hills and embrace the full length of the streams in the subdistrict divisions. For the purpose of dis-

posals such resubdivisions are suitable and proper, and, in the absence of rectangles built upon meridional lines, serve to provide available tracts for coffee plantations or other purposes. They could, however, have been formed into rectangles, as in our own system, and the tracts made equally available.

In the case of the island of Hawaii the plan seems to have been to take an arable tract wherever lands are called for and divide the same into lots of square or rectangular form of 50 acres each.

In the district or province of Puna, in this island, a subdistrict or reservation named Olaa was divided into such blocks, corresponding to our 40-acre tracts. There was first a broad highway laid out through the tract (in this case it was the road from Hilo to the volcano of Kilauea), and this road was crossed by other roads at right angles at certain intervals, so that it resulted in each lot having an outlet on a road. There were 400 lots in this subdivision, to which was added later 400 more on the same plan.

On the island of Molokai subdivisions sometimes embrace several thousand acres (so divided for purposes of leasing), each tract having a sea front.

On the island of Oahu the same conditions prevail as on Maui and other islands.

The rectangular system primarily intended to be adopted for our extensive western domain is well adapted to all areas of land embracing more than 10,000 acres, but its applicability to the lands acquired from Spain would appear to depend upon information about the islands obtainable only as the result of patient and laborious investigation by competent and reliable experts.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO PUBLIC LANDS IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

From the foregoing it will appear that no intelligent action can be taken looking either to the surveying or disposal of the public lands in either the Philippines or Porto Rico until sufficient reliable data has been furnished through some competent and trustworthy source. It is therefore suggested that the Department take this matter under advisement with a view to securing information upon the various methods heretofore adopted by the Spanish government for the surveying and disposal of its public lands, and if practicable, investigations be made of the Spanish archives with a view to securing full and complete information upon the subject of titles, previous land disposals, and legislation thereon, including the extent and location of the lands belonging to the government. With the data thus obtained some practicable system may be devised for the disposal of such lands.

## RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

There have been certified and patented during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, under the several land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads, 2,470,804.55 acres of land, an increase, as compared with the preceding year, of 1,193,231.87 acres, and there have been patented during the past year under the several grants to aid in the construction of wagon roads 165,547.18 acres, an increase, as compared with the preceding year, of 104,045.66 acres, making the total increase of railroad and wagon-road lands patented over the preceding year 1,297,277.53 acres.

A detailed statement of lands so certified and patented by companies and States will be found on page 15 of this report.

In the administration of these grants a comparison with several preceding years will show a very considerable increase in the work accomplished during this year. In docket cases there was a gain during the year of 857, and there were rendered therein 1,170 decisions as against 463 during the previous year, and as against 34 reports to the Department during the previous year there were 227 this year.

Of entries there were disposed of during the year 2,272 as against 1,112 disposed of during the previous year, leaving pending July 1, 1901, 953 as against 2,403 pending July 1, 1900, a gain of 1,450. Of the 953 entries pending July 1, 1901, 397 were involved in docket cases and 304 were suspended.

There were written during the year 9,925 letters, an increase of 622 over the previous year, and there were prepared 607 certified copies, an increase of 368 over the previous year, for which there were received \$1,107.03, an increase of \$617.49 over the previous year. Many of these copies were voluminous and no money compensation for them was received, as they were prepared for use in suits instituted by the United States for the recovery of erroneously patented lands or of the value thereof.

There were 94,535.13 acres of railroad selections canceled during the year as against 38,230.04 acres canceled the previous year; there were received 3,285,676.14 acres of such selections as against 1,871,814.74 received during the previous year, and there were patented 2,636,351.73 railroad and wagon-road selections as against 1,339,374.20 acres during the year ended June 30, 1900.

## ADJUSTMENTS.

During the past year the grants by Congress to aid in the construction of the following railroads with a view to their adjustment have been examined and reports submitted to the Department with recom-



mendations for action in cases where departmental action was deemed proper, viz:

Name of railroad.	Date of submission.
Oregon and California R. R., Oregon.....	Aug. 23, 1900
Burlington and Missouri River R. R., Nebraska.....	Aug. 22, 1900
Burlington and Missouri River R. R., Iowa.....	Jan. 22, 1901
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, Arkansas.....	June 22, 1901
Southern Pacific, branch line, California.....	June 25, 1901
Oregon Central, act May 4, 1870.....	Jan. 19, 1901
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.....	Apr. 10, 1901

Further examinations have been made of the grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad (now Railway) Company of the primary and first indemnity limits, but because of the large quantity of land that is still unsurveyed within said limits and the uncertainty as to the quantity of lands the company may receive as indemnity, providing for the adjustment of conflicting claims of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and settlers and other claimants under the acts of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 597-620), and the act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 950), extending the provisions thereof to certain claims to lands within the indemnity limits of the company's grant, and the act of March 2, 1899, which provided for the relinquishment by the company of the Mount Rainier National Park and Pacific Forest Reserve and the selection in lieu thereof of an equal quantity of other lands of a designated character situated within any State into or through which the road of the company runs, no definite conclusion as to the adjustment of the grant can be reached.

Under the act of July 1, 1898 (*supra*), which, as stated, provided for the relief of settlers and others whose claims were in conflict with this company's grant, 16 lists, embracing the claims of 160 individuals, have been prepared, submitted, and approved to the Department for relinquishment by the company. These embraced all the claims which had been presented and had not been previously disposed of excepting 6 cases which are now under consideration.

The relinquishment provided for by the act of March 2, 1899, of the Mount Rainier National Park and Pacific Forest Reserve was filed by the company and was accepted by the Department July 26, 1899. Of the selections filed by the company under this act few have been patented, for the reason that they involve questions yet to be determined by the Department.

The examination of the grant to the Oregon Central Railroad Company under the act of May 4, 1870 (16 Stat., 94), disclosed that there will be a large deficiency thereon, and that there remains within its limits only about 2,000 acres of land undisposed of. Early action will be taken upon the cases and lists involving these lands, with a view to the closing of the grant.

The adjustments of the grant to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company of Iowa, by the act of May 15, 1856, and June 2, 1864, and of Nebraska by the act of July 2, 1864, have been pending before this office and Department for many years. Suits had been brought against the companies for the recovery of title to lands which had been erroneously certified or patented under said grants and were pending when Congress passed the act of March 2, 1896, which extended the time within which suits might be brought by the Government to recover the title to lands which had been erroneously certified or patented under grants to railroads or wagon road companies, but in doing so provided that no patent to any lands held by a bona fide purchaser should be vacated or annulled, and declared the right and title of such purchaser to be confirmed.

Following the passage of this act these suits were dismissed to the end that a further examination and investigation might be made with a view to the institution of other suits for the recovery of the land or of the price thereof and the confirmation of title of bona fide purchasers, as the investigation might determine.

Negotiations have since been pending with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the present owner of these roads and grants, and during the past year have resulted in the acquiescence of said company in the demands of the Department and the payment of \$14,142.79 on account of the Nebraska road and of \$9,535.25 on account of the Iowa road—\$23,678.04. Therefore the grants were declared adjusted and closed.

Another case which during this year has been settled and closed by the payment of the value of the land was that against the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, which paid \$497.07.

During the past year the adjustment of the grant to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company was completed by the establishment of the eastern terminal thereof and the finding of the actual area of the grant, and while the grant has not yet been closed, for the reason that there are some conflicts of settlers and entrymen therewith yet to be finally determined, all the selections by the company which were free from such conflicts have been clear listed and conveyed under the grant, and all the conflicts have been decided by this office.

In the examination of these grants with a view to their adjustment, it has been found that considerable quantities of land have been erroneously patented thereunder, and while in many cases the patents were issued under rulings in force at the time, the act of March 3, 1887, required that the grants should be adjusted in accordance with the rulings of the United States Supreme Court, and action for the recovery of title to lands, the conveyance of which was not sustained by said rulings, was required. Accordingly, numerous rules to show

cause why the proper steps should not be taken for the recovery of title to the erroneously certified or patented lands, or where the lands have been sold to bona fide purchasers and the titles of such purchasers after investigation have been declared confirmed under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1896 (*supra*), for the government price thereof, have been laid, and upon answer by the companies' demands for reconveyance of the land or for the payment of the government price thereof have been made. In some cases the rule has been dismissed.

During the past year demands for the recovery of title to lands have been made in 50 cases, and for the government price of the lands in 61 cases, and the companies having failed to comply therewith suits have been instituted in 108 cases. Each of these cases when reported to the Department for suit was accompanied by a complete record, often very voluminous, for use by the Department of Justice in preparing its bill and the prosecution of the cause, and their preparation devolved upon this office a large amount of labor.

The effort made during the preceding year to clean up the old lists which had been pending for some time, of the tracts which for various reasons, principally because of conflicts, had been excluded when clear lists from the selection list were prepared for patenting, has been continued and good progress made. One hundred and seventeen railroad patents and certifications, covering 2,470,804.55 acres, and four wagon-road patents, covering 165,547.18 acres, have been issued.

#### RIGHT OF WAY OF RAILROADS.

By the act approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 482), Congress granted to railroads, upon certain conditions, right of way through the public lands. Right of way for railroads, wagon roads, and tramroads in Alaska was granted, upon certain conditions, by the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat., 409).

Under the provisions of these acts and of special acts 547 companies have filed articles of incorporation which have been accepted, 38 of which were accepted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901. Right of way has been approved to 422 companies, 18 of which received their first approval during the same period. There were received during the year 478 maps of locations of railroads, which, with those already pending, made a total of 576 maps on hand for action during the year. Of these, 118 have been approved, 14 have been filed (not requiring approval), 4 are pending before the Secretary of the Interior, and 316 have been otherwise disposed of, a few of which were rejected, the rest having been returned for correction.

Instructions for making applications under the act of 1875 are given in the circular of November 4, 1898, and under the act of 1898 in the circular of June 8, 1898.



## RIGHT OF WAY FOR IRRIGATION AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), as amended by section 2 of the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 404), grant right of way over the public lands and reservations of the United States for canals, ditches, and reservoirs for purposes of a public nature; also for purposes of water transportation, for domestic purposes, or for the development of power, as subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation. Such rights of way may be applied for by corporations, individuals, or associations of individuals, in accordance with certain requirements as to the filing of papers and maps.

The regulations require the application to show with certainty the location of the proposed canal or reservoir, so that the approved map will be an accurate record of the extent of the right of way, and thus define clearly the rights granted by the act and those of future settlers along the ditch or reservoir.

Under the provisions of this act right of way has been approved to 282 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which 40 received their first approval during the past year.

There were received during the year 324 maps, which, with those already pending, made a total of 360 maps on hand for action during the year. Of these, 60 have been approved, 16 have been filed not requiring approval, 3 are pending before the Secretary, and 191 have been otherwise disposed of, a few of which were rejected, the rest being returned for correction.

Instructions for preparing applications for right of way for irrigation purposes will be found in the circular of June 27, 1900.

## STATE DESERT-LAND SEGREGATION.

By section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 372-422), provision is made for the donation, to each of the States in which there may be situated desert lands, of not more than 1,000,000 acres of such land as the State may cause to be irrigated, reclaimed, occupied, and cultivated by actual settlers. This act has been amended by a provision in the act of June 11, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 413-434), to the effect that a lien is authorized to be created by the State upon the lands segregated, and that when an ample supply of water is actually furnished to any tract or tracts thereof patent shall issue to the State for the same, without regard to settlement or cultivation. A further amendment was made by section 3, act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1133-1188), by which it is provided that the time for the reclamation of the lands in each list approved shall be ten years from the date of approval. If the lands shall not be irrigated and reclaimed in that time, the Secretary of the Interior may continue the segregation of the lands for a

period not exceeding five years, or he may restore such lands to the public domain.

Lists have been filed by the States during the year as follows: State of Idaho, one, aggregating 248,651.47 acres; State of Wyoming, five, aggregating 82,617.03 acres. Several lists previously received have been refiled during the year. All these lists have been duly acted upon.

Lists have been approved during the year as follows: State of Idaho, one, aggregating 6,528.05 acres; State of Wyoming, one, aggregating 77,198.76 acres.

Patents have been issued during the year as follows: State of Wyoming, two, aggregating 7,305.75 acres.

Instructions for the preparation of lists, etc., under this act will be found in the circular approved September 20, 1898, which also contains instructions for the submission of proof of reclamation with a view to the issuance of patents for the lands. A circular incorporating the changes necessary on account of the recent act of March 3, 1901, is in course of preparation and will be issued early in the coming year.

#### PERMISSION TO USE RIGHT OF WAY FOR TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES, ELECTRICAL PLANTS, CANALS, RESERVOIRS, TRAMROADS, ETC.

By the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat., 790), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to permit the use of rights of way through the public lands, forests, and other reservations of the United States, and the Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant national parks, California, for telegraph and telephone lines, electrical and water plants, and canals, reservoirs, etc., for the storage and conveyance of water for all beneficial uses.

This act provides for every purpose contemplated by the acts of January 21, 1895 (28 Stat., 635), May 14, 1896 (29 Stat., 120), and section 1 of the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat., 404), and for other purposes additional thereto, except for tramroads, the provisions relating to them contained in the said acts of 1895 and 1898 remaining unmodified and not being in any manner extended.

Although the act of 1901 does not expressly repeal any of these acts, yet, considering that this act covers the general scope and purpose of all the others, it is held to be proper, for administrative reasons, that the later act should control as to the granting of permission for the use of rights of way for the purposes specified in the act of 1901, under which it is therefore required that all such applications shall be made. Applications for permission to use right of way for tramroads will continue to be governed by the provisions of the aforesaid acts of 1895 and 1898.

No applications under the act of 1901 have been received during the year.

Under the provisions of the tramroad act of 1895, as amended by the act of 1898, applications for permission to use right of way have been approved to 10 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which 5 received their first approval during the past year. There were received during the year under these acts 16 maps, which, with those already pending, made a total of 20 maps on hand for action during the year. Of these, 6 have been approved and 12 have been otherwise disposed of, most of them having been returned for correction.

Under the act of 1896, aforesaid, providing for permission to use rights of way for electrical purposes, applications have been approved to 15 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which 3 received their first approval the past year. There were received during the year 13 maps, which, with those already pending, made a total of 23 maps on hand for action during the year. Of these 3 have been approved and 13 have been otherwise disposed of, most of them having been returned for correction.

Instructions for the preparation of applications under the act of February 15, 1901, including also instructions for the preparation of applications for permission to use right of way for tramroads, will be found in the circular of July 8, 1901.

#### RIGHT OF WAY FOR OIL PIPE-LINES.

By the act of May 21, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 127), right of way was granted for pipe lines for the transportation of oil in the States of Colorado and Wyoming. No applications have been received under said act. The terms of this law being very similar to those of the irrigation right-of-way act of 1891, full information for the preparation of applications thereunder will be found in the circular of June 27, 1900.

#### RESERVOIRS FOR THE PURPOSE OF STOCK-BREEDING AND TRANSPORTATION.

By the act of January 13, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 484), the construction of reservoirs upon unoccupied public lands, not mineral or otherwise reserved, is permitted upon certain conditions.

There were pending at the beginning of the year 9,563 reservoir declaratory statements under said act. There were received during the year 4,137 reservoir declaratory statements, making 13,700 on hand during the year for action. During the year 4,104 were acted upon, of which 3,979 were canceled or relinquished and the remainder, 125, were found in proper form and were filed away awaiting further action under the law by the declarants. There were accordingly 9,596



of these reservoir declaratory statements pending on July 1, 1901. Of these a considerable number have been relinquished by the declarants and many more are subject to cancellation for other reasons. No action has been taken in such cases because of the lack of clerical force for the necessary examination. It is expected, however, that these cases can be taken up for action early in the next fiscal year.

During the past year the final proofs required by the law have been made in six cases and have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The lands involved are now reserved from sale "so long as such reservoir is kept in repair and water kept therein," and the applicants are required by the regulations to submit annual proof of compliance with the law in this respect.

Instructions for the preparation and filing of reservoir declaratory statements and the filing of proofs of construction and maintenance under the act will be found in the circular of June 27, 1900.

#### LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

In the several grants by Congress of right of way over the public lands and reservations of the United States for railroads, canals, reservoirs, etc., the laws generally require that the same be constructed within five years from the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, but the Supreme Court has decided that a right of way approved by the Secretary is thereafter beyond his jurisdiction, and is only subject to revocation by Congress or by competent judicial authority for breach of conditions of the grant.

In numerous cases rights of way have been approved by the Department, and the time within which the plants were required to be completed has long expired, but the Department is powerless to take any action for their revocation, except to recommend to the Department of Justice the institution of suit to declare a forfeiture thereof, which would be expensive and tedious, or to recommend to Congress suitable legislation to enable it to dispose of such cases.

Attention has several times been called to the necessity of such legislation to aid the Department in a satisfactory administration of these laws, and on May 9, 1900, the draft of a bill was submitted to the Department, and by the Department to Congress, which contained a provision that the Secretary be authorized to declare the forfeiture of a lapsed right of way after notice to the grantee.

No action was taken upon this bill by Congress, though a number of the provisions thereof relating to the permission for the use of rights of way were embodied in the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat., 790). See circular of July 8, 1901.

## DIVISION OF PRIVATE, INDIAN, SCHOOL, AND ARID LANDS. G.

The following is a summary of the work done in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

Letters on hand at beginning of fiscal year .....	2, 938
Letters received during the fiscal year .....	21, 727
Total on hand and received .....	24, 665
Letters answered .....	7, 184
Letters referred to other divisions .....	1, 011
Letters otherwise disposed of .....	13, 450
Total number disposed of .....	21, 645
Letters pending July 1, 1901 .....	3, 020
Letters and decisions written .....	12, 989
Patents written .....	7, 079
Pages of typewriting .....	22, 765
Pages of copying .....	4, 810
Caveats and cancellation cards prepared .....	11, 048
Pages press copied .....	19, 499
Certified copies made .....	201
Fees for certified copies .....	\$403. 28
Applications for amendment of entries and patents acted on .....	177
Appeals from registers and receivers decided (not contests) .....	335
Appeals transmitted to Secretary .....	172
Appeals to Secretary disallowed .....	22
Motions for review forwarded to Secretary .....	39
Motion for review of Commissioner's decisions acted upon .....	12
Applications for certiorari transmitted to Secretary .....	4
Entries examined and approved for patenting:	
Preemption .....	602
Desert land .....	1, 010
Timber culture .....	2, 530
Commuted timber culture .....	8
Town site .....	19
Town lot .....	4
Total .....	4, 173
Private land claims patented .....	30
Indian allotments patented .....	3, 460
Applications for scrip approved .....	50
Area involved in said scrip .....	18, 787. 31 acres.
Applications for scrip rejected (reported disposed of) .....	13
Area involved .....	6, 578. 75 acres.
Assignments of scrip examined .....	93
Original desert-land entries examined .....	4, 875
Yearly proofs examined .....	3, 744
Assignments of desert-land entries examined .....	228
Desert-land entries canceled .....	873
Timber-culture entries canceled .....	3, 056
Contests decided .....	845
Contests closed .....	828
Contests remanded to registers and receivers .....	150

## SMALL-HOLDING CLAIMS.

This term is used to designate the class of claims for which provision is made by sections 16, 17, and 18 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 854), as amended by the act of February 21, 1893 (27 Stat., 470), and by the act of June 27, 1898 (30 Stat., 495).

More than 3,000 of such claims were filed with the surveyors-general, principally in New Mexico, but only in about 300 cases have proofs of occupation and possession been submitted. Action looking to the approval and patenting of these cases has been suspended, owing to the fact that quite a number of them include lands within the limits of private grants, petitions for confirmation of which have been presented to the Court of Private Land Claims.

As the work of the Court of Private Land Claims is now nearing completion, an examination and adjudication of these cases will soon be made.

## ENTRIES IN ALASKA.

One town-site entry and 26 nonmineral entries have been made in Alaska under the provisions of sections 11 to 14, act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), as amended by section 10, act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat., 409).

Three of the nonmineral entries have been patented during the last fiscal year, 7 having previously been patented, leaving 16 suspended for various reasons, such as illegal surveys, alleged mineral character of the land involved, insufficiency of the proofs submitted, etc.

## CONTEST DIVISION. H.

The work of this division consists in disposing of controversies arising between individuals where rights under the homestead and timber and stone laws and locations of land scrip under various acts of Congress are involved.

Rule 1 of the rules of practice in cases before the United States district land offices, the General Land Office, and the Department of the Interior permits any person to initiate a contest against any party to an entry, filing, or other claim under laws of Congress relating to the public lands, for any sufficient cause affecting the legality or validity of the claim. By the second section of the act of May 14, 1880 (21 Stat. L., 140), a successful contestant is given a preference right of entry for thirty days after notice of decision in his favor to enter the land involved in the contest.

Of all the cases coming before this division for adjudication those which should be the most simple and the easiest to dispose of are in



reality the most difficult and troublesome to adjudicate, viz, those cases in which as a rule no defense is interposed to meet the charges made against the entries attacked and no appeals are taken from the decisions of registers and receivers, but which must be reviewed by this office in order to determine whether or not the proceedings and decisions therein are in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

This anomaly is caused by the carelessness of attorneys and local officers in conducting the proceedings, especially in relation to the matter of obtaining jurisdiction over the entryman, which is very frequently attempted to be done by published notice, in which all the elements are essential, but some are quite often lacking, thus creating the necessity for remanding the cases where such omissions occur for proceedings *de novo*.

These cases are still more complicated by the requirements of the act of June 16, 1898 (30 Stat., 473), "for the protection of homestead settlers who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war," which imposes upon contestants the well-nigh impossible task of proving a negative, whenever abandonment is charged against a defaulting entryman, i. e., that his absence from the land was not due to his employment in the military or naval service of the United States in time of war, something very difficult of accomplishment in the majority of instances, as the entrymen absent themselves from their claims very frequently, leaving no traces behind them to indicate where they may be found.

In my last two annual reports I strongly urged that Congress be requested to modify the law of June 16, 1898, above referred to, at an early date, so as to make service by a homestead entryman in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in time of war a defense to be interposed by such entryman or in his behalf against any charge of abandonment which might thereafter be initiated.

I again most earnestly recommend the amendment of said law upon the lines previously suggested, or else its repeal, as the protection intended to be afforded to the class of settlers mentioned will have answered its full purpose, so far as the Spanish war is concerned, by the time Congressional action in that direction can now be taken; and any future emergency of like nature can be easily met by better-considered legislation, more in accordance with well-settled legal principles and rules of evidence.

Of these unappealed cases there were on hand and undecided 1,794 on June 30, 1900, and during the past year 2,416 cases have been received, as against 2,176 cases received during the previous year; but by strenuous exertion of the clerks engaged upon that branch of the work 3,060 cases were examined and closed during the year just ended, as against 1,521 cases the previous year, and 420 more cases

were examined and decided, though not closed, because of imperfections, and 23 cases were referred to other divisions, leaving only 707 cases undecided on June 30, 1901, a most commendable showing.

The really most important cases intrusted to this division, requiring a high order of ability and legal knowledge for their proper adjudication, are those in which defense has been made by the entrymen whose claims have been attacked and regular hearings have been had, and appeals have been taken from the decisions of registers and receivers, the proceedings being similar to those in courts of equity, the property interests involved being often of great value, and the testimony, pleadings, and arguments quite voluminous.

Of such cases, called docket cases, there were on hand in this division, undecided, on July 1, 1900, 396 cases, and there were received during the past year 436 new cases.

By June 30, 1901, 566 had been examined and decided, as against 247 cases decided during the preceding year, and 8 cases were referred to other divisions, so that there remained undecided on the last-named date only 258 cases, a most gratifying result when compared with the previous year's showing.

There have also been decided in this division during the year just past 234 appeals from decisions or actions of registers and receivers upon points arising prior to any hearings upon the questions involved, which are often intricate and perplexing to a degree not readily comprehended by persons not familiar with the public-land system.

Three hundred and fifty-one appeals from the decisions of this office, made in this division, have been forwarded to the honorable Secretary of the Interior during the year, and 469 decisions of the Secretary have been promulgated.

Forty-one motions for review, rehearing, and certiorari have been acted upon, and 110 such motions have been forwarded to the Department during the same period.

In addition 82 applications for hearings have been allowed and 51 such applications have been denied.

Furthermore, numerous letters of inquiry have been answered, reports from local officers have been called for, and dockets, files, and other records so necessary to the prompt, orderly, and accurate dispatch of the public business have been carefully kept up.

In all, 9,338 letters and decisions have been prepared in this division during the year, and after being officially signed have been press copied and mailed, the press copies filling 19,379 pages.

#### DRAFTING DIVISION. L.

The work allotted to and executed by this division relates to the compilation of maps of the United States and of individual States and

Territories in which public land is located, the platting of maps pertaining to township and lesser subdivisions, all diagrams, copies of plats and tracings, and all examinations of locations of right-of-way railroads, canals, ditches, and reservoirs relative to public surveys and conflicts; in short, all the drafting required by the General Land Office for individual, departmental, or other purposes.

This division is also custodian of all official field notes of survey of the public domain, and of the originals and photo-lithographic copies of maps and plats relative thereto.

The following is a statement in detail of the letters received and disposed of in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, viz:

Letters pending June 30, 1900.....	16
Letters received during the year .....	1,703
Total .....	1,719
Letters disposed of—	
By answer .....	1,411
By filing (no answer required) .....	195
By reference to other divisions and bureaus .....	113
Pending June 30, 1901 .....	0
Total .....	1,719
Letters originating in Division L .....	307
Total number of letters answered, as above .....	1,411
Total number of letters written .....	1,718

#### MINERAL DIVISION. N.

One thousand three hundred and eighty-eight mineral and mill-site patents and 104 coal patents were issued during the year, a loss of 27 mineral and mill-site patents and a gain of 35 coal patents as compared with the previous year. While there is a loss of 27 in the number of mineral and mill-site patents issued, there is an increase of 8,459,934 acres of such claims patented, and there are awaiting the preparation of the patents 473 approved mineral entries.

One thousand eight hundred and ninety-one mineral and mill-site entries were made during the year ending June 30, 1901, an increase of 273 over the preceding year and of 485 over the year 1899. The three "banner" years since the first entry was made, in 1868, are: 1883, 2,112 entries; 1884, 2,000 entries, and 1901, 1,891 entries.

Two thousand and thirty-eight mineral applications were made during the year as against 1,720 for the preceding year, a gain of 318; and for the same periods 1,654 coal filings were made as against 892, a gain of 762. The principal gain in mineral applications made is found in



Del Norte, Montrose, Denver, and Durango districts, Colorado, in Harrison district, Arkansas, and Boise City and Lewiston districts, Idaho; in coal filings made the greatest increase appears in Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming; the increase for Wyoming is over 70 per cent.

In my last report I was able to say that the work in this division, though increasing, was promptly handled, but that unless the force was increased that condition could not be maintained. As shown above, the increase in the work received has continued, and it not having been possible during the year to keep the force up even to the standard of the previous year there is a consequent arrears of several months in the work.

The work of examination and classification of lands within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's grants in Montana and Idaho, begun under the act of February 26, 1895 (28 Stats., 683), was not completed under said act as extended by the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stats., 1074-1096). The total area of lands classified under said acts up to June 30, 1900, was 9,721,365.33 acres.

The boards of commissioners for the several districts at the close of their work, under the above acts, estimated the amount remaining for classification as follows:

Montana:	Acres.
Helena .....	200, 000
Missoula (including Kalispell) .....	1, 520, 000
Bozeman (completed).	
Idaho:	
Coeur d'Alene .....	450, 000

The act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stats., 588-615), appropriated \$25,000, under which "the entire work of examination and classification \* \* \* shall be completed." The lands classified under said act are as follows:

Idaho:	Acres.
Coeur d'Alene (completed) .....	223, 040. 00
Montana:	
Helena .....	1, 204, 580. 00
Missoula (including Kalispell) .....	714, 940. 00
Total .....	2, 142, 560. 00
Total classification to date .....	11, 863, 925. 33

The commissioners for the Coeur d'Alene district completed an examination of all lands subject thereto in their report for March, 1901, whereupon they were discharged. The discrepancy between the amount of lands remaining for classification and the lands actually classified in the Coeur d'Alene district can be accounted for only by

mistake of the commissioners in their estimate of lands to be classified on June 30, 1900. The commissioners for Montana were discharged, as of May 15, 1901, because of the expenditure of the appropriation under said act of June 5, 1900, at which time there remained for classification lands requiring about six weeks or three months' examination. The estimated area of such lands was not reported to this office. The lands classified include all the lands over which the public surveys have been extended, also the most accessible of the unsurveyed lands. The tracts remaining for classification are in the mountainous regions of Montana, over which the public surveys are not likely to be extended for years. It is not, therefore, deemed essential to the preservation of the rights of either the railroad company or the Government for the Government to add to the enormous expense already incurred in the examination and classification of these lands.

If it is determined that any examination or classification of the lands remaining subject thereto is at all necessary, it is suggested that provision be made for such examination in connection with the survey of said lands when made.

The following is a report of the work performed by this division during the year:

Mineral patents issued .....	1,388
Lode, mill-site, and placer claims included in above patents .....	2,772
Coal patents issued .....	104
Mineral and coal entries approved, not yet patented .....	473
Current mineral and coal entries examined .....	1,679
Suspended mineral and coal entries examined .....	2,953
Mineral and coal entries canceled .....	58
Coal declaratory statements canceled .....	394
Contests decided, subject to appeal .....	42
Contests finally closed .....	47
Quasi contests decided, subject to appeal .....	166
Quasi contests finally closed .....	151
Agricultural entries examined and referred .....	443
Agricultural entries examined and suspended .....	247
List of selections examined and referred..... acres..	4,236,729.68
Classification of mineral lands examined.....do.....	2,142,560
Cases referred to the Department.....	224
Cases referred to the board.....	5
Letters docketed .....	14,600
Letters written.....	9,163
Hearings ordered.....	148
Pages of official copy written .....	13,502
Pages of certified copy written.....	1,916
Pages of patents recorded .....	60
Bonds of deputy mineral surveyors examined .....	269
Mineral applications (final proof not yet made) examined.....	119
Forest lieu selections examined and referred .....	942
Forest lieu selections examined and suspended .....	415

## INCREASE IN WORK RECEIVED AND WORK DONE.

My report shows an increase, both in work received and work done, over the last fiscal year.

	1900.	1901.	Increase.
Mineral entries received .....	1,685	1,952	267
Coal entries received .....	95	112	17
Current mineral and coal entries examined .....	1,519	1,679	160
Suspended mineral and coal entries examined .....	2,085	2,953	868
Mineral and coal entries canceled .....	32	58	26
Contests decided, subject to appeal .....	29	42	13
Quasi contests decided, subject to appeal .....	121	166	45
Quasi contests finally closed .....	137	151	14
Agricultural entries examined and referred .....	211	443	232
Lists of selections examined and referred .....	acres. 1,984,197.38	4,236,729.68	2,252,532.30
Classification of mineral lands examined .....	878,948	2,142,560	1,263,612
Cases referred to the Department .....	146	224	78
Letters docketed .....	12,535	14,600	2,065
Letters written .....	8,911	9,163	252
Hearings ordered .....	82	148	66
Pages official copy written .....	12,523	13,502	979
Bonds of deputy mineral surveyors examined .....	226	269	43
Forest lieu selections examined and referred .....	488	942	454
Forest lieu selections examined and suspended .....		415	415

## OIL FIELDS—LIEU SELECTIONS.

The oil fields of lower California, and their alleged unlawful appropriation by lieu selectors under the act of June 4, 1897, were treated at length in my report for last year. There has been no abatement in the explorations for oil in California, and prospectors have been active in other localities, notably Wyoming and Colorado.

The suspensions heretofore made of townships alleged to contain valuable deposits of oil from disposition under the agricultural laws, and examination of the lands by special agent, have allayed to an extent the excitement theretofore existing caused by the supposed appropriation of these lands by the lieu scrippers. These suspensions have been continued during the year and must continue until relief is obtained by legislation, the mining laws and regulations being inadequate to protect the bona fide prospectors who are spending their time and money in exploring for oil. I would again refer to my report of April 3, 1900, on Senate bill 3326, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session, and to recommendation there made for the enactment of the following:

That any person or association of persons authorized to enter lands under the mining laws of the United States may enter and obtain patent to lands containing petroleum or other mineral oils, and chiefly valuable therefor, under the provisions of the laws relating to placer mineral claims: *Provided*, That the locators of placer mineral claims believed to contain petroleum or other mineral oils shall have three months from and after the marking of their claims on the ground within which to begin work for the purpose of completing discovery, and such discovery, when made while working the claim with reasonable diligence, shall relate back and have effect *nunc pro tunc* as though made before or at the time of marking the claim on the ground. No adverse rights to any part of the claim can be acquired by other parties within said period of three months, nor thereafter while work thereon is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence; but failure to prosecute work for six months



or complete such work of discovery within twelve months from the date of marking the claim on the ground shall be considered as an abandonment of the claim, and failure to begin work within said period of three months shall work a forfeiture of the claim.

Some such legislation has, since the decision of the Department of April 25, 1901, in the case of *Kern Oil Company et al. v. Clarke* (30 L. D., 550) become imperative. That decision holds, syllabus:

A person making selection under the act of June 4, 1897, who has complied with all the terms and conditions necessary to entitle him to a patent to the selected land, acquires a vested interest therein and is to be regarded as the equitable owner thereof.

The right to a patent under said act, once vested, is, for most purposes, the equivalent of a patent issued; and when in fact issued, the patent relates back to the time when the right to it became fixed, and takes effect as of that date.

Questions respecting the class and character of the selected lands are to be determined by the conditions existing at the time when all requirements necessary to obtaining title have been complied with by the selector, and no change in such conditions subsequently occurring, can affect his rights.

The land department has the jurisdiction and power, either of its own motion or at the instance of third parties, at any time before patent is issued, and after appropriate notice, to institute and carry on such proceedings as may be necessary to enable it to determine whether the selected lands were of the requisite class and character, and whether the selection was in other respects regular and in conformity with the requirements of the act. But the determination must relate to the time when the selector has done all that is required of him in order to perfect his right to a patent.

Under this decision, and without the suspensions referred to, there would be no protection for the mineral (oil) claimants, but the condition would offer great inducement for the scrippers to select valuable oil lands.

Should Congress legislate as here recommended, all withdrawals could be revoked, the oil industry would be stimulated, and the mineral (oil) lands would be in fact reserved from sale except as provided by law.

#### SALINE LANDS.

An act extending the mining laws to saline lands was approved January 31, 1901. Such legislation was recommended in my report for 1900, wherein I called attention to the fact that in some States vast deposits of crystallized salt were being developed at great expense; that the parties operating these mines or deposits were not charged with bad faith, but, that unless relief was obtained by Congressional legislation, they must be stopped; that there was urgent need of legislation which would permit of the lawful development of these deposits or beds of crystallized salt.

So far as reported no applications have been made for salt claims. The situation is very like that of the gold placer mining in Alaska; the salt operators are probably now proceeding with the "lawful development" of their claims; salt is being lawfully extracted and removed, but not by purchase of the claims as contemplated by the

act. I mention this matter as an instance where it may become necessary in the near future to place a limitation upon the possessory title which may now be maintained under section 2324, Revised Statutes.

#### SCHOOL LANDS—INDEMNITY SELECTIONS.

The act of February 28, 1891, amending sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes is applicable to all the public-land States and operates as a repeal of all special laws theretofore enacted so far as in conflict therewith, and under the provisions thereof any State is entitled to select indemnity for school sections lost by reason of their mineral character. (State of California, 23 L. D., 473.) The particular paragraph of the act which allows lieu lands where school lands are otherwise disposed of reads as follows:

And other lands of equal acreage are also hereby appropriated and granted, and may be selected by said State or Territory where sections sixteen or thirty-six are mineral land, or are included within any Indian, military, or other reservation, or are otherwise disposed of by the United States.

For some time past there has been great activity on the part of certain States in making selections under said act. These selections for reference here are divided into two classes:

- a.* Lands returned by the surveyor-general as mineral, and
- b.* Lands, which though not returned by the surveyor-general as mineral, are alleged to be mineral, and shown to be such as provided in paragraphs 102 and 103, Mining Circular, approved June 24, 1899. (Paragraphs 100 and 101, circular approved July 26, 1901.)

This work appears to have been entered upon systematically; "base hunters" are in the field to find if the lands have any value as agricultural lands, if not and the lands were returned as mineral they are worked at once for use as base lands; if not returned as mineral they set about to find witnesses who will make the necessary affidavits under said paragraphs of instructions. These witnesses are usually found in pairs and they show in their affidavits a wonderful knowledge of specific tracts extending over vast territory; in fact, so remarkable in this respect has been the mineral showing heretofore made in this class of cases that it is found necessary to use the machinery of the Government to get at the facts, and all selections hereafter made where school sections used as a base were returned as agricultural by the surveyor-general (class *b*) will not be certified until the base has been carefully and thoroughly examined by a special agent of the Department and a report made thereon.

As to those school sections returned as mineral by the surveyor-general (class *a*), it has been the rule that if land in a school section has been returned as mineral by the surveyor-general that fact of itself is sufficient to warrant the State in making a selection in lieu thereof,

and there is cited in support of this rule the case of *Johnston v. Morris* (F. R., vol. 72, p. 899), wherein the court says:

It is not claimed in this case by the defendant in error that the classification of public lands as mineral lands by the surveyor is absolutely conclusive upon the land department as to their real character, but, that when lands are surveyed and returned by the surveyor as mineral lands, they are treated and dealt with by the land department as such as long as they are so classified. The question is, What is the status of a school section when the State comes to make a selection? If it is mineral land, it is free and open to exploration and purchase under the laws of the United States; and, if it is so classified by the land department, it can not be taken by the State, but other lands may be selected as indemnity for the loss. In this way, there is provided an immediate adjustment of the claim of the State under the school land grant. This method of procedure appears to be fair and reasonable, and in accordance with the purpose of the law. The State was therefore entitled to make a selection in lieu of such mineral lands.

The question to be determined, says the court, is "What is the status of a school section when the State comes to make a selection?" A partial answer is given by the court itself when it says in the same paragraph, "when lands are surveyed and returned by the surveyor-general as mineral lands they are treated and dealt with by the land department as such as long as they are so classified." Whatever may be held to be the right of the State to have its indemnity selections heretofore made certified where the base at date of the selection stood "so classified" as mineral, the Department has the undoubted power any time prior to selection to reexamine the base lands and if the former classification be found to be in error to reclassify the lands; this much being conceded it is necessary only, in order that the Department retain such power after selection and until certification, that the State be notified at the time of making the selection that the selection is made subject to a reclassification of the lands after examination made by a proper officer of the Department; it is recommended that this course be adopted. As to such surveys made but not approved, and surveys yet to be made, the necessary examination will be made by the examiner of surveys whose duty it is to consider as essential to the acceptance of the survey the correctness and completeness of the surveyor's report as to the character of the lands.

#### SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION. P.

The work performed by this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, is summarized as follows:

Letters and reports pending June 30, 1900.....	598
Letters and reports received and registered.....	29, 657
Total .....	30, 255
Letters and reports disposed of .....	29, 658
Letters and reports pending June 30, 1901.....	597



Letters written.....	14,063
Pages of press-copy books.....	20,917
Fees received for certified copies furnished for individual use.....	\$87.90
Fees for certified copies furnished, without charge, for official use would amount to about.....	\$100.00

During the year 72 special agents were employed in the investigation of fraudulent land entries and in otherwise protecting the public lands from illegal appropriation and timber trespass, the aggregate length of service being 718 months and 12 days, equivalent to 59 agents for the entire year and 1 agent for 10 months and 12 days.

#### PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

One thousand and eighty-six cases were referred to special agents for investigation. Hearings were ordered in 124 cases, 1,137 were held for cancellation, 741 canceled, and 680 examined and passed. Final action was taken in 1,531 cases, and there are now pending (June 30, 1901) 3,848 cases.

There are now pending action in the division 187 agents reports on land claims, 51 records of hearings, and 288 registers and receivers reports and miscellaneous letters.

*Statement showing in detail the number of cases received, acted upon during the year, and pending June 30, 1901.*

Kinds of cases.	Investigations ordered.	Hearings ordered.	Cases held for cancellation.	Cases canceled.	Cases examined and passed.	Cases to Secretary recommending suit.	Cases to Secretary on appeal.	Patented entries, no action taken.	Cases returned to other divisions, no action taken.
Homestead entries.....	522	97	978	562	401	2	18	3	34
Commuted homestead entries.....	31	7	19	10	41		2		7
Soldiers' additional homestead entries.....	285		46	4	18		1		5
Preemption cash entries.....		1		1	1			1	8
Preemption filings.....	2			2					
Timber-culture entries.....	9	6	23	102	14	2			15
Commuted timber-culture entries.....					3				
Timber-land entries.....	97		5	1	11		1		2
Desert-land entries.....	22	12	20	38	25	2			4
Private cash entries.....									1
Mineral and coal entries.....	7		4		4	2			7
Indian allotments.....	111	1	102	21	162				23
Total.....	1,086	124	1,137	741	680	8	22	4	106

*Statement showing in detail the number of cases received, etc.—Continued.*

Kinds of cases.	Cases awaiting final action.					Cases pending June 30, 1900.	Cases received during the year.	Cases disposed of during the year.	Cases pending June 30, 1901.
	On desks ready for action.	Awaiting reports from special agents.	Awaiting reports from registers and receivers.	Before the Department and the courts.	Total.				
Homestead entries.....	246	695	1,293	16	2,250	1,752	1,498	1,000	2,250
Commuted homestead entries.....	17	48	45	13	123	85	96	58	123
Soldiers' additional homestead entries.....	67	211	46	1	325	.....	352	27	325
Preemption cash entries.....	.....	.....	3	13	16	25	2	11	16
Preemption filings.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	1
Timber-culture entries.....	23	36	333	17	409	419	121	131	409
Commuted timber-culture entries.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	2	5	3	4
Timber-land entries.....	.....	74	8	182	264	194	84	14	264
Desert-land entries.....	4	18	20	4	46	87	26	67	46
Private cash entries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Mineral and coal entries.....	4	14	8	4	30	28	13	11	30
Indian allotments.....	108	126	145	1	380	368	218	206	380
Total.....	470	1,222	1,903	253	3,848	2,962	2,417	380	3,848

#### UNLAWFUL FENCING OF PUBLIC LANDS.

While under the act of February 25, 1885 (23 Stat., 321), this matter strictly comes within the province of the Department of Justice, the extent to which unlawful inclosures are carried on, and of the hindrance thereby caused to honest settlement, is such that investigations by special agents of this office have been deemed necessary to furnish United States attorneys prima facie evidence for judicial proceedings, looking to the removal of the inclosures.

Special agents are, therefore, required to report every unlawful inclosure in any way coming to their knowledge, give persons concerned notice to remove the same within sixty days, and in the event of their failure to do so, to promptly lay the facts before the proper United States attorney for action.

The following is a statement giving the location, number, and area of unlawful inclosures reported to this office by special agents during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, and the results obtained:

State or Territory.	Cases reported to this office.		Inclosures reported removed in compliance with notice.		Cases laid before United States attorneys for action.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Arizona.....	7	2,340	.....	.....	7	2,340
Colorado.....	24	273,530	10	96,110	14	177,420
Idaho.....	1	6,240	.....	.....	1	6,240
Kansas.....	16	183,740	2	53,760	14	129,980
Montana.....	3	19,040	.....	.....	3	19,040
New Mexico.....	88	1,920,485	17	70,070	71	1,850,415
Oklahoma.....	5	12,260	1	1,600	4	10,660
North Dakota.....	12	60,290	4	5,900	8	54,390
South Dakota.....	3	8,575	.....	.....	3	8,575
Washington.....	1	237	.....	.....	1	237
Wyoming.....	1	920	.....	.....	1	920
Total.....	161	2,487,657	34	227,440	127	2,260,217

In addition to unlawful inclosures, special agents reported during the year 4 drift-fence cases—2 in New Mexico, which are pending further action, and 2 in Oklahoma, where the fences were removed in compliance with notices to the owners.

No illegal fencing was reported in Oregon during the year, but judicial proceedings are now pending against the Jesse D. Carr Live Stock Company for maintaining an unlawful inclosure of about 8,000 acres of public lands in Klamath county, Oregon, reported previously.

*Cases pending in Division P, June 30, 1901.*

Kind of cases.	Alabama.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Florida.	Idaho.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Louisiana.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.
Original homestead entries.....	127	68	26	282	50	93	73	...	7	64	40	102	34	13
Final homestead entries.....	14	2	6	46	9	9	17	...	2	20	7	3	24	1
Commuted homestead entries.....	5	8	9	10	2	1	4	...	...	4	4	5	5	...
Soldiers' additional homestead entries.....	...	...	8	...	6	...	1	1	...	6	1	200	...	...
Preemption cash entries.....	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Preemption filings.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Original timber-culture entries.....	...	25	...	35	197	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
Final timber-culture entries.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Commuted timber-culture entries.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber-land entries.....	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Original desert-land entries.....	...	6	...	4	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Final desert-land entries.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private cash entries.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mineral and coal entries.....	...	1	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian allotments.....	...	4	...	86	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	21	...	...
Total.....	146	114	50	660	280	103	112	1	33	94	72	333	63	14

Kind of cases.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New Mexico.	North Dakota.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	South Dakota.	Utah.	Washington.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	Total.
Original homestead entries.....	18	27	...	57	76	107	35	375	5	28	79	20	1,806
Final homestead entries.....	4	8	...	9	36	6	57	140	...	16	6	2	444
Commuted homestead entries.....	9	2	...	1	38	3	3	7	...	...	2	1	123
Soldiers' additional homestead entries.....	52	7	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	23	325
Preemption cash entries.....	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Preemption filings.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Original timber-culture entries.....	...	75	...	13	4	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	377
Final timber-culture entries.....	...	2	...	...	21	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	32
Commuted timber-culture entries.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Timber-land entries.....	1	...	...	4	...	63	...	...	...	6	...	...	264
Original desert-land entries.....	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	5	...	40
Final desert-land entries.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	6
Private cash entries.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	7	30
Mineral and coal entries.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian allotments.....	5	...	105	...	4	...	42	...	...	28	64	...	380
Total.....	95	121	105	95	188	116	203	528	14	88	161	59	3,848



*Statement showing location and status of cases acted upon during the year and pending June 30, 1901.*

States and Territories.	Investigations ordered.	Hearings ordered.	Cases held for cancellation.	Cases canceled.	Cases examined and passed.	Cases to Secretary recommending suit.	Cases to Secretary on appeal.	Patented entries and cases returned to other divisions—no action taken.	On desks ready for action.	Cases awaiting final action.			
										Awaiting reports from special agents.	Awaiting reports from registers and receivers.	Before the Department and the courts.	Total pending June 30, 1901.
Alabama .....	13	18	111	67	34	.....	.....	1	25	21	100	.....	146
Arizona .....	37	5	27	64	38	.....	1	4	19	19	76	.....	114
Arkansas .....	15	7	24	6	15	.....	.....	3	6	20	24	.....	50
California .....	113	6	88	37	159	.....	1	4	80	257	131	192	660
Colorado .....	21	6	50	84	12	1	2	9	14	21	242	3	280
Florida .....	6	11	30	46	10	1	4	.....	17	24	61	1	103
Idaho .....	20	14	31	4	21	2	.....	2	12	37	63	.....	112
Iowa .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Kansas .....	1	2	14	35	5	.....	.....	5	4	.....	27	2	33
Louisiana .....	13	3	5	5	10	.....	.....	14	18	56	20	.....	94
Michigan .....	30	6	15	7	15	.....	.....	1	3	36	32	1	72
Minnesota .....	228	3	83	37	35	.....	.....	12	68	175	87	3	333
Mississippi .....	5	1	7	3	5	.....	.....	1	14	26	23	.....	63
Missouri .....	2	1	13	4	12	.....	.....	2	2	1	11	.....	14
Montana .....	68	1	12	4	8	.....	1	7	20	45	29	1	95
Nebraska .....	6	4	16	22	1	.....	.....	.....	15	8	96	2	121
Nevada .....	.....	.....	19	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	9	2	94	.....	105
New Mexico .....	13	1	29	19	3	.....	.....	1	20	12	54	9	95
North Dakota .....	54	7	53	18	3	2	.....	.....	19	52	89	28	188
Oklahoma .....	30	.....	14	8	26	.....	.....	1	9	74	33	.....	116
Oregon .....	154	3	24	7	13	.....	2	6	26	149	28	.....	203
South Dakota .....	137	8	374	225	19	.....	7	3	16	37	474	1	528
Utah .....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	3	.....	5	5	4	14
Washington .....	27	15	20	12	89	2	2	.....	11	49	26	2	88
Wisconsin .....	51	2	73	20	30	.....	.....	18	33	63	63	2	161
Wyoming .....	40	.....	5	4	16	.....	.....	13	10	32	15	2	59
Total .....	1,086	124	1,137	741	680	8	22	110	470	1,222	1,903	253	3,848

#### COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

I again call attention to the necessity for legislation compelling the attendance of witnesses in behalf of the Government in hearings before district land officers (or commissioners appointed by them to take testimony), ordered exclusively on the reports of special agents of the General Land Office, which matter has been the subject of repeated recommendations to the Department. The greatest difficulty special agents of this office have to contend with in investigating alleged fraudulent entries is to procure the attendance of witnesses at the hearings resulting from their adverse reports. As a rule little difficulty is experienced in obtaining information from settlers and others in relation to cases under investigation, but when the parties who furnished the information are summoned to appear at the hearings it is another matter. This may be attributed to three causes: (1) Intimidation by parties interested in the land in dispute; (2) unwillingness to testify openly against their neighbors, and (3) indifference resulting from the belief that when the information is given the special agent enough has been done.

I therefore renew my recommendation for the enactment of a law

giving registers and receivers authority to issue subpoenas compelling witnesses to appear before them (or commissioners appointed by them to take testimony) to testify in hearings ordered by this office on reports of special agents involving the validity or bona fides of entries on public lands, and in cases of failure to answer the summons that the registers and receivers certify such fact to the United States district judge, to whom authority should be given to fine such persons for contempt of court in refusing to respond to the summons. If such authority were given it would be of incalculable assistance to the government.

#### DEPREDACTIONS UPON PUBLIC TIMBER.

During the past year 548 cases of depredations upon public timber have been reported, involving timber and products therefrom of the value of \$1,464,214.89 recoverable to the government. One hundred and fifteen civil suits were recommended, involving an aggregate of \$731,179.68; eighty-six propositions of settlement were accepted, involving \$29,200.30, and sales were made of timber which had been cut unlawfully from public lands involving \$4,291.53. One hundred and eighty-eight criminal suits were recommended.

On June 30, 1901, there were pending in the United States courts 152 civil suits for the recovery of a total amount of \$1,916,914.70 for the value of timber alleged to have been cut unlawfully from public lands and 308 criminal prosecutions for the act of cutting or removing timber in violation of law.

The amount involved in propositions of settlement accepted by this office and sales of timber and lumber during the past year is \$33,491.33. There was received from compromises effected under section 3469, United States Revised Statutes, \$13,573.54. In addition, the amount involved in fines imposed and judgments rendered is \$214,508.47, making a total of \$261,573.84 resulting from the work of this office in investigating timber depredations upon public lands, an increase of \$25,538.59 over the year ended June 30, 1900.

The following table shows the amounts involved in accepted propositions of settlement and offers of compromise, in authorized sales of timber, and in fines and judgments rendered, during the past five years, on account of depredations upon the public timber:

Year.	Compromises, settlements and sales.	Fines and judgments.	Total.
1897.....	\$37,990.81	\$73,548.98	\$111,539.79
1898.....	23,841.77	120,762.73	144,244.50
1899.....	149,996.26	64,178.72	214,174.98
1900.....	84,951.22	151,084.03	236,035.25
1901.....	47,065.37	214,508.47	261,573.84

The constantly increasing efficiency of the force of special agents, shown by this statement, is very gratifying, especially in view of the

conflicting and ineffacious laws now in force relating to public timber. The results shown appear particularly satisfactory when the facts are considered that only about sixty agents were employed during the past year to cover a field of duty embracing probably two-thirds of the entire country, and that, in addition to investigating timber depredations and assisting in the prosecution of suits in trespass cases, they were required to investigate fraudulent land entries, represent the Government at hearings, compel the removal of fences unlawfully inclosing public lands, and perform a variety of other duties.

In many cases where propositions of settlement have been accepted and the parties given time within which to pay the amount, they have failed to make payment, owing to their insolvency, death, or disappearance. Propositions amounting to over \$13,000 have been accepted, much of which will, for these reasons, never be paid. In order to prevent such losses to the government in the future, on August 2, 1901, I submitted to the Department for its approval a draft of a circular containing instructions to special agents of this office requiring them to secure a certified check, or duly approved bond if the amount is large, covering the full amount offered in settlement of a timber trespass. This circular was approved by the Department on August 5, 1901. A copy is inserted in the appendix.

#### TIMBER ON UNRESERVED LANDS.

The annual reports of this office have for many years called attention to the defects in existing laws relating to timber on unreserved public lands, and have urged the repeal of such laws and the enactment in their stead of legislation which, while affording to the settlers and miners of the west and south a means by which they may secure an ample supply of timber for agricultural, mining, and other purposes connected with the development of the public-land States, will at the same time preserve the forests for the use of future generations. On February 28, 1900, I submitted to the Department a draft of a bill to authorize the sale and use of timber on the unappropriated public domain and recommended that it be transmitted to Congress with your favorable recommendation. On March 2, 1900, you transmitted my letter, with the bill, to the honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives, urging that the proposed legislation be enacted into law. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed. It is still pending there (Doc. No. 487, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session). In my last annual report I recommended that this bill become a law at an early date.

I desire at this time to call attention again to this matter and to urge that early action be taken looking to the repeal of the existing unsatisfactory laws on this subject, and to the enactment of legislation which will enable this office to accomplish the purposes stated above.



There are two laws now in force which were enacted for the purpose of permitting settlers, miners, and others in the west to secure a sufficient supply of timber from public lands for their legitimate needs. One of these, the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 88), permits residents of Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, and all other mineral districts of the United States, to cut and remove, for building, agricultural, mining, and other domestic purposes, any timber growing on mineral lands, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for the protection of the timber and undergrowth growing upon such lands.

Until January 18, 1900, the rules and regulations prescribed under this act tacitly permitted the cutting of timber for sale for the purposes stated. Saw-mill owners and lumber dealers saw in this fact an opportunity to enrich themselves at the expense of the public, and immense tracts of public lands were denuded of the most valuable timber under pretended authority of this law. If it had been possible to confine the cutting to the character of lands described in the act ("mineral, and not subject to entry under existing laws of the United States, except for mineral entry"), the evil would not have been so great. The tendency has been, however, not only with the lumbermen, but with courts and juries in the west, to construe the law so as to make it applicable to any lands which have the slightest trace of mineral-bearing ores, or which lie anywhere in the vicinity of places which are supposed to contain valuable mineral deposits. As an instance of this tendency, I quote a portion of the instructions given to the jury in the case of the United States *v.* Isaac Van Winkle, tried at the March term (1901) of the United States district court in Idaho. Referring to the provision of the law requiring the lands from which timber is cut to be mineral in character, the court said:

The only reasonable construction that can be given is that it meant to make as a timber supply in a mining country all the timber in a mining camp or district which is within the vicinity or within such distance of known or actually discovered ore-bearing ground as to make it available for use at such places. This would include all timber in the neighborhood of mines or within such distances from them as to make it convenient for their use, whether mineral is actually found on the ground or not. I add another rule of determination—that is, all ground or country of such character, and so situated with reference to other lands known to contain mines, that miners would prospect it with the expectation of finding mines.

When the fact is considered that a very large proportion of the forested lands in the States and Territories referred to in the act contain mineral-bearing ore, it will be seen that the effect of the law, thus construed, is practically to license the cutting and removal, free of charge, of nearly all of the timber on unreserved lands in the West.

The disastrous effect of this law is shown by a report made on August 8, 1901, by Special Agent S. J. Holsinger, relative to the cutting of timber by the Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting

Company upon unsurveyed public lands in the Pinal Mountains in Arizona. This report states that during the years 1900 and 1901 this company cut from said lands 3,353,824 feet (board measure) of lumber, 320,746 linear feet of mining timbers, and 11,432 cords of wood, all of which was used at its mines in the vicinity of where the cutting was done. The company claims that the land is mineral in character and that, as the timber was used for mining purposes within the Territory where cut by a resident thereof, the cutting was lawful. The report shows that the land contains numerous indications of mineral and that valid mining locations have been made on portions of it, but further investigation will be necessary to determine whether it is, in fact, mineral in character within the meaning of the law. If it is found to be mineral in character the company, which is probably worth \$10,000,000 and stands in no need whatever, therefore, of aid from the Government, will, through the operation of the law, have received, virtually as a gift, public property worth at the time it was taken probably more than \$20,000. This is only one of hundreds of cases which have arisen under this act of June 3, 1878, and it furnishes, in my opinion, an unanswerable argument for the immediate repeal of the law.

The other law, which was intended to afford settlers and others a means of securing timber, is the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093). This act, as extended by the acts of February 13, 1893 (27 Stat., 444), and of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1436), authorizes residents of Colorado, Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, California, Oregon, and Washington to take timber from nonmineral public lands in such States and Territories for use therein for agricultural, mining, manufacturing, or domestic purposes under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The regulations first adopted under this act provided for the granting of permits to persons, firms, or corporations to cut and remove timber from nonmineral public lands for purposes of sale or traffic, or to manufacture the same into lumber or other timber product as an article of merchandise. After several years' trial, this plan was found unsatisfactory. As stated in my annual report for 1897, it was taken advantage of to a large extent by great corporations, standing in no need whatever of aid from the Government, who used the timber, secured free of cost, in enabling them to control the market for timber in certain localities.

The permit system was, therefore, abandoned on March 17, 1898, and regulations were then prescribed providing for the sale of timber on the unreserved public lands in the States and Territories mentioned in the law. This plan promised to be productive of good results, but it appeared, unfortunately, that the law contained no provision authorizing the sale of timber upon unreserved public lands, and this scheme was also given up.

The regulations now in force governing the use of timber upon the unreserved public lands are those of January 18, 1900, prescribed under said act of June 3, 1878, and those of February 10, 1900, prescribed under the act of March 3, 1891. The former of these permits residents of the States and Territories mentioned in the act to fell and remove timber from public lands therein, strictly mineral in character, for building, agricultural, mining, or other domestic purposes.

The regulations of February 10, 1900, contain provisions substantially similar to those of January 18, 1900, except that they apply only to nonmineral lands, and they provide that where a qualified person is not in a position to secure the timber for himself he may employ another to act as his agent for the purpose. They also limit the quantity which any person is permitted to cut, either for himself or as the agent for another, to \$50 worth, stumpage valuation, in any one year, unless a special permit is first obtained from the Secretary of the Interior.

The distinguishing feature of both of these regulations is that they prohibit the cutting of any timber for purposes of sale or speculation. Any person desiring to avail himself of the privileges granted must secure the timber himself.

The experience of this office has demonstrated that the policy of permitting the public timber to be taken, without compensation to the Government, for the purpose of sale and speculation, is a most harmful one, and while it has to some extent enabled settlers and miners to secure timber for developing their farms and mines, the cost to the Government has been enormous and entirely out of proportion to the benefits which have accrued to those for whose interests the laws were enacted. A few individuals have been enabled to make large profits from public property, and the general effect of the laws referred to has been exceedingly harmful to the best interests of the country.

I am strongly of the opinion that under no circumstances should public property of this kind be made the subject of speculation. The facts can not be lost sight of, however, that the development of the public-land States demands a large supply of timber, and that this demand can only be supplied from the public domain. The settlers, miners, and others whose interests should be considered have no facilities for manufacturing timber into lumber, etc., and some provision should be made by which they can secure timber products from others who have the necessary appliances for manufacturing the same.

The present regulations are, I believe, as liberal as can be adopted under existing laws without detriment to the public interests, yet they certainly do not afford a satisfactory method by which the residents of the public-land States may secure timber legitimately for building their homes, developing their mines, etc.

The failure of Congress to provide a method by which settlers in the West may procure necessary timber is, in my opinion, indirectly



responsible for much of the unlawful cutting which is done each year upon the public domain, and for the difficulty which the Department experiences in punishing the trespassers and in securing compensation for timber taken without authority. The class of people who are developing the West are, as a rule, willing to comply with the law. The feeling prevails among them, however, that from the abundance of timber on the public domain they should be permitted to secure sufficient to supply their needs, and as Congress has failed to provide a method by which they can secure an adequate supply legitimately, they feel justified in taking it without permission. Mills are erected in those localities where there is need for lumber, and the timber is cut and sawed into building material and sold to the settlers in defiance of the law and regulations. When suits are instituted to punish the trespassers or to recover the value of the property, the excuse is made that the people need the timber, and this is frequently accepted by juries as sufficient to justify the violation of law, except in flagrant cases of trespass in localities where the lumber is not used to supply any local demand. The fact that many trespassers escape punishment tends to induce others to commit further depredations. As the cutting is not done under any supervision or subject to any regulations, large quantities of timber are wasted, the young trees are destroyed, leaving no chance for a new growth to spring up, and the tops and brush are left on the ground to become, perhaps, the source of destructive forest fires.

The decision rendered by the United States circuit court of appeals in the case of *Grubb v. United States* (105 Federal Reporter, p. 314) promises to cause the Department considerable embarrassment in its work of protecting the public timber from depredation. For many years the regulations have permitted bona fide homestead settlers who were living upon, cultivating, and improving their claims to cut and remove so much timber as was necessary to clear the land for cultivation or to erect improvements thereon. When, in clearing for cultivation, there was a surplus of timber over what was needed for the purposes specified the entryman was permitted to sell or dispose of such surplus. It has been positively forbidden, however, to cut such timber for sale or speculation. These regulations have been in effect since December 15, 1885, and were supported by the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Shiver v. United States* (159 U. S., 491).

The decision in the *Grubb* case, however, which is given in full in the appendix, holds, in effect, that a homestead entryman may cut as much timber from his claim as he pleases, so long as he is occupying his homestead in good faith and the timber is taken for a legitimate purpose. The question as to what is a legitimate purpose is held to be one of fact, depending on all the circumstances in each particular case, and in determining which the situation and financial condition of the homesteader must be considered.

The records of this office show numerous cases where homestead entries have been made of timber lands at the instance of sawmill owners solely for the purpose of securing some color of right to cut the timber, and the regulations of December 15, 1885, were prescribed for the purpose of preventing such practice. The policy of permitting homestead settlers to cut timber from their claims for purposes of sale offers opportunities to lumbermen for evading the law by means of fraudulent entries, and the experience of this office shows that such policy is a most harmful one. The decision referred to emphasizes the need of legislation which will define accurately the right of homesteaders to use the timber upon the lands entered by them.

A large quantity of timber dies each year as the result of boxing pine trees for the purpose of manufacturing turpentine. In the case of *Bryant v. United States* (105 Fed. Rep., 941) (see appendix) it was held recently that such boxing is not a violation of section 2461 of the Revised Statutes, since it is not a cutting of the trees within the meaning of the law. This ruling permits large quantities of valuable timber to be destroyed and provides no penalty for those who destroy it. Legislation is needed at once to remedy this defect in the statute.

A question which has troubled this office considerably is as to whether mesquite is timber within the meaning of section 2461, United States Revised Statutes. As is well known, the mesquite plant, while often only a shrub, frequently reaches a height of 30 or 40 feet. It grows extensively in southern California and Arizona, where the wood is used principally for fuel, and, to a considerable extent, for posts and fencing and for the beams and underpinnings of adobe houses. In several cases where parties who have cut mesquite from public lands have been prosecuted for a violation of section 2461, United States Revised Statutes, the defense has been made that mesquite was not timber within the meaning of that section. In the case of the *United States v. Rafael Soto* it was held by the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona, on March 19, 1901 (see appendix), that the question is one of fact, to be determined by the character of the wood charged and shown to have been cut and removed in each particular case.

Whether or not the mesquite plant is properly considered as timber within the meaning of the statute, it can not be denied that it is public property, and has considerable value for some of the purposes for which timber is used. It should, therefore, be protected from trespass. The decision referred to will, in nearly every case where a person is prosecuted for trespass for cutting mesquite, provide the trespassers with a defense which will make it exceedingly difficult for the Department to prevent the unlawful cutting of this class of wood. The law should be so framed as to include mesquite and similar plants in the term "timber."

While discussing the necessity for legislation to protect the timber on unreserved public lands, I desire to call attention to the injurious effect of the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 89), known as the timber and stone act. This originally applied only to California, Oregon, Washington, and Nevada, but was extended by act of August 4, 1892 (27 Stat., 348), to all the public-land States. It provides for the sale of surveyed public lands which are chiefly valuable for timber or building stone at the rate of \$2.50 per acre, without regard to its actual value. The quantity which any one person, or association of persons, is permitted to purchase is 160 acres. The effect of this law has been to dispose of public property worth from \$10 to \$50 per acre to speculators at the insignificant price of \$2.50 per acre. Immense tracts of the most valuable timber land, which every consideration of public interest demanded should be preserved for public use, have become the property of a few individuals and corporations. In many instances whole townships have been entered under this law in the interest of one person or firm to whom the lands have been conveyed as soon as receipts for the purchase price were issued. There is every reason to believe that such entries are fraudulent, and that the affidavits are false in which the entrymen swear that they do not apply to purchase the land on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to their own exclusive use and benefit, and that they have made no agreement or contract by which the title to the land shall inure to the benefit of any person except themselves; yet it is almost impossible to secure conclusive evidence that these statements are not true. The mere fact of the transfer of the land can be proven, but such transfer is permitted by law, and that evidence alone is therefore not sufficient to justify the cancellation of the entries.

In many cases where this office has had reason to believe that frauds of this kind were being attempted, it has instructed a special agent to investigate the matter and to cross-examine the claimants and witnesses when final proof was submitted. In such instances the parties, on learning that an investigation was being made, have abandoned their plans, and in this way a large amount of fraud has been prevented. The force of special agents, however, is not nearly large enough to keep track of all cases of this kind which arise, in addition to the various other duties imposed on them. Where entries are made without objection from a special agent the claimants make oath that such entries are made in good faith for their own exclusive benefit and not for speculation, and they come to make final proof, prepared to give plausible replies to any cross-examination which the local officers may direct against them. After final proof is made and final certificates issued there is no adequate means by which fraud can be conclusively proven. The only persons who have knowledge of a prior agreement, or of other facts necessary to prove the speculative character of the entries, will not willingly appear at the local office to testify if proceedings



are begun against such entries, and the law affords no means for compelling them to do so.

On July 13, 1901, I transmitted to the Department a list of questions to be used by local officers in cross-examining parties making final proof under the timber and stone act. Copies of these have been furnished to registers and receivers and to special agents throughout the country, and it is hoped that they will serve to prevent in a great measure a continuance of the wholesale frauds which have been committed under this law. The only real remedy, however, is the repeal of the law. It is a most harmful one, and serves no useful purpose whatever. Under its provisions public property has each year been disposed of for a price hundreds of thousands of dollars less than the actual value, and the difference has been diverted into the pockets of a few individuals and corporations by means of perjury and subornation of perjury. The provisions which aim to prevent entries of a speculative nature are so easily evaded that they are wholly ineffective, and no reason can possibly be given why the act should remain longer on the statute books.

I am informed that a large number of prosecutions has recently been begun in Idaho and Montana for perjury and subornation of perjury in connection with the entry of lands under the timber and stone act. It seems that these entries, which appear to have been made for speculative purposes and in the interest of others than the entrymen, have, after several conveyances, become the property of one person, who claims that he purchased the lands in good faith, with no knowledge that the entries were not valid. If this be true, any proceedings on the part of this office looking to the cancellation of such entries will cause much hardship and embarrassment to a purchaser who paid for the lands in good faith, with no means of knowing that he was not securing a perfect title. The law should be repealed, therefore, not only because the general welfare requires it, but to protect innocent persons who may invest money in lands to which the persons shown by the records to be the owners have no rightful title.

In the foregoing I have endeavored to show the principal defects in the laws now in force relating to timber on the unreserved public lands. Whatever purpose Congress sought to accomplish by the enactment of these laws, it is evident that they have not only not been productive of good results, but have worked an incalculable injury to the future interests of the country. They should be stricken from the statute books without delay, and in their place a general law should be enacted which will provide for the sale and appropriation of the public timber under such restrictions and regulations as will enable the Department to protect the forests while permitting those who need timber to secure a sufficient supply for their legitimate needs. Such law should apply to all the public-land States and Territories and to both mineral and nonmineral lands.

The bill now pending before the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives, already referred to, furnishes a means by which the residents of the public-land States may secure lawfully the timber they need, while providing also for the protection of the public forests. It provides for the repeal of all of those laws which experience has shown to be unwise and injurious to the public interests, and if enacted it will add a material sum each year to the public revenues.

I earnestly recommend, therefore, that this matter be again presented to Congress, and that every effort be used to secure the enactment of the bill into a law at the earliest date possible. I suggest, however, in view of the decision in the case of *Grubb v. The United States*, above referred to, that the following words be inserted in section 7 of the bill after the words "may be obtained hereunder:" "and may prescribe rules and regulations governing the rights of homestead settlers to use the timber growing upon their claims."

I suggest further, in order that the right of the government to protect mesquite, piñon, and similar trees from unlawful appropriation may not be questioned, that the following words be inserted after the word "transportation" at the end of section 1 of the bill: "Provided, that the term 'timber' as used in this act shall be held to include the mesquite plant and other plants growing in desert regions, which are of value for fuel purposes."

#### NEEDED APPROPRIATIONS.

The force of special agents employed for the purpose of protecting the public lands from unlawful appropriation and from timber trespass has never been large enough to afford adequate protection to the public domain, and the need for such protection is now greater than ever. The rapid increase in the prosperity of the country has resulted in the accumulation of a great amount of wealth which is constantly seeking opportunities for profitable investment, and the laws relating to the public lands and the timber thereon offer to a numerous class of speculators a chance to make large profits by means of fraudulent entries and the sale of public timber taken unlawfully. To prevent such practices a large force of special agents is absolutely necessary, and I recommend, therefore, that the appropriation of \$125,000 for the present fiscal year for the prevention of depredations upon public timber and the protection of the public lands from unlawful entry or appropriation be increased to not less than \$185,000. In view of the great and constantly increasing importance of preserving the public domain and the timber thereon for the use of actual settlers, the amount asked for is not large, and when the fact is considered that more than \$260,000 were recovered from timber trespasses alone during the past year the expediency of a large appropriation is fully demonstrated. I

would also recommend that an appropriation of not less than \$10,000 be made for the protection of timber on unreserved lands against fires.

#### FOREST FIRES ON UNRESERVED LANDS.

A few recent urgent telegraphic appeals from remote sections of our nation will illustrate the character of the calls for help, and those notifying this office of the burning forests on unreserved lands. They are as follows:

WINSLOW, ARIZ., *July 17, 1901.*

COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE:

By letter and wire citizens ask aid to extinguish forest fire Graham Mountains.  
HOLSINGER, *Special Agent.*

BOISE, IDAHO, *August 17, 1901.*

COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE:

Heavy forest fires on Payette River, in Van Wyck and near Payette Lake are destroying large quantities of valuable timber.

W. F. COBBAN.

WEISER, IDAHO, *August 20, 1901.*

COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE:

Relative forest fires letter "P," August 10, necessary \$300. Instruct by wire to Weiser, Idaho.

MEYENDORFF, *Special Agent.*

To these appeals a very inadequate aid, or none at all, could be rendered because of the insufficiency of funds available, this office being limited to a maximum of \$100, nor was there any regular force on hand to prevent or to extinguish fires, as in case of forest reserves. Had the same fires occurred in a reserve, for which Congress makes liberal appropriation, effective relief would at once have been furnished, as in the case of an extensive conflagration in the San Gabriel Forest Reserve in California caused by the flames carried from an adjoining farm, and in this case an expenditure was made equaling \$18,000, and though much timber was consumed yet a great extent of forest was saved by the liberal aid expended.

Under the present conditions the expenditure of \$100, or less, is authorized in an emergency where the fire occurs on unreserved lands. This sum is inadequate to meet the demands for prompt action in cases of this kind, and the loss of timber through the inability of this office to take prompt action is very hard to estimate.

While it is the practice of this office to direct a special agent to proceed at once to the locality of a forest fire and render what assistance is in his power, still he can be of little value singly, unless he be given authority to expend such sums as are necessary—in the employment of assistants—to suppress the fire.

In order to accomplish this result it would be necessary for me to have available an appropriation for the special purpose of rendering



aid in the case of forest fires on unreserved lands, which would enable me to give prompt aid in all cases where the same was required and prevent many of the serious conflagrations which endanger the heavily timbered lands in the public-land States.

### FORESTRY DIVISION. R.

The work of caring for the forests on the public domain during the past year was conducted, as heretofore, by the special service division (P) until the 1st of March, when, upon the establishment of the forestry division (R) in this office, the portion of the work involving the creation and administration of forest reserves was transferred to that division.

The following report respecting the forest reserves will relate to the operations by the two divisions for the entire year.

The letters, reports, and accounts received and acted upon in division (R) since its establishment, March 1, 1901, to June 30, 1901, and letters written, for that period, are as follows:

Letters and reports received and registered.....	6, 929
Letters and reports disposed of.....	6, 117
Letters and reports pending June 30, 1901.....	812
Letters written.....	2, 588
Pages press copied.....	4, 300
Forest officers' accounts adjusted.....	989
Number of pages typewritten.....	8, 581

### FOREST RESERVES.

During the past year one of the existing forest reserves has been enlarged, the areas of three have been reduced, and three additional reserves have been established, as shown by the following statements:

#### RESERVE ENLARGED.

State.	Name of reserve.	Date of executive order eliminating lands from reserve.	Date of proclamation enlarging reserve.	Present estimated area, in acres.
Oregon .....	The Cascade Range Forest Reserve.	June 29, 1901: 46,080 acres eliminated.	July 1, 1901: 142,080 acres added to the reserve.	4, 588, 800

#### RESERVES REDUCED.

State.	Name of reserve.	Date of executive order eliminating lands from reserve.	Date of proclamation reducing reserve.	Present estimated area, in acres.
Washington ...	The Washington Forest Reserve.	.....	Apr. 3, 1901	3, 426, 400
Wyoming .....	The Big Horn Forest Reserve.	April 15, 1901: About 5,440 acres eliminated. June 25, 1901: About 27,520 acres eliminated.	.....	1, 147, 840
Washington ...	The Olympic Forest Reserve.	.....	July 15, 1901	1, 466, 880

## RESERVES CREATED.

State or Territory.	Name of reserve.	Date of proclamation creating reserve.	Estimated area, in acres.
Wyoming.....	The Crow Creek Forest Reserve.....	Oct. 10, 1900	56,320
Oklahoma.....	Wichita Forest Reserve.....	July 4, 1901	57,120
Utah.....	The Payson Forest Reserve.....	Aug. 3, 1901	86,400

There are, accordingly, now 41 forest reserves, created by Presidential proclamations, under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), embracing an estimated area of 46,410,209 acres, as follows:

State or Territory.	Name of reserve.	Date of proclamation creating reserve or changing boundary thereof.	Present estimated area, in acres.
Alaska.....	Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve. (Reserved under secs. 24 and 14, act Mar. 3, 1891.)	Dec. 24, 1892	403,640
Arizona.....	Grand Canyon Forest Reserve.....	Feb. 20, 1893	1,851,520
	The San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserves.....	Aug. 17, 1898	1,975,360
	The Black Mesa Forest Reserve.....	.....do.....	1,658,880
	The Prescott Forest Reserve.....	May 10, 1899	423,680
California.....	San Gabriel Timber Land Reserve.....	Oct. 21, 1899	555,520
	Sierra Forest Reserve.....	Dec. 20, 1892	4,096,000
	San Bernardino Forest Reserve.....	Feb. 14, 1893	737,280
	The Trabuco Canyon Forest Reserve.....	Feb. 25, 1893	109,920
	The Stanislaus Forest Reserve.....	.....do.....	691,200
	The San Jacinto Forest Reserve.....	Jan. 30, 1899	737,280
	The Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve.....	Feb. 22, 1897	1,644,594
	The Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve.....	Mar. 2, 1898	136,335
	The Santa Ynez Forest Reserve.....	June 29, 1898	145,000
Colorado.....	White River Plateau Timber Land Reserve.....	Apr. 13, 1899	1,198,080
	Pikes Peak Timber Land Reserve.....	Oct. 2, 1899	184,320
	Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve.....	Oct. 16, 1891	179,200
	The South Platte Forest Reserve.....	Feb. 11, 1892	68 <sup>c</sup> , 520
	Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve.....	Mar. 18, 1892	858,240
Idaho and Montana.....	The Bitter Root Forest Reserve.....	Dec. 9, 1892	4,147,200
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve.....	Dec. 24, 1892	645,120
Montana.....	The Flathead Forest Reserve.....	Feb. 22, 1897	1,382,400
	The Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve.....	.....do.....	2,926,080
	The Gallatin Forest Reserves.....	.....do.....	140,320
New Mexico.....	The Pecos River Forest Reserve.....	Feb. 10, 1899	431,040
	The Gila River Forest Reserve.....	Jan. 11, 1892	2,327,040
Oklahoma.....	Wichita Forest Reserve.....	May 27, 1898	57,120
Oregon.....	Bull Run Timber Land Reserve.....	Mar. 2, 1899	142,080
	The Cascade Range Forest Reserve.....	July 4, 1901	4,588,800
	Ashland Forest Reserve.....	June 17, 1892	18,560
South Dakota and Wyoming.....	The Black Hills Forest Reserve.....	Sept. 28, 1893	1,211,680
Utah.....	The Uintah Forest Reserve.....	Feb. 22, 1897	875,520
	The Fish Lake Forest Reserve.....	Sept. 19, 1898	67,840
	The Payson Forest Reserve.....	Feb. 22, 1897	86,400
Washington.....	The Washington Forest Reserve.....	Aug. 3, 1901	3,426,400
	The Olympic Forest Reserve.....	Feb. 22, 1897	1,466,880
	The Mount Rainier Forest Reserve (area reduced Mar. 2, 1899, by act of Congress creating the Mount Rainier National Park; 30 Stat., 993).	Apr. 3, 1901	2,027,520
Wyoming.....	Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve.....	Feb. 22, 1897	1,239,040
	The Big Horn Forest Reserve.....	Sept. 10, 1891	1,147,840
	The Teton Forest Reserve.....	Feb. 22, 1897	829,440
	The Crow Creek Forest Reserve.....	June 29, 1900	56,320
		Oct. 10, 1900	

<sup>1</sup> Even sections only.

The areas given above are the estimated aggregate areas within the boundaries of the reserves. The lands actually reserved are, however, only the vacant public lands therein.

#### FEW NEW FOREST RESERVES.

It will thus be seen that no new forest reserves have been established upon my recommendation since the creation of the Santa Ynez Forest Reserve in California, October 2, 1899, except as to two small areas hereafter mentioned. I have, however, since then approved the recommendation of Superintendent Ormsby and Supervisor Dufur for an addition of about six townships to the eastern portion of the Cascade Forest Reserve in Oregon, created September 28, 1893. Several numerous signed petitions were presented from citizens residing in the vicinity of the proposed addition and from members of the legislature representing the necessity for addition to the reserve and asking for favorable action. After a most careful examination by the forestry officials, six townships were recommended for inclusion, embracing all those petitioned for except one and one-half townships, which were rejected chiefly because of the numerous entries they were found to contain. The six townships approved were found suitable for reservation by the superintendent and so recommended; they were mostly free from the objection found to exist in the case of the rejected lands as petitioned for. The Representative in Congress, from the district in which this portion of the reserve is located, Hon. M. A. Moody, after investigating the necessity for and admissibility of such additions to the reserve, notified the office of his approval of the limited area as recommended by the superintendent, and which received your approval and that of the President. The land is shown to be mountainous, the head of various small streams, and with but few settlers or other holdings. It was found that in making such additions the reserve boundaries would be made more regular and that there could exist little basis for the abuses which have been practiced under the lieuland privilege, while advantages would follow to the public by such action so generally indorsed.

#### WITHDRAWALS FOR TOWN AND CITY WATER-SUPPLY.

The only further direction in the matter of land withdrawals made by me since October 2, 1899, has relation to small areas near certain large cities and towns, wherein it was shown by petition of municipal authorities, Representatives in Congress, or by people residing in the vicinity that such areas were timbered, mountainous, and contained the sources of streams which were essential to such towns and cities for their water supply, and that by an early withholding of such areas from disposition until they could be regularly constituted forest reserves would greatly conserve the water supply, and in the mean-



while would prevent speculative entries of the lands so withdrawn. Upon careful investigation by the agents of this office the facts alleged were found to exist, and it being further discovered here that but few entries already existed which could possibly be made a base for speculative lieu-land selections, temporary withdrawals were formally directed of limited areas for the benefit of the following towns and cities:

Payson, Utah, 4 townships, December 5, 1900, on petition of mayor and city council.

Salt Lake City, Utah, about 8 townships, November 26, 1900, on petition of mayor and city council and of State legislature.

Tooele, Utah, about 33 sections, February 14, 1901, on petition of mass meeting of citizens of Tooele, Utah.

Seattle, Wash., about 50 sections, October 10, 1899, on petition of mayor and city comptroller on behalf of the city and indorsed by Congressman Cushman and superintendent Sheller.

Florence, Colo., about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  townships, June 26, 1900, on petition of the mayor and citizens.

Tucson, Ariz., about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  townships, June 20, 1900, on petition of Pima and Pinal counties; indorsed by University of Arizona, by Special Agent Holsinger, and the register of United States land office, Tucson, Ariz.

Baker City, Oreg., 26 sections, July 29, 1901, on petition of the mayor and the city officers; transmitted by Congressman Moody, of Oregon.

In addition to these there was also a like withdrawal made October 10, 1900, of a limited area near Cheyenne, in Wyoming, for the protection of the water supply of that city. This action was had by my assistant as acting commissioner.

The Wichita Forest Reserve in Oklahoma was the creation of the proclamation of the President of July 4, 1901, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior. It was made to protect the only considerable timber and watershed in the region of country recently opened to settlement, and was clear of any entries or other disposal. The temporary withdrawals made confer no right for lieu-land indemnity to those who may own lands therein, and the law which authorizes such right only attaches when a formal reserve is established by proclamation of the President. In the meanwhile such further investigation can be had as will determine the final course to be pursued. There is no reason for discontinuing this practice as to any cases arising in the future wherein a showing shall be made to justify it.

#### FUTURE RESERVATIONS.

As to the policy to be pursued regarding future forest reservations, I have indicated my position in my recommendation to you, that no

more reserves be created until Congress shall repeal or modify the law which allows lieu-land selections for holdings within the reserves. It is to be assumed that Congress could not anticipate the many abuses which have since been shown to exist, and to be possible under existing provisions of the law. Nor, indeed, was the Department capable of foreseeing the defects which have since been disclosed. The purpose of the law was evidently based on the theory that to make a reservation suitable for answering the ends desired, all ownership or settlement claims to lands within such reserve should be relinquished to the government, and thereby allow an undisputed and absolute control over all parts of such reserve to the general government. The right then to enter upon or drive live stock over the same could no longer be demanded as a right in the face of regulations to the contrary.

#### FOREST LIEU-LAND SELECTIONS.

As an inducement to such relinquishment lieu-land selections elsewhere on the public domain were allowed in cases of ownership, and the privilege of settlement on other tracts was allowed settlers whose claims were not perfected to lands settled upon within the reserve. It was not seen in conceding this privilege that in reservations there are large quantities of lands of no value to the owners, much having been granted to corporations in their original grants and in other cases where mill owners may have denuded the land of its valuable timber, leaving but an infant growth of shrub and tree in place of the valuable commercial timber cut and removed years before. While such worthless or denuded lands may eventually prove of great value in conserving the purposes of forest reservation and even at the present time contribute to some extent in protecting the water supply, so as to justify the inclusion of such lands within a reserve, yet it is submitted as a proper question of administration and of abstract justice as between the government and such class of land owners, whether lands worthless to such owners should be exchanged for the most valuable lands remaining of the public domain; whether one who has availed himself of the commercial or marketable value of one tract, such as timber, should again have the privilege with no additional cost to himself to acquire another body of timber land equal in area to that surrendered.

Viewing it as a question of value, it means practically the timber on 320 acres of timber land for a price paid for 160 acres. Applications have been made for reserves wherein there are grants of lands aggregating nearly 1,000,000 acres in a single reserve, a large portion of which could not be marketed in large or small quantities for 50 cents an acre, yet if permitted the right of exchange would readily realize the owner from \$3 to \$5 and even more in some cases per acre. This exchange privilege, commonly known as scrip, is often sold on the

market through dealers at the prices mentioned per acre. It possesses a special value, since the law permits its location on the choicest lands yet subject to settlement without settlement and without price and regardless of quantity, or whether in compact form or in separate bodies far remote. Prior to October 1 last this license extended even to the unsurveyed domain, where the homesteader himself was without authority to make entry or filing in the local office. Following the urgent representations and recommendations of the Department and of this office to Congress, this privilege was fortunately repealed to take effect October 1 last. If it shall be deemed necessary to induce all base holders in reserves to relinquish such holdings and that they may do so to offer them a consideration, let it be on the basis of an exchange for lands approximately of the value of those surrendered. This would be regarded as fair dealing among private individuals in ordinary transactions. Why should it not be equally applicable to government exchange?

Why should the government be required to part title to millions of acres of the public domain valued in the market at \$5 per acre and sold by the government itself under the timber and stone act only in limited quantities, not exceeding 160 acres, at not less than \$2.50 per acre, and then only upon certain proof and publication, and to accept in exchange lands held in private or corporate ownership in reserves not worth anywhere or at any time 50 cents an acre? Are we not paying an unnecessarily high price for our reserves? Admitting, however, all that can be argued for the most liberal and broad-gauge forestry policy, yet is there not a more rational and just principle which can be made applicable and which by legislative enactment can become the rule by which values may be determined, either by land exchange or the payment of a fixed appraised price? Unless the remedy which shall be provided embraces within its scope the practicability and guarantee of a relinquishment of all the holdings within any reserve, it should not be permitted to rest upon such voluntary offerings as self-interest may suggest. To accept relinquishment of a few holdings in a reserve is only to create a special monopoly for the owners of those which remain. This applies more especially to the reserves which contain pasturage for live stock, and every reserve has more or less of pasture herbage. To confine the stock of the few inside owners within their holdings, so as to prevent the use of the open reserve, would entail great expense upon the government. It follows, then, that to own land within a reserve is to have the use of such reserve. A case in point is the instance of a sheep firm in Arizona who asked to graze 30,000 sheep within the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve. Upon attempting to enforce the Department regulations, which require that only a fixed number of sheep shall graze in said reserve and requiring that applications be



submitted upon which permits may be granted, the Department is met with the assertion of this firm as to their right to enter said reserve and to graze their sheep without a permit by right of private land ownership of odd-numbered sections within the exterior reserve boundaries, and proof was submitted as to their ownership of 140,000 acres within said boundaries. Their lands are not inclosed and it is impossible wholly to protect the reserve proper from incursion of these flocks. A compromise was deemed advisable by which these sheep owners, in addition to their aforesaid private holdings, are allowed practically the exclusive use of 88,320 acres of the reserve domain contiguous to their own holdings and they accept a permit to cover 18,000 sheep. Such a concession is shown to be unsatisfactory because it confers on certain individuals by sanction of the Department privileges withheld from those not so fortunate as to own lands within the reserve boundaries. It is further unsatisfactory because even with this extended license there is no guaranty that the same flocks may not still encroach upon and use the reserve grass which is apportioned to the many more unfortunate grazers who own no lands in the reserve.

It is the practice in some reserves for sheep and cattle owners to agree on an equitable pro rata distribution of the reserve, based on the maximum number of stock fixed by the Department, but this is not under any official recognition of the Department. Care is taken in the language of all permits not to recognize or authorize any such partition or distribution of the reserves. Persons who apply are given permit "to pasture ——— head of ——— within the ——— forest reserve from ———, 1901, to ———, 1902, provided," etc., and "*Provided*, That this privilege is extended with no obligation or agreement to maintain an exclusive possession upon any part of said reserve to any one person or firm, nor as to adjustment of any conflict as to possession." It is believed that all grazers should submit to the general rule regardless as to their ownership or nonownership of lands in the reserve. The Department will see that no unjust discrimination shall be exercised against them by any practices or regulation of other stock owners in the reserve.

#### ONLY VACANT LAND TO FORM RESERVES.

If, therefore, in view of the experience now had, there can be no satisfactory solution of this lieu land problem, and it shall continue to be the policy to preserve such other portions of the public domain as may be shown to be necessary for timber preservation and water conservation, without including the mineral and agricultural lands, then I should recommend that in all cases only the vacant unappropriated public timber lands constitute a reserve, retaining the present liberal regulations as to mining and as to appraisal and sale of such matured

timber as can be cut and removed at appropriate times and places without impairment of the growing forest. The success of this alternative in creating a forest reserve is already in evidence in the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve in Arizona, which was created by proclamation of the President August 17, 1898, and contains within its bounds 1,975,360 acres. There it was shown that every alternate section was within a railroad grant. That the timber on large tracts had been cut and removed for milling purposes, leaving extensive areas denuded of their once valuable timber. That other portions contained but a covering of bushes and small tree growth, the land itself, by reason of the aridity of that particular region, being of little if any value except for limited grazing. While extensive bodies of this reserve owned by the railroad corporation and mill companies are exceedingly valuable to the owners for the magnificent timber the land contains, yet it was found that to allow lieu land selections elsewhere for so large a grant, with so much that has been denuded of the timber and with other portions in their natural condition of practically little value, would prove an indefensible transaction. The urgent, earnest, and just demand of the agriculturists of the great Salt River valley in southern Arizona, that the sources of the streams which sustain life and prosperity to the country below should be reserved from further disposal and should be protected against fire, timber depredation, and excessive grazing, made it the imperative duty of the Department to act in behalf of these public interests, and, accordingly, the San Francisco reserve was created upon the recommendation of this office, but the precaution was taken to designate the vacant public lands within the even-numbered sections only as those which should embrace the reserve.

The language of the proclamation reads:

\* \* \* that there is hereby reserved from entry or settlement and set apart as public reservations all those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land lying and being in \* \* \* and particularly described as follows, to wit: The even-numbered sections in townships \* \* \*

Excepting from the force and effect of this proclamation all lands which may have been, prior to the date hereof, embraced in any legal entry or covered by any lawful filing duly of record in the proper United States land office, or upon which any valid settlement has been made pursuant to law, and the statutory period within which to make entry or filing of record has not expired; and all mining claims duly located and held according to the laws of the United States and rules and regulations not in conflict therewith: *Provided*, That this exception shall not continue to apply to any particular tract of land unless the entryman, settler, or claimant continues to comply with the law under which the entry, filing, settlement, or location was made.

Still later, in the State of Washington, a reserve was demanded by the municipal authorities of the city of Seattle which should include the area containing Cedar Lake—a pure, extensive, and constant supply of mountain water necessary for the use of the city. Though there were but 62,000 acres, approximately, within the proposed

boundaries, yet it was found that much of this was covered by a railroad grant and other holdings, and to guard against any speculative motives in this reservation and prevent relinquishment of any worthless lands and the selection therefor of valuable lieu lands elsewhere, it was deemed advisable in preparing the draft of the proposed proclamation in this case, which was submitted to you by this office on July 25, 1900, and which is now before you for consideration, to follow the precedent in the case of the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve in Arizona; and, accordingly, the draft of the proposed proclamation was worded to reserve only the public lands which should be, at the date thereof, "vacant and unappropriated, and all which may hereafter revert to the public domain."

The extent of future lieu-land transactions may be realized when it is known that there are now on file in this office petitions and recommendations from various sources seeking the creation of numerous reserves and aggregating 54,000,000 acres. These are in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. It is impossible to estimate the proportion of this vast area which would be used as a basis for selections, but it is proper to say that a very large proportion consists of railroad and private land grants. In one proposed reserve alone there are 250,000 acres of the Maxwell land grant. As much of these lands are in the arid sections, where the acreage, especially of unimproved lands under Spanish and other land grants, is rated at a low market value, the inducement to take lieu selections from the valuable timber or agricultural lands of the more favored west will be supreme, and with such a quantity of so-called forest scrip seeking investment it can be seen that most, if not all, of the available agricultural and timber domain of the republic will be absorbed by this unequal, unjust, and mistaken privilege.

#### REASONS FOR THE ELIMINATIONS MADE OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN THE ABOVE-STATED CASES.

Of the twenty-one petitions for elimination of small isolated tracts, containing in some cases 160 acres and in others not more than 40 acres, which were pending at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, seventeen are still pending, and the others have been rejected, the lands involved not being deemed subject to restoration under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1897. (30 Stat., 36.)

During the past fiscal year five petitions for the elimination of equally small and isolated tracts have been received, four of which are awaiting action, and one has been rejected, the tract involved containing but about 8 acres, and so located as not to justify, either in point of character or location, any action under the statutory provisions for restoration thereof to the public domain.



For the elimination of much larger tracts three petitions have been favorably considered, and Executive orders procured for the restoration to the public domain of lands within the Bighorn Forest Reserve, Wyoming, and the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon. The eliminations in the Bighorn Forest Reserve embraced two tracts, containing, respectively, 5,440 acres and 46,080 acres; the former comprising a large unsurveyed portion of T. 58 N., R. 89 W., in Sheridan County, on the northern and eastern border of the reserve, and the latter comprising a portion of T. 53 N., R. 90 W.; T. 54 N., R. 91 W.; and T. 55 N., Rs. 91 and 92 W., on the western borders of the reserve in Bighorn County. The petitions for the restoration of these lands were made on behalf of ranchers and sheep owners who, it appeared, had long prior to the creation of the reserve established homes and made valuable and permanent improvements thereon. Being situated along the borders of the reserve the lands could be restored without affecting the integrity or obstructing the control of the reservation. From this point of view, as considered by the Department in the case of E. S. Gosney (30 L. D., 44), the lands were deemed nonessential to forest usage, whatever their relative agricultural value, and were, moreover, found, upon official inspection, to have no forest value either as to tree growth or water-conserving conditions, but decided and predominant value for agricultural purposes; and the further retention thereof within the limits of the reserve was deemed inimical to the interests of the settlers.

The elimination in the Cascade Range Forest Reserve embraced townships 22 and 23 south, range 9 east, on the eastern border of the reserve, and was made for reasons and considerations similar to those which governed action to eliminate in the foregoing cases within the Big Horn Forest Reserve.

#### FOREST RESERVE LIEU SELECTIONS.

Ever since the imperfection of the provisions of the law as to lieu selections became manifest, as stated, I have not only steadfastly urged, in my annual reports and in special reports for the information of the Department and of Congress, the imperative need of amendment to this law; but I have, with the exceptions cited, continued to oppose the further creation of forest reserves until the defects in the law are cured. The few reserves which were created in 1898 and 1899 were almost exclusively in California, Arizona, and New Mexico, where the crying need of water conservation is so well known and urgently demanded. They were created upon the most conclusive showing of the absolute importance of early action in those cases, and the question of forest lieu selection was so carefully examined into in each instance that very little forest lieu base was made available by the establishment of those reserves.

As an instance of the care exercised by this office so as to avoid the creation of any considerable forest lieu basis, there may be cited the course pursued in the establishment of the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve and the Gallatin Forest Reserve (the former lying within the primary limits of the Santa Fe Railroad in Arizona and the latter within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana), in which cases I refused to recommend the inclusion of the odd-numbered sections belonging to the railroad companies within the limits of said reserves. Though most persistently urged from many sources, I have continued to refuse to change the boundaries of these reserves, knowing that the odd-numbered sections of valueless lands would necessarily be included therein and thus afford a base for hundreds of thousands of acres of valuable lieu selections.

The repeated recommendations made looking to a modification of that portion of the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 36), which authorizes lieu selections for reconveyed or relinquished tracts, with a view to preventing speculation in public lands, resulted in the sundry civil act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 614), which now confines said selections to surveyed lands. One of the most objectionable features of the act of June 4, 1897, viz, that of permitting the selection of unsurveyed lands, was thereby removed. The required modification of the act in this particular was, however, but partly accomplished by that provision. I accordingly, in my report for last year, urged as follows:

Again, in the interest of public good, I am constrained to renew my recommendations to further modify this law, and especially before additional reserves are created, with a view to placing the exchanges on a more equitable basis, and preventing, for example, the selection of lands covered with valuable timber in lieu of worthless, denuded tracts, by adding to that clause which permits such selection the following, to wit:

*"Provided, That the natural state of the tract relinquished has not been changed, except to such an extent as may have been necessary in clearing the land for actual cultivation."*

Also, that some legislation be had authorizing the rejection of any and all selections under said act for lands returned as agricultural lands, should it be discovered before the approval of the selection by this office that the land involved is chiefly valuable for mineral.

Since no legislation has been secured in a line with the above, I most earnestly renew those recommendations.

In doing so I further urge that early legislation be had in the matter, since the delay in establishing further reserves is resulting in much injury to public interests.

No other course is open when it is appreciated that timber lands of enormous value to the nation have fallen into the hands of extensive companies and syndicates, and that as a consideration for which the government has been compelled to accept relinquishment of much waste and abandoned lands, and often such as have been denuded of their valuable timber assets. Many lands which have thus fallen into

the hands of these people are such as would have been made valuable and productive homesteads for the worthy poor and the homeless of the nation, but which can now only be obtained upon payment of a high price to the fortunate owner.

#### PAST RECKLESS RESERVE CREATION.

Owing to the lax system under which forest reserves were originally created, vast areas are embraced within reserves which should be eliminated in consequence of their agricultural and nontimber character. The boundaries of existing reserves should be rectified by the U. S. Geological Survey at the earliest possible moment, and before the reserves are made, and eliminations had of such improper areas as are now found within so many reserves. It is shown this office that many holders of inferior agricultural lands within these reserves which should never have been originally included have surrendered the same to the Government and taken in lieu thereof timber lands of a value far in excess of the agricultural lands surrendered.

As a further evidence of the improvidence of the lieu-land law as it affects these improper inclusions in reserves, it is shown that many of the worthless holdings which have already been satisfied by lieu selections will ultimately be eliminated from the reserves and become public domain. By this process the government will have purchased lands which will not remain within the reserve, and will, moreover, have paid a high price for the same.

It must be said with deep regret that many representations made this office in advocacy of the creation of certain reserves are prompted by the desires of interested parties in possession of valueless holdings which will become a part of such reserves, thereby enabling such owners to exchange their worthless properties for valuable portions of the public domain, which under existing laws they can not otherwise obtain. Many valueless lands belonging to the states, such as school lands and other grants, or large grants which inure to corporations which are found included within reserves, are also permitted to be exchanged for large quantities of valuable lands upon the unreserved domain. Their valuable lands are not relinquished—they remain. It is only the culled and the worthless.

In view of this recognized selfish motive which permeates so many petitions strongly urging forest reservation for the public good, it has become essential that there shall be a greater strictness in the matter of the examinations of all lands which are proposed to be placed within reserves, with a view of protecting the government, as far as possible, from the abuses which are now practiced. The character of every section should first be ascertained and a minute showing made as to its timber value and special adaptability for reserve purposes.



The inadequacy of the present system in respect to obtaining relinquishments is further seen in the fact that invariably thereunder only the worst and inferior lands are relinquished, and the best of the unreserved lands are taken in lieu of same, while those which the owners decline to relinquish continue to remain in the reserves, contrary to the real purpose and purview of the indemnity law, and confer upon the owners the right to use the same if timbered, for lumber manufacturing or for timber cutting and removal elsewhere for manufactures, or if the land is pasture land then for grazing in sections, as I have before shown, where it has been found detrimental to allow grazing and where outside parties are effectually excluded.

In this way not only is grazing allowed, but, as has been illustrated, it is the inducement to a monopoly of the grazing in the reserve, whereby one or a few owners of holdings in the reserve can practically control all the government lands, since it is impossible, with a limited police or reserve force, to prevent the sheep of these inside owners from straying or being driven from such private lands and entering upon the adjoining government lands, upon which grazing is prohibited.

#### PRESENT EXTENT OF LIEU-LAND SELECTIONS.

That it may be seen where and how much of the public domain has been selected by individuals, firms, and corporations under and since the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 36), the following list is submitted:

State or Territory.	Acres.	Selece- tions.	State or Territory.	Acres.	Selece- tions.
Arizona .....	18,070	169	Nebraska .....	8,431	43
Arkansas .....	4,160	6	Nevada .....	4,723	17
Alabama .....	160	1	New Mexico .....	31,014	246
California .....	137,906	646	North Dakota .....	2,499	25
Colorado .....	14,827	90	Oklahoma .....	8,817	137
Idaho .....	57,180	237	Oregon .....	127,849	365
Iowa .....	1,148	10	Ohio .....	363	6
Indiana .....	45	2	South Dakota .....	680.10	6
Illinois .....	183	1	Utah .....	580	7
Kansas .....	160	1	Washington .....	150,370	598
Louisiana .....	3,793	13	Wisconsin .....	16,768	43
Michigan .....	929	9	Wyoming .....	27,810	226
Minnesota .....	60,082	460			
Mississippi .....	1,631	16	Total .....	892,509.10	4,231
Montana .....	212,331	847			

The greatest number of relinquishments have been made in the States of California and Oregon.

The number of lieu selections suspended for various reasons is 560 and the number rejected is 268, the latter embracing 33,402 acres. There were relinquished to the United States under said act during the past year alone, between June 30, 1900, and July 1, 1901, 332,770.07 acres.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF ALL FORESTED LANDS.

In connection with the altogether larger scale upon which I deem that our Government forestry work should be conducted, I can not

lay too great stress upon the urgency, to which I recur again, for withdrawing all unreserved forest lands from disposal and securing for them proper protection and utilization. The need for such action is emergent, and as such should command the attention of Congress at its next session.

In laying special emphasis upon this subject in my last report, I urged the following reasons in support of my recommendation:

As above stated, the record of the past year shows that placing the forest reservations under a patrol system has resulted in greatly reducing both the number of fires therein and the extent of damage wrought, as compared with former years.

In connection with this gratifying result from protection afforded to these lands, it further appears from the reports to this office thus far this year that the unreserved lands have suffered from a greater number of fires, with a far larger area of destruction, than the forest reserves.

This showing not only argues well for the utility of the forest service, but demands most forcibly that equally rational measures be taken to protect the forests on unreserved public lands from fire. This, in fact, I deem to be the paramount issue at present in connection with caring for the public forests.

Accordingly, I desire to emphasize the fact by making the need for immediate legislation to place all unreserved forest lands under the watchful care of a disciplined ranger and fire force—the leading recommendation in my report this year.

The urgency of the demand for such action is so pressing that in comparison all other measures connected with the public forests sink into insignificance. Manifestly the initial and most important step in a national forestry system is to insure to the forests on all public lands, as far as practicable, exemption from the scourge of fire, and until this is accomplished it can not be considered that the foundation of such a system has been effectively laid.

To set apart and protect a few scattering areas of forested lands, while leaving the great body of such lands to be yearly swept by conflagrations, is clearly not to take care of our great reaches of forest lands in any adequate sense of the term.

In my report last year I showed that “the unreserved lands are scattered throughout such a number of States and Territories as to form a continuous, unbroken chain, stretching from the shores of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes, and thence across the continent to the Pacific, in a vast sweep that includes the entire country from the British possessions to Mexico (with the exception of the State of Texas).”

Under the present system the priceless forests on these unreserved lands are visited each year with frightful fires, and, in addition thereto, the indiscriminate cutting thereon, from which the Government derives no return, causes an irreparable destruction of timber which is appalling, while the Government is practically powerless to prevent either the fires or the depredations to any great extent.

This evil can only be properly remedied by the prompt withdrawal from further entry or disposal of all the remaining lands now held by the Government which are more valuable for forest uses than for other purposes, and thereafter placing them under an efficient forest service, which shall see to both their protection and utilization.

The Government has long since wisely distinguished between certain classes of lands, and made suitable provision for each, such as agricultural lands, mineral lands, desert lands, etc., but in so doing has, to a large extent, overlooked the necessity for recognizing as a distinct class lands which are more valuable for forest uses than for any other purpose.

I accordingly suggest the need for the passage of a law which shall recognize such lands and provide for the withdrawal and administration of the same.

In urging this measure, I am but repeating, in effect, recommendations made by this office as far back as the year 1877, and since insisted upon for nearly a quarter of a century as the only rational and effective policy to pursue in the administration of forest lands, it being based upon the admittedly fundamental principle underlying all practical forestry systems, to wit, retention of the fee of the lands while both protecting and permitting a rational use of the forest products.

The immediate benefits resulting from the application of a forest service in the respective reserves has served in the nature of a demonstration of the importance of extending the service over all the forested lands of the Government. It accordingly appears that to longer continue merely withdrawing a body of land here and there and policing it, when all forested areas need to be withdrawn and protected, would be to close the eyes to the obvious fact that the system of establishing occasional reservations in widely scattered localities falls short of securing proper protection to our public forests. The legislation in 1891 authorizing the establishment of individual reserves has proved of inestimable value in affording this office a "testing ground," so to speak, in respect to the benefits of a forest service. A considerable expansion of that provision is, however, now needed to take in, as above shown, all forest lands of the Government.

I desire to resubmit my recommendation of last year for the passage of a bill on this subject, which I have slightly amended to read as follows:

A BILL to withdraw and administer all public forest lands.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all public lands which are unfit for settlement and grazing and nonmineral and more valuable for forest uses than for other purposes, are hereby withdrawn from settlement, entry, sale, and other disposition, and shall be held for the protection and utilization of the timber thereon.

SEC. 2. That the timber and other products of the lands hereby withdrawn from disposal shall be protected and utilized in accordance with the provisions of the laws relating to the subject of forest reservations in the State, Territory, or District in which the timber is situated.

In this proposed legislation no provision is made for lieu-land selection, since only the vacant, unappropriated, nonagricultural, and non-mineral lands belonging to the government are affected by the withdrawal, and therefore no relinquishments are invited and no indemnity is required.

Owing to the humid atmosphere along the coast line of the Pacific northwest, where vegetation and tree growth is so prolific and where also settlements are more numerous, it does not seem advisable that such withdrawal or even any reserve should be further made, except on the mountain summits of the Coast Range, and then more to protect timber from fire than to preserve the water flow. On the Cascade Range and thence in the interior to the Rocky Mountains many advantageous withdrawals can yet be made, and inestimable service rendered present and future generations by timely preservation of forests from fire by such extension of the existing patrol system now so efficiently utilized in the forest reserves of the nation.



EFFECT OF FOREST RESERVES UPON THE WATER SUPPLY IN BOTH ARID  
AND WELL-WATERED REGIONS.

When the subject of forest reservation began to be agitated it took years to convince the public in some quarters that the Government did not have in view the mere hoarding of valuable forest products, but was endeavoring to husband its resources in the interest of the public.

Now that the prejudice against forest reserves on that score is rapidly subsiding, the public is beginning to further realize that the reserves are to be held and handled not only as storehouses of forest products for the public benefit, but that they serve another equally vital purpose as storage reservoirs of water supplies.

Early in the history of forest-reserve management the need for irrigation in such arid regions as southern California and Arizona quickly converted the residents into earnest supporters of the system. It needed no argument to convince the drought sufferers in those localities that the forests were great water conservators, and that a system of forest patrol which held largely in check the frightful yearly conflagrations that swept the mountain sides bare of their forest cover was in the interest of the public good.

It has, however, been a much slower process in some other well-watered regions to convince the people that it is one of the chief functions of the forest to act as a regulator of the water flow, and by controlling the distribution of water prevent destructive floods.

The effect which forest cover exerts upon the disposal of water supplies is far from being generally appreciated, even in the face of the well-known fact that agricultural interests depend more directly upon the proper disposal of the water that falls than upon the actual amount of the rainfall.

It is beginning, however, to be more generally realized that forest management at the heads of streams lies back of a proper drainage system; and, consequently, during the past year, signs have not been wanting to indicate that, while citizens of arid regions have been building reservoirs to hoard their waters, and those of such well-watered localities as western Washington and Oregon have been constructing drainage systems to safely carry off surplus waters, the latter are waking up to a realization that the Government is largely making the enterprises in both directions possible, by its guarded areas of forest lands, which, under the present forest management, perform the double function of conserving and distributing the water flow.

An intelligent appreciation of this fact on the part of the localities directly affected is essential in advancing the interests of the present movement in behalf of forest reservation; and it is, therefore, noted with great satisfaction, as one of the signs of the times, that during

the past year the press has been actively voicing the sentiments of the people in behalf of forest-reservation management as a means toward an effective irrigation system, which shall not only reclaim the arid lands of the West, but is also looked to to largely direct the water flow in other regions and thereby prevent devastating floods.

The awakening of the public on this point, and consequent change of sentiment toward forest reserves, is undoubtedly one of the most gratifying results from the operation of the forest service thus far, and has been well viewed at different times by the present great Chief Magistrate of our nation.

In his message to the Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, President McKinley, after referring to the forest reservations theretofore created, and giving the estimated area at 40,719,547 acres, says:

The Department of the Interior has inaugurated a forest system made possible by the act of July, 1898, for a graded force of officers in control of the reserves. This system has only been in full operation since August, but good results have already been secured in many sections. The reports received indicate that the system of patrol has not only prevented destructive fires from gaining headway, but has diminished the number of fires.

In his message to the Fifty-sixth Congress, first session, after mentioning the reserves theretofore created, and stating the estimated area at 46,021,899 acres, he makes the following kind reference:

Protection of the national forests inaugurated by the Department of the Interior in 1898 has been continued during the past year, and much has been accomplished in the way of forest fires and the protection of the timber. There are now large tracts covered by forests which will eventually be reserved and set apart for forest uses. Until that can be done, Congress should increase the appropriations for the work of protecting the forests.

No better proof could be adduced of the present position on this subject of the moulders of public thought in the west than the following extracts from an address to the National Irrigation Congress, which was made last year by Hon. Addison G. Foster, of the United States Senate, who is especially qualified to speak with regard to the conditions and needs in the northwest:

Wood and water, forestry and irrigation, involve great problems. In solving them millions of people, millions of dollars invested or paid to labor, are to be considered. By judiciously protecting our forests and by applying public appropriation and private investments carefully there may result a system of irrigating plans which will make productive great bodies of land which still remain parched, desert spots on the face of our country. In this work the West is bound to play the greatest rôle, and the twentieth century will not only witness the working out of plans now contemplated for forest preservation and for watering irrigable tracts, but will see the fruits of these great efforts adding to our commerce and wealth and furnishing to foreign markets the manifold products of prosperous and happy millions. This is true for the whole country, but it has a special force for the region of Washington, where the opportunities for taking advantage of the supply of timber and of the possibilities for irrigation are so great. For, in the beautiful Evergreen State, in the northwestern

corner of our country, there are combined the rich coal regions of Pennsylvania, the iron features of several great States, the fishing industries of the North Atlantic coast, the precious mineral resources of the Rocky Mountain district, and lumber resources that can not justly be compared with any other section in the world. Further, Puget Sound is the direct approach to the "open door" of the Orient. In such a State we need good roads, we need forest protection, we need irrigation facilities.

Forest preservation is a high road to irrigation; forest destruction means floods. No one questions the wisdom of the policy under which the General Government controls the commercial waterways of the United States. The construction of storage reservoirs, which will prevent floods and incidentally serve the purpose for irrigation, is simply an extension of the river and harbor work. Indeed, it is difficult, because of the interstate questions involved, to see how this work can be done with satisfactory results other than by the General Government. A case in point which illustrates this difficulty was the Columbia River flood of 1894. The damage done by this freshet ran into the millions. The entire business portion of the city of Portland was flooded, the river and harbor work at several points was seriously damaged, and there was general devastation for hundreds of miles along the lower river. Now the Columbia River heads in Montana and flows through British Columbia and the States of Washington and Oregon. Its principal branch, the Snake, heads in Wyoming and flows through Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, and so on with other tributaries. It is evident that to prevent floods, forest reservation and the reservoir system must be conducted on a far-reaching scale, and must be largely in charge of the General Government—just as is other work for the protection and utilization of the nation's waterways.

To-day the most inviting tracts of our country for thrifty homeseekers are in the Pacific northwest. The available tracts of land in California and the Middle West have been to a great extent taken up, and the homeseekers of to-day, in large numbers, are turning toward Washington and the neighboring States. We have in the State of Washington, as nearly as can be estimated, 117,000,000,000 feet of standing timber, and, approximately, 5,000,000 acres of irrigable lands. The great fir forests are located west of the Cascade Range, and the tracts suitable for irrigation are in the eastern part of the State, on the eastern side of this range. \* \* \*

The Cascade and other mountain ranges which encircle the arid-district basin will afford, if properly conserved, an adequate supply of water for every acre that it is possible to reach, and the supply of wood necessary to the settlement of any region is not far to seek.

The problems confronting us, nevertheless, are the same as those in other States. The canals that could be constructed at low cost and for which the normal flow of the streams furnishes an adequate supply have been built. The additional canals will be larger and, as a rule, more expensive, and before there can be any extensive addition to our present canal system provision must be made for the conservation of the water supply by storage reservoirs and forest protection. It is, of course, well known that irrigation-canal enterprises have been generally failures from the standpoint of the investor; and while it is doubtless true that the failures were to a large extent caused by inexperience and bad judgment, still for the larger enterprises yet to be undertaken with the additional expense of water storage it will be difficult to overcome the proverbial timidity of capital.

As the Far West becomes more densely populated, however, it is probable that sources of revenue may be realized for irrigation purposes not now at our command.

Practical forestry is needed to make permanent the supply of wood and water which these reserves, not only in Washington, but in other parts of the West, are capable of furnishing to the regions about them. The interests at stake demand



as thoroughly and carefully considered management as is applied to any national forest lands in the world. The study of the fire question, both with reference to the means of preventing fires in the future and in dealing with burned-over lands, is of the first importance upon the reserves. \* \* \*

The timber resources of Oregon and northern California are rich; the demands on them are also great and increasing. The better the economic conditions in Washington and these States are understood, the more clear does it become that the development and prosperity of the Northwest is inseparably connected with the successful completion of irrigation projects and the economical management of the forests.

The care of the national forests is a provision for future generations for the permanence over vast areas of our country of the great industries of agriculture and mining, upon which the prosperity of the country ultimately depends. A good forest administration would soon support itself, but it should be organized in the interest of the whole country, no matter what it cost.

It may be of interest to submit a brief extract from the testimony recently submitted by Mr. A. H. Naftzger, the president of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, when before the Industrial Commission at Washington. Among other things he said:

It has been carefully estimated that under a system of national irrigation 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 acres of land now practically desert and worthless could be reclaimed and made productive. It would be nearly or quite impossible to do this without Government aid. If Government aid be objected to on the ground that the development of these arid lands would bring them into productive competition with, and tend to decrease values of, farming lands in the Eastern States, the answer is, first, that the development of any portion of our country is, incidentally, a benefit to all, but more specifically, if these desert lands should be watered, vast quantities of machinery, implements, and other manufactured goods will be required by the settlers upon the lands, practically all of which manufactured goods would have to come from Eastern States. This alone, I think, would more than compensate for any otherwise possible depreciation of Eastern farming lands occasioned by increased Western competition. If the West shall have more water, the East will have more trade.

But these Western lands would for the most part be devoted to a different class of products than those of the Eastern States, increasing interstate commerce, and developing home markets in both directions.

Again, who can say that these Western lands will not be needed for homes for the overflow of Eastern cities and towns. Under the rapidly developing economic and industrial conditions now astonishing the world, and particularly by reason of the introduction of the "community-of-interest" idea, having for its ostensible object economy in both production and distribution, there is strong probability that many who are now wage-earners must in the near future obtain their livelihood by cultivation of the soil. The Government owns these arid lands, and it is certainly not unreasonable nor improvident that it should expend some of its revenues in making them irrigable.

In connection with this expression of views by the president of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, it is highly gratifying to note that the chamber of commerce of Santa Barbara, Cal., in its report for the year 1901, is loud in its expression of appreciation of the results of the forest-reserve system, both in respect to the service the reserves promise to perform in connection with the establishment of storage reservoirs and the demonstrated efficacy of the service in lessening forest fires.

I quote from the report the following:

When the Zaca Lake and Pine Mountain Reserve was formed, the public, not being entirely familiar with the working of the reserve system, was divided on the question of its merits.

Now the opponents of the system are not to be found. Its success has been fully demonstrated. The destructive fires of former years have not been witnessed since the reserve has been patrolled by the efficient corps of rangers. The cutting of trails to make the reserve more accessible for patrol renders it also more accessible to the camper, hunter, and prospector, to whose presence there is no objection so long as they obey the regulations of the reserve and the game laws.

It is believed that the creation of these reserves will hasten the establishment of storage reservoirs for the impounding of storm waters. The Government now controls and can protect the reservoir sites, and the construction of these reservoirs under Federal direction would mean more to California than any other improvement to be conceived.

The Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Reserve was created in May, 1898, and contains 700,000 acres. The Santa Ynez Reserve was formed in October, 1899, and includes 150,000 acres.

In 1899 there were 180 acres burned over in the western division of the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake. In 1900 there were burned over 75 acres in the Pine Mountain Reserve and 100 acres in the Santa Ynez Reserve, a total of 355 acres for the two years. Not one day in the entire three hundred and sixty-five was there smoke in Santa Barbara from mountain fires—quite contrary to former years. In 1899 there were 8,000 acres burned over on the Santa Ynez range, when it was not included in the reserve—just 7,000 acres more than in 1900, when it was under the operation of the reserve system, patrolled by the mounted rangers.

The following statement regarding a report received at the State Department affords a warning by emphasizing some of the results that have followed in a country where a provident forest policy has been wanting:

Consul Norton, at Harput, Armenia, has made a report to the State Department showing the great possibilities for irrigation in Turkey, and calling attention to the fact that the Ottoman Government is anxious to undertake some experimental artesian well borings. Much of this region, Mr. Norton states, was under irrigation and had great agricultural wealth two thousand years ago, but the entire deforestation of the mountains has stopped the water supply and rendered the land unproductive. The Turkish Government is now wisely undertaking to reclaim some of this territory.

The dominating importance of this subject has been so admirably presented in a recent issue of the Atlantic, by William E. Smythe, in an article entitled, "Struggle for water in the West," that I desire to invite special attention to the following extract therefrom, as presenting most forceful facts in support of my above recommendation:

Mount Union, in Wyoming, might be called the mother of civilization in the western half continent, where water is king. The melting snows of this peak in the Wind River Range, south of Yellowstone Park, gave birth to three rivers, which in the course of their long journeys to the sea control the industrial character of a region which will ultimately be the home of more people than any nation of Europe, and probably of twice as many people as now dwell within the United States.

These rivers are the Missouri, the Columbia, and the Colorado. The first waters the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, including the Great Plains; the second, all of Idaho, much of Montana, and the larger portions of Washington and Oregon, which constitute the Pacific Northwest; the third, the intermountain region of Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado, and of those parts of Arizona and California that make the extreme Southwest.

Our further history is, in fact, so clearly written in the past records of other countries, if we do not apply in time—which means in the immediate future—a wise and generous policy in the matter of forest preservation, that I am moved to lay before you, as the leading feature of my report this year, the need on the part of this government to take at once vigorously in hand the problems to be dealt with in this matter of the relation of our forest to water flow.

The subject of a national forest policy, as dealt with thus far, has been altogether too limited in purpose to meet in full breadth and scope the national need in this quarter.

I am convinced that the day of small things in such matters has passed. Three years of work along experimental lines has fully justified the wisdom of Congress in authorizing the creation of such reserves; it now remains for work upon a much more gigantic scale to be grappled with by this government in its administration of the reserves.

The leading and foremost consideration in connection with wisely established forest reservations at the heads of water courses must always be, throughout the west at least, the momentous part they play in solving economic problems connected with the question of irrigation, since without their aid the west must, to a great extent, continue to remain a desert.

The stupendous task of reclaiming arid and waste lands, which is at present claiming the attention of this country, can only be accomplished through the instrumentality of great natural reservoirs, such as these. Destroy, for instance, the forest at the headwaters that feed such a stream as the Gila River and you have in effect destroyed much of southern Arizona, which is dependent upon the Gila as the great life-giving artery of that arid region. The Gila River Forest Reserve, established in 1898, is to-day the guardian of the agricultural interests in southern Arizona.

I am fully alive to the fact that the government needs only to make possible the building of reservoirs and canals throughout a great portion of the millions of acres remaining to the government to insure reclaiming what are now arid wastes and opening to settlement an enormous area of fertile land.

What these lands need is the preservation of present forest covers, which can be used to both conserve and distribute large supplies of water.

The question now before this office of how to make these lands available has brought this office face to face with the underlying problem



of irrigation. Undoubtedly, if these lands are ever to be sought by homesteaders, the government must first make available a water supply that shall enable them to create thereon the same conditions as prevail in other irrigated sections. And this can only be done by first saving the forests and then facing the further problems of irrigation.

In other words, a national forest policy calls for a national irrigation policy. And I am strongly of the opinion that the time has come when, if the government is to continue to secure the settling up of most of the remainder of the lands which it holds in trust for homeseekers, its good work hitherto in the establishment of forest reserves must be greatly expanded to meet the closely related problems of making such reserves serve as distributing reservoirs.

Effective advance in our government forestry work in the future can only be secured in conjunction with effective work along equally broad lines of irrigation.

I accordingly desire to commend this subject to the careful consideration of Congress at its approaching session, in the hope that the matter of the need for a national irrigation policy may meet with the consideration which it demands.

#### GRAZING.

Paragraph 13 of the Rules and Regulations Governing Forest Reserves, issued April 4, 1900, was amended on July 5, 1900, to read as follows:

13. The pasturing of sheep and goats on the public lands in the forest reservations is prohibited: *Provided*, That in the States of Oregon and Washington, where the continuous moisture and abundant rainfalls of the Cascade and Pacific coast ranges make rapid renewal of herbage and undergrowth possible, the Commissioner of the General Land Office may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, allow the limited grazing of sheep within the reserves, or parts of reserves, within said States: *And also provided*, That when it shall appear that the limited pasturage of sheep and goats in a reserve, or part of a reserve, in any State or Territory will not work an injury to the reserve, that the protection and improvement of the forests for the purpose of insuring a permanent supply of timber and the conditions favorable to a continuous water flow, and the water supply of the people will not be adversely affected by the presence of sheep and goats within the reserve, the Commissioner of the General Land Office may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, also allow the limited grazing of sheep and goats within such reserve. Permission to graze sheep and goats within the reserves will be refused in all cases where such grazing is detrimental to the reserves or to the interests dependent thereon, and upon the Bull Run Forest Reserve in Oregon, and upon and in the vicinity of Crater Lake and Mount Hood, or other well-known places of public resort or reservoir supply. The pasturing of live stock, other than sheep and goats, will not be prohibited in the forest reserves so long as it appears that injury is not being done the forest growth and water supply and the rights of others are not thereby jeopardized. Owners of all live stock will be required to make application to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for permits to graze their animals within the reserves. Permits will only be granted on the express condition and agreement on the part of the applicants that they will agree to fully comply with all and singular the requirements of any law of

Congress now or hereafter enacted relating to the grazing of live stock in forest reserves, and with all and singular the requirements of any rules and regulations now or hereafter adopted in pursuance of any such law of Congress; and upon failure to comply therewith the permits granted them will be revoked and the animals removed from the reserves. Permits will also be revoked for a violation of any of the terms thereof or of the terms of the applications on which based.

If, after investigation, it is found that the grazing of live stock on the reserve or on some portion of a reserve will do no injury, the number of head of stock which may be allowed in the reserve under such finding is ascertained, and upon the decision of the honorable Secretary of the Interior that a stated number of sheep, cattle, or horses may be allowed in the reserve or on some portion of the reserve for a stated period, which period is always within the calendar year, the forest superintendent is duly notified, and all who desire the privilege of using the reserve for grazing purposes must make application to the forest superintendent. When more stock seeks the reserve than has been authorized for it, the applicants are required to make a pro rata division among themselves so that the total applications will not cover more than the total number of stock permitted to enter the reserve. Upon the approval of applications by the forest officers they are forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and in turn submitted by him to the honorable Secretary, who, if he approves of the same, issues permits thereon. These permits are necessary for the grazing of stock in the reserves. For the calendar year ending December 31, 1901, the Department decided to allow the grazing of 1,400,000 head of sheep in eight of the reservations for stated periods and on certain lands within the reserves, the precaution being taken to describe all lands from which the sheep were to be excluded. The following table, No. 1, shows the number of sheep allowed in each of the eight reserves, the grazing period allowed, the number of permits issued on approved applications, and the number of sheep covered by said permits.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Sheep grazing.*

Reservation.	Area in reserve.	Number of sheep allowed in reserve.	Grazing season allowed for calendar year 1901.	Number of permits issued.	Number of sheep covered by permits issued.
	<i>Acres.</i>				
Black Mesa, Arizona .....	1,658,880	225,000	Apr. 1 to Dec. 1.....	57	176,485
San Francisco Mountains, Arizona.....	975,360	125,000	.....do .....	a 20	90,700
Gila River, New Mexico .....	2,327,040	225,000	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.....	30	134,320
Uintah, Utah .....	875,520	200,000	July 1 to Oct. 1 .....	87	188,050
Cascade Range, Oregon .....	4,588,800	200,000	June 15 to Oct. 15.....	44	166,050
Big Horn, Wyoming .....	1,147,840	150,000	June 1 to Sept. 20.....	b 54	150,000
Mount Rainier, Washington .....	2,027,520	250,000	July 1 to Sept. 25 .....	89	249,713
Washington, Washington .....	3,426,400	25,000	.....do .....	c 6	25,000
Total .....		1,400,000	.....	387	1,180,318

a Five additional applications covering the remainder of the sheep allowed are pending.

b Thirty-four additional applications covering 99,400 sheep were rejected.

c Sheep only allowed in Okanogan County.

Four hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty cattle and horses were also allowed to graze during the calendar year, or such part of the year as was customary to the reserve, in 27 of the reservations. The following table, No. 2, shows the number of cattle and horses allowed in each of said reserves, the number of permits issued on approved applications, and the number of cattle and horses covered by said permits:

TABLE NO. 2.—*Cattle and horse grazing.*

Reserve.	Area in reserve.	Stock allowed to enter the reservation.			Permits issued.	Stock covered by permits issued.		
		Cattle.	Horses.	Cattle and horses combined.		Cattle.	Horses.	Cattle and horses combined.
	<i>Acres.</i>							
Black Mesa, Arizona.....	1,658,880	25,000	5,000	30,000	97	15,618	2,259	17,877
Prescott, Arizona.....	423,680	2,500	1,000	3,500	9	77	15	92
Grand Canyon.....	1,851,520	10,000	2,500	12,500	15	505	516	1,021
San Francisco Mountains, Arizona.....	975,360	20,000	5,000	25,000	110	11,311	3,364	14,675
Gila River, New Mexico.....	2,327,040	55,000	10,000	65,000	183	41,061	4,618	45,679
Pecos River, New Mexico.....	431,040	10,000	2,500	12,500	147	3,757	845	4,602
Lake Tahoe, California.....	136,335			2,500	13	1,780	205	1,985
Stanislaus, California.....	691,200			2,800	39	6,603	692	7,295
Sierra, California.....	4,096,000			230,000	180	24,775	1,090	25,865
Pine Mountain and Zeka Lake, California.....	1,644,594			(b)	20	893	40	933
Santa Ynez, California.....	145,000			(b)	12	38	48	86
San Bernardino, California.....	737,280			(b)	18	3,005	40	3,045
San Gabriel, California.....	555,520			(b)	25	266	131	397
San Jacinto, California.....	737,280			(b)	16	1,080		1,080
Trabuco Canyon, California.....	109,920			(b)	4	210		210
Battlement Mesa, Colorado.....	858,240			47,000	149	43,065	3,931	46,996
Pikes Peak, Colorado.....	184,320			4,800	16	1,374	46	1,420
Plum Creek, Colorado.....	179,200			7,500	43	3,686	229	3,915
South Platte, Colorado.....	683,520			26,000	82	13,447	361	13,808
White River, Colorado.....	1,198,080			61,000	154	40,335	1,968	42,303
Fish Lake, Utah.....	67,840			2,100	5	370	4	374
Uintah, Utah.....	875,520			10,500	60	4,313	7	4,320
Bitter Root, Montana.....	691,200	4,000	2,000	6,000	1	400	0	400
Flathead, Montana.....	1,382,400	5,000	2,000	7,000	39	64	181	245
Gallatin, Montana.....	40,320	3,000	1,000	4,000	3	125	20	145
Lewis and Clarke, Montana.....	2,926,080	20,000	7,000	27,000	52	5,968	775	6,743
Cascade Range, Oregon.....	4,588,800	3,800	550	4,350	12	1,535	10	1,545
Black Hills, South Dakota and Wyoming.....	1,211,680			7,000	166	5,720	1,276	6,996
Big Horn, Wyoming.....	1,147,840			15,000	123	13,805	1,179	14,984
Teton, Wyoming.....	829,440			2,000	32	1,742	212	1,954
Mount Rainier, Washington.....	2,027,520			6,000	94	5,689	240	5,929
Olympic, Washington.....	2,188,800	750	250	1,000	2	129		129
Washington, Washington.....	3,426,400			7,500	0	0		0
Total.....				434,750	1,921	252,746	24,302	277,048

a Each horse to count as two head of cattle.

b Only the stock of settlers living within and immediately adjacent to the reserves allowed therein.

#### THE LAW AS TO GRAZING PERMITS.

In response to an inquiry by this Department as to whether a criminal prosecution will lie to punish a person who grazes sheep in a forest reservation in violation of the rules and regulations prohibiting sheep therein, the honorable Attorney-General, on November 17, 1898, decided that it would. The opinion, written by Solicitor-General



Richards, and approved by the honorable Attorney-General, is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
*Washington, D. C., November 17, 1898.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: Section 5388 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of June 4, 1888 (25 Stat., 166), provides as follows:

“Every person who unlawfully cuts, or aids, or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon the land of the United States which, in pursuance of law, may be reserved or purchased for military or other purposes, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under authority of the United States, shall pay a fine of not more than \$500, or be imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court.”

The act of June 4, 1897, entitled “An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes,” provides (30 Stat., 35):

“The Secretary of the Interior shall make provisions for the protection against destruction by fire and depredations upon the public forests and forest reservations which may have been set aside or which may be hereafter set aside under the said act of March 3, 1891, and which may be continued; and he may make such rules and regulations and establish such service as will insure the objects of such reservations, namely, to regulate their occupancy and use and to preserve the forests thereon from destruction; and any violation of the provisions of this act or such rules and regulations shall be punished as is provided for in the act of June 4, 1888, amending section 5388 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.”

Under the authority thus conferred the Secretary of the Interior, on June 30, 1897, promulgated certain rules and regulations for the purpose of regulating the occupancy and use of the forest reservations, and to preserve the forests thereon from destruction, among which was the following:

“13. The pasturing of live stock on the public lands in forest reservations will not be interfered with so long as it appears that injury is not being done to the forest growth and the rights of others are not thereby jeopardized. The pasturing of sheep is, however, prohibited in all forest reservations except those in the States of Oregon and Washington, for the reason that sheep grazing has been found injurious to the forest cover, and therefore of serious consequence in regions where the rainfall is limited. The exception in favor of the States of Oregon and Washington is made because the continuous moisture and abundant rainfall of the Cascade and Pacific coast ranges make rapid renewal of herbage and undergrowth possible,” etc.

In view of the foregoing, you request my opinion whether a criminal prosecution will lie to punish a person who grazes sheep in a forest reservation in violation of the regulation quoted.

I recognize the existence of the salutary rule that Congress can not delegate its legislative power so as to authorize an administrative officer, by the adoption of regulations, to create an offense and prescribe its punishment; but here the statute proclaims the punishment for an offense which, in general terms, is defined by law, the regulations dealing only with a matter of detail and administration necessary to carry into effect the object of the law. The protection of the public forests is intrusted to the Secretary of the Interior. Section 5388 makes it an offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person wantonly to destroy any timber on a public reservation. In furtherance of this policy the act of June 4, 1897, directs the Secretary to make provision for the protection of the forests, and authorizes him to regulate the use and occupancy of the forest reservations and to preserve the forests thereon from destruction, making for such purpose proper rules and regulations.

Any violation of such rules and regulations is by the statute made an offense punishable as provided in section 5388. By this law the control of the occupancy and use of these reservations is handed over to the Secretary for the purpose of preserving the forests thereon, and any occupancy or use in violation of the rules and regulations adopted by him is made punishable criminally. It seems to me Congress has a right to do that. Suppose Congress had provided that the occupation or use of a forest reservation by any person without permission of the Secretary should be a misdemeanor, would not this be a valid exercise of legislative power? The present statute does no more. The regulation is reasonable and necessary. It restrains no one in the enjoyment of any natural or legal right. To use the language of Mr. Chief Justice Fuller in *In re Kollock* (165 U. S., 526, 533):

“The regulation was in execution of or supplementary to, but not in conflict with, the law itself, and was specifically authorized thereby in effectuation of the legislation which created the offense.”

Your question, therefore, is answered in the affirmative.

Very respectfully,

JOHN K. RICHARDS, *Solicitor-General*.

Approved:

JOHN W. GRIGGS, *Attorney-General*.

In the case of the *United States v. Blassingame*, for sheep trespass in the Sierra forest reserve in California, Judge Olin Wellborn, of the United States district court, southern district of California, sustained the demurrer to the information in an opinion filed November 14, 1900, as follows:

I am of the opinion that the act entitled “An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes,” in so far as it declares to be a crime any violation of the rules and regulations thereafter to be made by the Secretary of the Interior for the protection of the forest reservations is in substance and effect a delegation of legislative power to an administrative officer.

While the Supreme Court of the United States in *Field v. Clark* (143 U. S., 649), and also in *In re Kollock* (165 U. S., 526), held that there was no unconstitutional delegation of power in either case, yet applying and observing here the principles and decisions there enunciated and recognized, it is impossible to escape the conclusion which I have announced. *United States v. Eaton* (144 U. S., 667), although not precisely like the case at bar, may also be aptly cited in support of said conclusion.

Clear statements and pertinent applications of the doctrine announced by the Supreme Court of the United States in the two cases first above cited, that legislative power can be exercised only by that branch of the Government to which the Constitution commits it, will be found in *People v. Parks* (58 Cal., 624), *Ex parte Cox* (63 Cal., 21), and *Board of Harbor Commissioners v. Excelsior Redwood Company* (88 Cal., 491).

The demurrer to the information will be sustained.

There being no right of appeal on the part of the government in cases of decisions adverse to the United States by the courts, on demurrers interposed to indictments, no appeal could be taken in this case.

The honorable Attorney-General, in his annual report, dated November 30, 1900, in commenting upon this case, said:

In my report for 1899 I urged upon Congress the necessity of providing, by suitable legislation, for an appeal on the part of the Government in cases of decision adverse

to the United States by the courts on demurrers interposed to indictments. \* \* \* Under the present procedure it is impossible for the Government to have the decision of the district court reviewed, although it is the opinion of the district attorney having charge of the case, and of the Attorney-General, that the decision was erroneous and ought to be reversed.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, dated February 6, 1901, the honorable Attorney-General said that he had given the said opinion of the Solicitor-General, approved by him on November 17, 1898, careful consideration, in view of Judge Wellborn's decision, and said: "I see no reason to depart from the views heretofore expressed by me," and he suggested "that the decision be not regarded as a final determination of the question, but that prosecutions under the act referred to be proceeded with in other districts, so that, if possible, a case can be taken to an appellate court for determination."

Under this advice all forest superintendents were instructed to cause criminal prosecution in all cases of willful sheep trespass occurring in any judicial district other than that presided over by Judge Wellborn.

A civil suit was also brought against Alfred H. Blassingame and Lee A. Blassingame to cover damage for trespass, the action being for \$4,000, treble damages, and one also against Lee Blassingame for \$12,000, treble damages—two counts. The defendants entered demurrers to the complaints, which Judge Wellborn overruled on the ground that the Government can not be deprived of its control of the land or its right to protect it in the Federal courts. As to one of the claims set up—that the grazers had a right, from long presence and occupancy, to go upon the Federal domain until Congress should decree otherwise—the court held that Congress had never given any such right; that it had been exercised by sufferance, and the Executive Department could take it away at any time, should the public interest and the purposes for which the reserve was created require it. The demurrer being overruled, the defendants were given thirty days to answer the complaints.

Under this decision the forest superintendents were instructed to bring civil suits for all sheep-trespass cases, and also to bring injunction proceedings against any stockmen who threaten, or in any way indicate an intention, to go upon the reserves with their stock in violation of the rules and regulations governing the forest reserves.

#### PATROL.

As stated in former reports, the duty of the forest rangers is to patrol the districts assigned to them, to guard against fires, trespasses of all kinds, and to build trails and fire breaks. The ranger force for the fiscal year just ended was brought to the maximum during the fire season, when about 500 rangers were authorized, and 475 of them were on duty at one time.



On October 15, 1900, about 415 rangers were still on duty. The force was then rapidly reduced, so that a month later, or on November 15, there were but 209 rangers, which number was still further reduced, so that the maximum number during December, 1900, January, February, March, and April, 1901, was from 165 to 185, about 100 of them being employed in the southern reserves. In May, 1901, the force was increased to 215 and in June to 280.

So far during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1901, the forest officers have been authorized to recommend for appointment a sufficient number of rangers to bring the total force up to 429, which number, it is believed, will be sufficient to give the reserves all necessary protection, and especially so if we do not have a repetition of the unprecedented fire conditions of last season, conditions which are not indicated at the present writing.

#### INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF THE FOREST FORCE.

Each year the forest officers show increased efficiency, due to experience gained in the duties required of them and a greater familiarity with the region assigned to their supervision.

The force is now made up of a good class of men, many of whom have served for several seasons. The men appointed within the last year have been required to go through a system of examination at the time of making application for the position upon topics pertaining to their particular line of duties. This has been the means of demonstrating the qualifications of applicants for the position of forest ranger, and has provided against the admission into the forest service of inefficient men and those unacquainted with the practical duties of forestry.

The increased efficiency of the service has been demonstrated in many ways during the past year, and has received commendation from various sources interested in the preservation of the forests and the promotion of the objects of forest reservation. This efficiency has been especially demonstrated in connection with the prompt discovery and extinguishment of many fires, which might have resulted in great conflagrations and the destruction of much valuable timber and consequent injury to the watersheds.

#### FOREST FIRES.

Before the beginning of the fiscal year just ended reports of disastrous forest fires in all sections of the country gave rise to much anxiety as to the forest reservations, and all forest officers were advised that, owing to the unusually hot and dry season and the unusual number of forest fires occurring, redoubled energy and vigilance would be required to protect the reservations. It being evident very early in

the season that a serious condition confronted us, each forest superintendent was instructed as follows:

Reports from all over the country indicate an unusually dry season. Forest fires have raged in many sections. I would, therefore, urgently request that your best thought and attention be given to this subject, and that you so systematize the work of your supervisors and rangers that the danger may be reduced to the minimum. In some cases fires have not been discovered promptly by the rangers and have been allowed to get such a start that they were hard to extinguish. Usually a ranger, provided with a saddle horse as he is and constantly on the move through his subdivision, should discover a fire before it has gained much headway. It is not understood by this office why so many fires get away from the rangers, or, rather, why they do not find and extinguish them more promptly. In cases where a ranger finds a fire which is more than he can handle he too frequently lets it go by default until he can communicate with the supervisor, and before that officer can rally a force and reach the fire much damage has been done. In such a case the ranger should at once obtain the nearest and most available help to fight the fire, pending the time necessary to notify the supervisor.

While the rangers are not authorized to incur any expense for which they could make a charge in their accounts, the rule should not be so construed as to prevent intelligent and prompt action. It is well understood in every community what would be a reasonable compensation for fighting a fire. When absolutely necessary, the ranger should engage the necessary help, and at once notify the supervisor, who should then give the case such attention as it seems to require, and arrange with the men for their pay, charging the expense in *his* monthly account. It would seem, however, that if a ranger does his duty, fires would be discovered so quickly that it would seldom be necessary for him to employ much of a force. A man or two *in time* would be worth fifty in a day or two after the fire starts. You should know that your rangers are men who know how to fight a fire, and what to do to keep it from spreading. You can not sufficiently impress upon the supervisors the necessity for complete instruction in this regard.

In some cases the men have been so closely confined to cutting trails or attending to timber sales that it is possible the question of fires has been subordinated thereto. If there is the slightest danger that a fire will be set at any point, it should be carefully watched. The entire force should not be withdrawn from legitimate and necessary patrol duty for any special purpose.

You will also impress upon the rangers the importance of reporting to their supervisors every fire, small or large, discovered, and upon the supervisors the necessity for prompt report to you, that you may make your monthly report to this office. Have all reports from rangers and supervisors conform to the new monthly fire report, as shown by the blank forms.

As fires became more numerous in all sections, and the danger to the reserves appeared to be unprecedented, this office again, on July 24, 1900, instructed the forest officials as follows:

This office is prepared to authorize a small increase in the force of rangers over that previously stated as the maximum force to be allowed, which additional force will be for temporary service during the great fire-danger months, not exceeding two months' service for each man, it being the intention to grant a force sufficient to enable the forest officers to guarantee against fires.

You are therefore requested to state the maximum force required in each of your reserves which will in all probability furnish such guaranty. In making your estimate you are reminded that you have already been authorized to name a force considerably larger than that of last season, and that you should be conservative in your recommendation, naming only such number as will insure the objects of this increase.

We do not wish to be obliged to practically exterminate the force of rangers on October 15, this year, as we did last; yet it is most desirable to have a force sufficient, even though such a reduction becomes necessary, to guard against every contingency during the danger months.

You will therefore please name, by return mail, the number of extra men required, and the two months when they should be employed. Please be prompt in your reply to this, otherwise the object will be defeated.

And on July 27, 1900, the following telegram was sent to each forest superintendent, viz:

If any exposed places of fire danger not ranged, report immediately how many temporary persons needed. Your active vigilance required.

Three hundred and thirty forest rangers had been provided for the reserves on July 1, 1900, and 297 of them were on duty at one time during the month. This force was increased so as to bring the total number of regular rangers up to 450, and, in addition, 50 temporary rangers were authorized, making a total force authorized of 500. Of this number 475 were on duty at one time during the fire season.

It is probably owing to the early precautions taken and the large force of rangers employed that the damage done by the large number of fires which occurred was kept below that done by the lesser number of fires in the preceding year.

During the year ending June 30, 1900, 209 fires, which passed beyond the incipient stage, burned over an area of 158,577 acres, or 757 acres per fire; while, during the year just ended 311 fires burned over an area of but 124,423 acres, or 400 acres per fire. Of this 124,423 acres, 66,643 acres were in but three reserves—the Black Mesa, Arizona, 8 fires, 25,244 acres; Black Hills, South Dakota and Wyoming, 27 fires, 16,731 acres; and the Bighorn in Wyoming, 9 fires, 24,667 acres; so that there were but 57,781 acres burned over in 35 other forest reservations, containing an aggregate area of about 43,000,000 acres. Of the 124,423 acres burned, live timber was killed on about 21,466 acres, and partially burned on 30,014 acres; undergrowth and brush was burned on 33,543 acres; and the remainder, 39,400 acres, was covered with dry dead and down timber.

In addition to the above-mentioned fires, there were 1,288 small fires discovered and extinguished before they got beyond the incipient stage, against 1,075 fires of the same class the year previous. The probable causes of the 1,599 fires of all classes were as follows: Campers and hunters 760, prospectors 36, stock herders 97, Indians 124, lightning 93, locomotive and other engine sparks 206, sawmill sparks and burning sawmill waste 11, clearing land and burning brush 24, incendiary 8, other causes 6, and unknown 234.

#### TRAILS, ETC.

In addition to the large amount of fire work, enforcing the orders in relation to live stock, superintending timber cutting, and much other



work, the rangers have cleared out 2,256 miles of old trails, cut 753 miles of new trails, built 617 miles of permanent fire breaks from 10 to 300 feet wide, cleared out 227 miles of roads, and have constructed bridges during the year.

Keeping trails in order and cutting new trails are deemed to be among the most important, next to immediate prevention and extinguishment of fires, of the ranger's duties, and as this work progresses, opening up all parts of each reserve, making access from one point to another easy, the better the protection the reserves can receive with the force employed.

The utility of these trails in also answering the purpose of fire barriers is seen in actual experience, and many fires destructive to other portions of a reserve, when not swept by very heavy wind currents and when meeting resistance in the fire break, spend their force upon that line and proceed no farther.

#### EXPENSE OF THE SERVICE.

Experience has shown that about \$300,000 are required to give the reserves reasonable protection in a normal season. Owing to the extraordinary number of large fires last season, it became necessary to ask for a deficiency appropriation of \$25,000, making a total appropriation for the year of \$325,000. Of this sum about \$27,447 were paid out for extra help and other necessary expenses in fighting fires. Even with this amount of appropriation, the expense per acre, including the extra expense of fires, was but seven-tenths of a cent per acre; and, from present appearances, it is confidently expected that the expense for the coming year will be materially reduced.

#### PRESERVATION OF GAME AND FISH.

The only federal legislation, thus far, for the protection of game and fish in forest reserves is the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1095), which has been since reenacted, and which provides as follows:

That forest agents, superintendents, supervisors, and all other persons employed in connection with the administration and protection of forest reservations shall, in all ways that are practicable, aid in the enforcement of the laws of the State or Territory in which said forest reservation is situated in relation to the protection of fish and game.

Upon the passage of this legislation, instructions were issued to the forest officers to cordially cooperate with the State and Territorial officers in the preservation of fish and game. This office has done everything in its power, through its forest officers, to enforce the various State and Territorial laws by reporting to the State and Territorial officers all violations coming to the knowledge of the forest officers, and assisting, as far as possible, in the prosecution of the offenders. In a case brought to the attention of this office, of a forest ranger

violating the State game law, he was summarily dismissed from the service.

The matter of the protection of game and fish has been largely left to State legislation thus far; and rightly so, in the east. In the west, however, where there are extensive public lands, the matter appears to be one for attention on the part of the general government also, especially in respect to the forest reserves, which are composed almost exclusively of public lands, and contain, in some instances, the localities where the big game of this country, which is in danger of becoming exterminated, now herd in considerable numbers.

I am of the opinion that the objection to leaving the matter thus to State and Territorial legislation is that the various enactments on the subject by the several States and Territories are apt to be conflicting.

The subject of game and fish protection is doubtless one of sufficient moment, more especially in view of the importance of preserving the various species of big game of note, to demand special legislation on the part of the general government, which shall insure required protection to game and fish within the limits of the various forest reserves, and I accordingly recommend the matter to the attention of Congress at its approaching session.

#### BONA FIDE SETTLERS ON FOREST RESERVES.

In the creation of forest reserves under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, the lands within the boundaries described are all reserved, subject to any claim existing adverse to the United States. In each proclamation is placed the following excepting clause:

Excepting from the force and effect of this proclamation all lands which may have been, prior to the date hereof, embraced in any legal entry or covered by any lawful filing duly of record in the proper United States land office, or upon which any valid settlement has been made pursuant to law, and the statutory period within which to make entry or filing of record has not expired: *Provided*, That this exception shall not continue to apply to any particular tract of land unless the entryman, settler, or claimant continues to comply with the law under which the entry, filing, or settlement was made.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all persons not to make settlement upon the tract of land reserved by this proclamation.

Where settlers within the limits of the reserves make their filings of record within three months after the date of settlement in the case of surveyed lands, and within three months after the date of filing the township plat in the local land office in the case of unsurveyed lands, there is no difficulty in the matter of the completion of their claims, for the reason that they have complied with the provisions of the act of May 14, 1880, enacted to protect settlers from adverse claimants. But there is a class of claimants who, from ignorance, carelessness, and one reason or another, have failed to observe the requirements of the act of 1880, and their claims are, therefore, rejected, because of the

existence of the forest reserve which has intervened to cut off their undisputed claim to lands upon which they may have settled. In many of these cases it is a real hardship upon the claimants, for the reason that they have in good faith settled upon lands which were vacant and open to settlement at the time of their location and upon which they have spent years of labor, improvement, and cultivation, and for which they could obtain title but for the existence of the forest reservation.

These cases coming up on appeal for adjudication, the Department has uniformly decided that the parties having failed to observe due diligence in getting their claims of record within the statutory period, as required by the excepting clause of the proclamation, they must fail, for the reason that the forest reserve is to be considered as an adverse claim within the meaning of the act of May 14, 1880.

In the recent case of Joshua Smith, decided August 5, 1901, the Department, in passing upon this subject, stated:

In this case there is no individual adverse claimant, but the Government, by its Chief Executive, has claimed all the land within the boundaries of said reservation for a specific purpose, excepting only the lands coming within the above category; and the Executive order, reserving the land for a specific public purpose, must be held to be at least as effective upon the claim of the settlers as would be the adverse claim of one who wished the land for his own use.

It has also been held that in view of the plain terms of the proclamation creating a reservation, a claimant who fails to assert his claim within the statutory period can get no relief through the Executive authority.

While it is doubtless true that many fraudulent claims are intentionally initiated in forest reserves, particularly with the prospect in view of obtaining the valuable right of the selection of other lands in lieu of lands relinquished in forest reserves, it is also true that there are honest settlers who have devoted years of toil and hardship to the establishment of homes, whose claims have been embraced in forest reserves unknown to them, and who, through ignorance or a misunderstanding of the requirements of the law, or of inability to obtain information promptly in remote localities, have failed to get their claims of record within the required period. These people ought not to be allowed to suffer because of the necessarily strict construction of the proclamations creating the reserves, and some relief should be afforded them.

In view of the fact that all claims within forest reserves can be carefully investigated under such regulations as the Department sees fit to require, prior to the final adjudication of the same, all cases where there is any attempt at fraud, either in the assertion of a settlement subsequent to the creation of the reservation or in evading other requirements of the settlement law, can readily be detected and the



claims rejected; and likewise it can be ascertained to the satisfaction of the Department what claims are, in fact, bona fide and just.

With this view of the matter, and for the purpose of relieving deserving bona fide settlers within forest reserves, whose claims are barred by reason of the creation of the reservation, as above set forth, I respectfully suggest the following proposed legislation for their relief, and recommend that it be presented to Congress for consideration, viz:

A BILL for the relief of bona fide settlers in forest reserves.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That where a claimant under the settlement laws of the United States, within the limits of a forest reserve created under the provisions of section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws and for other purposes," has failed by reason of ignorance of the proclamation of the President, or of the filing of the township plat of survey, or from unavoidable accident, to place his claim of record within the statutory period, such claimant may be permitted to file his claim in the proper United States land office and receive patent therefor upon showing due compliance with the law under which the claim is asserted, notwithstanding the reservation, provided that he made bona fide settlement upon the land claimed prior to the date of the proclamation establishing the forest reserve and maintained continuous residence thereon for the requisite period.

#### REFORESTATION.

The subject of reforestation of the denuded forest areas has continued to engage the attention of the office.

It is believed that in the localities where sufficient moisture prevails to make the germination of seed possible without other effort than that necessary to prevent and restrain the spread of forest fires, and to minimize the evils resulting from too close grazing, the efforts of the forest force should be directed mainly to such work, and that course has been adopted and persisted in with flattering results.

The officer in charge of the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve, Montana, reports:

The young growth has started all over the reserve in nearly all the old burns. I have personally observed that in the past three years young trees have made a growth of from 6 to 10 feet, and appear healthy and vigorous, and now only need protection from fire to eventually become matured and marketable timber.

The officer in charge of the Bitter Root Forest Reserve, in the same State, reports:

The young growth has started in nearly all the old burns and is making a wonderfully rapid growth in all localities, and only wants the protection from fires to make in a few years much valuable timber for various purposes.

The officer in charge of the Prescott Forest Reserve, Arizona, in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1901, states:

Generally speaking, the reserve has been free of forest fires during the year, and the credit for this is due largely to the forest rangers and the splendid service rendered by them in patrolling their sections of the reserve.

And follows up this statement with the following:

In regard to the reforestation of the denuded areas, from the observations I have made there is little doubt but that in time the timbered localities of the reserve will reforest itself. I have noticed that where mature trees have been removed a good growth of young timber is coming on. In fact, the growth is so heavy in places that the growth of all the trees will be retarded unless fully one-half is culled and trimmed out.

It will be remembered that my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1900, made a showing of preparation for experimental work along the lines of reforestation for the forest reserves in southern California, where the extremely arid conditions seemed to negative the idea of voluntary reforestation to any considerable extent.

The work provided for has been undertaken and carried on by the regular forest force without extra expense, except a small amount expended for seeds and tools, with the result that the forest superintendent in charge reports:

I have the honor to report that since receipt of your letter "P," dated April 14, 1900, granting me permission to expend \$100 for tree seed for planting upon the reserves under my jurisdiction, an extensive seed-planting scheme was inaugurated and put in operation by the supervisors, through and by their rangers, on each reserve.

Seeds of the *Pinus tuberculata*, *Pinus coulteri*, *Pinus ponderosa*, pinon, California palm, and black walnut were purchased or obtained by me and a supply sent to each supervisor, with instructions to systematically plant and care for same.

Owing to its importance as a watershed for a large population and to its having had large areas denuded by fires during the past few years, special attention was paid to seed planting upon the San Gabriel Reserve, and an area of about 2,000 acres has been planted upon that reserve alone, and with such care and under such conditions as would facilitate their propagation and growth. Owing to the care with which the seed was placed under ground, the results have been very encouraging, in spite of unfavorable weather and soil conditions.

To learn and demonstrate where and under what conditions the various varieties would best thrive, they were planted in all sorts of places and exposures. The results of the experiments have demonstrated that pine seed must be placed at least 6 inches under ground before they would propagate and root strong enough to live under the semiarid conditions which prevail on this reserve. The soil to a depth of 3 to 4 inches is very loose (so loose, in fact, that it can be easily stirred to that depth with the foot), and the moisture very quickly evaporates to that depth, leaving it dry and ashlike even very soon after a rain. The method adopted in planting the seed has proved very successful, as scores of places where individual seed was planted were marked by stakes, and these have been examined by the supervisors and rangers, and in almost every instance the best results were noticed where the seed had been placed to a good depth. It was noticed that the seed had propagated and had sent its roots down to some depth before any had shot upward. The majority of those examined had not appeared above the ground, but were strongly rooted below and looked thriving. By thus getting strongly rooted before shooting up, it would argue that by the time it appeared in sight it would have sufficient strength to withstand the intense drying heat of this region and would thrive, where if only planted shallow in the loose soil it could not do so. By thus planting the seed deep and below the top layer of loose soil it prevents squirrels and birds from destroying the seed, as in those places marked which were examined not one seed had been destroyed. This

condition of looseness of soil, I would explain, exists only or principally in the brush-covered areas or where it has been denuded by fire. In the pineries the soil is firmer.

The reports from the supervisors of the reserves also show that extensive work was done and they report very gratifying results.

From the results as shown I have every reason to assume that trees can be successfully propagated from seed in the mountains of southern California when properly planted. The results of the planting of the last year, even under unfavorable weather conditions, have been very satisfactory. I would add that seed planting in a small way has been carried on in the San Gabriel Reserve for three years, and there are a great many young trees, from 1 to 3 years old, scattered throughout the reserve and in a thriving condition, which grew from seed planted during that time, therefore proving that good results can be expected and attained where care is exercised in the planting.

In addition to the young growth due to seed planting there is a magnificent and astonishing growth of volunteer pine. This growth is a strong argument in favor of the reserve system of protection against fire and stock trespass and shows conclusively that the forestry service, as established and existing, has been efficient and highly beneficial to those sections over which it has had jurisdiction, and has rendered incalculable service in protecting and fostering the forest cover. From every reserve come reports that there are thousands of young pine, from 1 to 4 years old, coming up in all parts of the reserves. Supervisor Thomas reports that on a recent trip to Mount Gleason he counted as many as 200 young sugar and yellow pine and cedar on 1 acre of ground, all under 4 years of age. He estimates that in that section on an area of 5,000 acres there are at least 100,000 young trees of the age and variety of the above. They are scattered under the old trees and among the brush and are slowly pushing back the chapparal growth and increasing the timbered area. This same condition exists wherever there is pine timber and even in the brush several miles from timber.

In those sections which were recently fire swept new growth is springing up from the roots of the chapparal with astonishing rapidity.

Nature has already smoothed over the scars made by last year's fire by providing a prodigious growth of flowers, entirely covering the areas denuded of brush with a dense, rank carpet of vegetation, so heavy, indeed, that it entirely conceals the ground. This growth, consisting of over 40 varieties of weeds and flowers, has a value beyond the beauty which it adds to the hills, for it mats together and prevents the rapid run-off of the water, and in its decay forms a mat to protect the loose soil, thus lessening the evaporation.

The supervisors and rangers have shown a deep and active interest in this work of seed planting and have demonstrated that they can successfully carry it on. They have all expressed a desire that the work should be continued. Their experience will now be invaluable in enlarging the scope and extent of the work.

In support of the statements of this superintendent, I quote from the news columns of the Pasadena (Cal.) Daily News of June 6, 1901:

The forest seeds planted by T. P. Lukens are coming up in good shape, as are those planted by the rangers. Forest Supervisor Thomas, of the San Gabriel reserve, said to the News yesterday that the young trees are now to be seen where planted in the Santa Anita Canyon, up Eaton Canyon, over the Millard ridges. Sam Hall said those planted back of La Canyada and Crescenta are coming up splendidly.

In addition, the seeds not planted by hand are springing up spontaneously and wonderfully. Up the San Gabriel River, on both sides; beyond Mount Lowe; around Eaton's Canyon; in fact, everywhere from which the News has been able to get reports, the young trees are starting up vigorously.



The same newspaper, commenting editorially on the subject mentioned in its news columns, says:

Everybody will be glad to know, as published in a news item in this issue, that the mountains are giving promise of becoming reforested. Under the favorable, moist conditions the young trees are springing up with wonderful vitality.

That the subject of the preservation of our forests and the reforestation of the denuded areas is attracting attention and winning favorable mention, even where the forest-reserve system has met with little favor heretofore, is evident. I quote from the editorial columns of the Idaho Daily Statesman:

Speaking of the necessity for intelligent forestry regulations, the Chicago Record-Herald says: "Notwithstanding the fact that wood has been displaced to a considerable extent by steel in building, there are many who believe that unless vigorous measures are resorted to by the Government of the various countries to develop and preserve their forests a timber famine is imminent. The recent address of Dr. W. Schick, before the London Society of Arts, on the preservation of forests, has attracted world-wide attention, particularly from those bodies that have been organized in Europe during the last decade for the purpose of developing timber lands. Dr. Schick showed that while consumption in the four leading countries of Europe has increased to 14 cubic feet per capita per annum, and will soon reach 20 feet, the world's supply is rapidly diminishing." That is a subject that needs to be given increasing attention, and especially should it be given consideration by the people of these Western States that still have vast and valuable forests. The time to preserve them is now, not after they have been destroyed. Let us have the timber cut as needed, but by all means let us have the young trees protected so that there may be a crop for those that come after.

It is felt that the work of preserving, protecting, and promoting the growth of timber has been successful to an extent scarcely to be expected, and every effort is being made to carry on the work in such a manner as to insure more abundant success.

#### SALE OF TIMBER WITHIN FOREST RESERVES.

Seventy-five petitions for sale of timber from lands within forest reserves have been received, involving 26,175,271 feet of timber, board measure, and 21,715 cords of wood; and three petitions have been received in which the statement of the amount of timber sought was so indefinite that no estimate thereof was possible.

Forty-two petitions were pending before the office at date of last report.

Thirty-one sales have been effected, and the proceeds thereof paid to the receivers of public moneys of the several United States land offices to the amount of \$29,250.88.

The very large amount of dead and down timber, involved in many of the sales made, has rendered accurate estimates impossible, and the amounts have been found on measurements made to exceed the estimates in certain cases and to fall below the estimates in others.

To avoid financial complications it has been deemed advisable, where doubt existed as to the amount actually involved, to hold a portion of the funds in the hands of the receiver as unofficial moneys, pending a determination of the actual amount in value of the timber involved, and to require the collection of any surplus before permitting the removal of the timber; the requirement being in every case that all the dead timber sound enough for lumber or fuel shall be removed, accepted, and paid for by purchasers, and the amount realized on sales as above stated includes certain sums held by receivers as unofficial moneys pending a determination of the amounts of timber by actual measurement as the removal progresses.

Petitions have been withdrawn or passed upon unfavorably by the Department in 25 cases, and 62 cases are pending examination, completion of advertisements, or necessary official action by forest officials.

A rigid insistence on the use of dead timber to supply the demand, wherever practicable, has won for the system the commendation and support of thinking men who appreciate the effort to minimize the use of living timber, to save the dead timber, to realize its value, and to rid the forest of an undesirable element.

The demand for timber continues active, but as efforts are made to discourage speculation in the products of timber cut from lands in the reserves and to reduce the output to the actual demands of the people, the amounts sought are smaller; but it may be observed that as the provisions of the law become better understood the tendency to extend a cheerful compliance becomes more pronounced and petitions for sale of timber required for actual local use are more generally presented.

This tendency has become more pronounced within the past year, and petitions have become frequent from localities where none were formerly presented, and this has become specially observable in the reserves in Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado, and the unlawful appropriation of timber has become more and more infrequent.

#### FREE USE OF TIMBER.

The cutting and removal of forest-reserve timber under the statutory provisions for its free use is allowed by the forest superintendent upon proper application therefor, approved by him, to an amount not exceeding \$100 in stumpage value, provided it be taken and used strictly for the personal needs of the applicant upon his own land or claim, the provisions for free use of timber not applying to companies and corporations.

It is impressed upon the forest officers that the free use of timber must not degenerate into an abuse of the privilege or a disregard of the interests involved in the creation of the forest reserve, but that the timber must be cut with due regard for economy, and the dead and

down timber be removed rather than the growing timber when it is accessible and suited to the purpose of the applicant; that no living timber not of mature growth may be cut, nor should the cutting of any living timber be permitted to such an extent as to injure the forest conditions of the lands involved, prevent retention of the snows, and the conservation of the water supply.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PRIVILEGES.

The number of applications to occupy and use the forest reserves for various purposes increases from year to year. As against 32 applications of this character stated in my last annual report, 42 have been received within the past year, and are for similar purposes as were reported last year, viz, the construction of wagon roads, conducting hotels, boarding houses, stores, saloons, restaurants, etc. The occupancy and use of forest reserves being regulated by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 34-36), 14 of these applications have been submitted to the honorable Secretary, and under his direction 5 have been allowed and 9 rejected. The remaining applications are not yet finally disposed of, in some cases not being sufficiently specific and requiring supplemental statements which the applicant has not yet furnished, and, in the other cases, being in the hands of the forest officers for examination and report, or their reports having been submitted, have not yet been reached for final action.

The controlling consideration in recommending applications for privileges within a forest reservation is with reference to the essential need of the desired privilege in promoting the real welfare of the actual settlers and resident population within or near the reserve who are dependent thereon, and the extent to which it can be permitted under the limitations of the law respecting the occupancy and use of the reserves and the protection of the forest growth thereon.

In cases failing to show such need rejection of the application has been recommended.

#### INTRUDERS.

The declaration in the act of June 4, 1897, that it is not the purpose or intent of its provisions or of the act providing for forest reservations to authorize the inclusion of lands more valuable for agricultural purposes than for forest purposes, has been regarded by some as giving tacit authority to locate settlement claims upon small and isolated areas of agricultural lands. These tracts are generally situated so far within reserve boundaries as to render the exclusion thereof inimical to the control of the reservation and promoting the object for which it was created, and therefore essential to forest-reserve uses. Such



locations are reported in the Battlement Mesa and White River Plateau Forest reserves, Colorado, and the Priest River Forest Reserve, Idaho. In some instances notices to vacate, served by the forest officers under instructions from this office, have not been complied with, and it has been found necessary to resort to legal proceedings.

Advantage has also been taken of the provisions of the said act enabling the location of mineral lands within a forest reserve. The occupation of forest-reserve lands, improperly claimed under the mining laws, for town-site purposes and for purposes of trade and business is reported in the Flathead Forest Reserve, Montana; the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, Colorado, and the Washington Forest Reserve, Washington.

Placer claims on lands believed to have no mineral value are reported to have been located for town-site purposes in the Swift Current mineral district, within the Flathead Forest Reserve. The locators asserting possessory right to their claims, and assuming to be beyond the operations of the forest-reserve regulations as to occupancy and use thereof, have allowed the establishment of various trades and business enterprises thereon by parties who have not procured proper authority from the Department. Notices from the forest officers to desist are disregarded and their authority openly defied and challenged. Criminal and ejectment proceedings instituted on the recommendation of this office are pending against J. H. Boucher, conducting hotel, dairy, and cattle-raising enterprises within the Flathead Forest Reserve, without permit therefor from the Department; also against Messrs. Adlam and Thompson, who, encouraged by the refusal of the grand jury to indict for the offense under a previous charge of conducting a saloon within forest-reserve limits without departmental license therefor, committed the offense the second time.

Endeavors to occupy forest-reserve lands at will have been somewhat stimulated by the result of criminal suit in one of the Federal courts in the southern judicial district of California against Lee Blassingame, charged with encroaching for sheep-grazing purposes upon forest-reserve lands, and in which the court held that the provision contained in the act of June 4, 1897, making it criminal to violate the rules and regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Interior for the protection of forest reservations, is, in substance, a delegation of legislative power, and therefore unconstitutional. This office has, nevertheless, continued to recommend criminal proceedings when deemed proper in cases of unlicensed use of forest-reserve lands, resting its action on the court decisions relative to the statutory force of the Department rules and regulations prescribed under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 88), rendered in the case of *United States v. Reder* (69 Fed. Rep., 965), in which it is held that *one who violates the regulations*

*made by the Secretary of the Interior, under the authority of the said act of June 3, 1878, is guilty of a violation of that statute and subject to the penalties prescribed by it. In the case also of United States v. Madison A. Tipton, tried before the United States circuit court, South Dakota, in February, 1896, the charge being unlawful timber cutting, in violation of the statutes of the United States and contrary to the rules and regulations in pursuance thereof made by the Secretary of the Interior, the court said:*

The law is that it is competent for the Congress of the United States to provide in this class of cases as well as others, and it has been the constant practice of Congress to provide that the head of the Department, in this case the Secretary of the Interior, shall make rules and regulations for the proper carrying out of the law, the proper execution of it, provide various details, and when the rules and regulations of the head of the Department, in this case the Secretary of the Interior, are made pursuant to the law they have the force and effect of law, become a part of the law.

\* \* \* \* \*

The courts and juries take judicial notice of those rules. \* \* \* We take notice of them as of the law when made pursuant to the authority of Congress.

Intrusions upon the forest reserves for gambling-saloon purposes have been reported; also the construction of ditches and wagon roads without a permit therefor from the Department.

In the case of the Newsome and Leggett Creeks Hydraulic Mining Company, Idaho, suit was instituted to enjoin it from constructing a ditch through the Bitter Root Forest Reserve, and from cutting timber thereon for mining purposes. The injunction was dissolved so far as concerned the construction of the ditch, it being shown to be entirely upon the mining ground located by the defendant company, but was continued against the cutting of reservation timber outside the limits of the said company's mining claims being developed.

In rendering the opinion in this case the court (Judge Beatty) says:

There is no doubt that defendant could, under the general land laws, lawfully do all it has done and was doing when restrained, in the location and operation of its mining claims and the ditch with which to work them, and the only question in this case is whether such rights are modified by the acts establishing forest reservations, and if so, to what extent.

After reviewing the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), under which the forest reserves are created, and the provisions of the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 34), for the control and protection of these reserves, the court further says:

Manifestly, from the foregoing provisions, it was the object of Congress to so place these reservations under the control of the Secretary, with authority in him to make and enforce all rules and regulations not obnoxious to the law, or to other land laws, as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose of the act.

\* \* \* \* \*

However, in reaching a conclusion as to the intention of Congress, the entire act must be considered, and we must keep in view its chief object, which is the preservation of the forest, while at the same time permitting all mineral lands within the reserves to be located and operated. It must be conceded that to allow the usual

rights of cutting timber from what are construed as mineral lands within the meaning of the law would result in the use and destruction of the timber in the mining districts.

\* \* \* \* \*

The right to locate, own, and work mining claims implies the use of the means necessary for their operation, which includes the use of water, and its use implies the means of conveying it to the place of use. The locator of mining ground, in good faith, may use the timber thereon for mining purposes on the claim, but until he procures his patent his right to use it otherwise is not allowed. \* \* \* Defendant has the right to use the timber from one claim upon another, provided its claims are located in good faith and not for the purpose of avoiding the law.

\* \* \* \* \*

The conclusion is that, as the ditch in question is entirely upon the mining ground located by defendant, it has the right to construct it; that, as its mining claims are held in common, so long as it appears that they were located in good faith as mining ground, it may use the timber from one claim upon another, but only for mining purposes, and it may not export or sell the same; and that it can not cut any timber upon the reserve outside of its claims, except under authority of the Secretary of the Interior or of his duly authorized agents.

#### THE WORK OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE IN ESTABLISHING A FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

In my report for last year I gave a "résumé of legislation which led to the present forest-reserve system," and invited attention to the fact that it would be seen therefrom that this office, as early as 1877, clearly defined the fundamental principles to be observed in formulating a national forestry system, and that this Department had since, through unremitting efforts, done much to shape and bring to pass needed legislation on the subject.

While forest reserves are a matter of comparatively recent years, for more than a quarter of a century this office has urged legislation for the protection of the public forests, proposing measures to that end and reporting adversely on contemplated laws having a tendency to injure forested areas or permitting the free and unlimited use of public timber.

It has been repeatedly urged upon Congress that the many conflicting, inadequate, and unwise laws now in force be repealed and a general measure adopted, applicable alike to all the public-land States and Territories. Bills in furtherance of this plea, based upon long experience in the administration of the timber laws, have from time to time been prepared, but with the exception of recent legislation respecting forest reserves have thus far failed of enactment.

With the passage of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), authorizing the President to establish forest reserves the initial step was taken in the forestry movement by the general government.

Immediately after the passage of this act the creation of forest reserves commenced, and up to 1893 there had been established seventeen reserves, embracing about 18,000,000 acres. These, however,



were reservations only in name, because, for lack of administrative laws and appropriations, they were no more protected from spoliation by reason of reservation than other public lands.

Interest in forestry was renewed in 1897, when, upon the report of the forestry committee of the National Academy of Sciences, which had been investigating the subject at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, there were created by the proclamations of February 22, 1897, thirteen additional reserves, with an area of over 21,000,000 acres. Since then other reservations have been established from time to time until there are now in existence forty-one forest reserves, embracing an estimated area of 46,410,209 acres.

The report of the forestry committee of the National Academy of Sciences and the action taken thereon created a storm of opposition in some quarters, but it had the effect of bringing into life the law for the protection and administration of forest reserves, approved June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 34-36), which had been before Congress in different shapes for several years, and under which we are now operating.

Opinion in the west has greatly changed regarding forest reserves, and the movement is being given hearty support as its objects and ultimate benefits to the entire country are better understood.

In the first annual report of Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss when Secretary of the Interior will be found his recommendations on forestry protection, and during his incumbency he inaugurated the first active operations, which have since been carried out under the present system. He commenced with 50 to 60 assistants judiciously distributed, but this force has now been increased to 472 officials in the field. Having determined upon this course as the practical solution of the forestry problem, he urged upon Congress the pressing necessity for a liberal consideration and a comprehensive policy as to reservation and preservation of the American forests. He could only begin the good work with a small corps of assistants, but these, he expressed the hope, would "be a nucleus out of which would grow a forestry system and eventually a forest bureau." The splendid and systematic foundation which this great Secretary then laid with so much care, anxiety, and future regard, has already become, as he predicted and fondly hoped it would be, "the means of preserving millions of dollars worth of public timber annually from spoliation by trespassers and destruction by fire, at a relatively small cost to the government, aside from the importance of the forest reservations to future generations."

With the passage of the administration act of June 4, 1897, the real forest work commenced. Regulations to carry out the provisions of the law were prepared and issued in pamphlet form June 30, 1897, and while they were mainly tentative they have proven their wisdom and practical application to existing conditions, and with some modifications and additions, which office and field experience have demon-

strated to be necessary, they will subserve the great ends to be accomplished.

The reserves, lying in eleven States and Territories, have been divided into districts, each in charge of a forest superintendent, under him being supervisors assigned to each reserve or part of a reserve (depending upon its area), and these in turn having in charge a force of forest rangers each allotted to a particular patrol district.

Maps of the reserves on an enlarged scale have been prepared and the rangers' patrol districts carefully laid out, each district being numbered with reference to its relative importance respecting danger from fire and trespass.

To appoint, equip, and place in the field a corps of untried men, to give them instructions upon a multiplicity of subjects, to distribute them over nearly 50,000,000 of acres of reserves (the maximum of rangers reaches about 400 now, at the period of the year when forest fires are most numerous and dangerous), where the diversified conditions incident to a wide range of country, climatic, and local business interests were all to be considered, is a part of the work accomplished within a brief space of time.

Aside from the mere patrolling of the reserves to protect them from fire, timber trespass, and the like there have been extensive investigations into the subjects of sheep and cattle grazing in its relation to forested areas; the timber distribution, with a view to conservative lumbering and the protection of the younger growth, and the reforestation of burned or denuded areas.

Reforestation is being tested in the reserves of southern California, which region has suffered greatly in the past from fire, with gratifying results and indications of ultimate eminent success.

That the patrol force has done excellent work in many ways in protecting the reserves from injury and depredation, particularly in respect to fire, there can be no doubt, as the number and destructiveness of fires have been greatly reduced.

In a recent article entitled "Colorado forest fires in 1900," Mr. Henry Michelsen, vice-president of the Colorado Forestry Association, bears testimony to this fact. He states:

The month of August was full of danger for the White River Reserve, and it is owing to the faithful work of Superintendent May and his men that the reserve exists in its pristine beauty at the present time. \* \* \* The forest employees are doing most excellent work.

To obtain quick intelligence of the starting of fires, the rapid assembling of a fighting force, and thus further control the spread of fires, a telephone system has been inaugurated in the San Gabriel Reserve in southern California, which has proved a valuable adjunct to the system of patrol of the reserves.

The benefit of a telephone system to patrol work on the reserves is further attested by the following statement made in a report from the forest superintendent in charge of the Prescott Forest Reserve in Arizona.

Prior to the establishment of the reserve the Prescott Electric Company had their telephone line traversing all parts of the reserve, and through the courtesy of its managing officer, Mr. F. L. Wright, this office has been accorded the free use of same on official business. Their lines reach all the important mining camps, and are of inestimable value to the forest officers, especially in the event of fire, in that help can be summoned in a very short space of time, and the fire can be more easily controlled than it could be if it had gained headway by reason of delays in summoning help.

In addition to patrolling the reserves at stated periods, rangers are also required to cut and clear out fire breaks, trails, and roads, build bridges, and, when occasion demands it, watch sheep herders and supervise and measure timber cut under sales authorized by the law. At stated periods reports, upon blank forms provided for that purpose, are required of the forest superintendents, showing, by classes, the number of forest fires reported in their jurisdiction, the acreage burned over in each case, the number of miles of fire breaks, trails, roads, and number of bridges built in each reserve, etc.

Preliminary to the creation of a forest reserve is the examination in the field of the region of contemplated reservation. The result of this field work is carefully considered in this office in connection with the office records and all papers, petitions, and protests relating to the proposed reserve. When the boundaries are determined upon, the proclamation for the signature of the President declaring the reservation is prepared, great accuracy being required in describing the boundary lines. A great deal of careful office work is involved in preparing these proclamations.

This, in brief outline, has been the work of the Office thus far respecting the forest reserves. Its magnitude, and the conflicting interests involved requiring consideration and adjustment, can be appreciated only by direct contact with the work in hand.

#### TEMPORARY WITHDRAWALS.

In several cases in which requests and petitions have been received from city officials and other citizens, in various localities, for the creation of forest reserves in the interest of their water supply, the lands involved have been temporarily withdrawn from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposal, under your approval, with a view to preventing their appropriation pending consideration of the question of the advisability of setting the same apart as forest reserves.

The cases are as follows: Proposed Elkhorn Forest Reserve in Montana; proposed Salt Lake Forest Reserve in Utah; proposed



Las Animas Forest Reserve in Colorado; proposed Tooele Forest Reserve in Utah; proposed Elk Creek Forest Reserve in Oregon.

The same action has been taken in cases of several localities containing natural curiosities or ruins and relics of scientific or historic interest.

The cases are as follows: Proposed Pajarito National Park in New Mexico (see Appendix); El Morro (or Inscription Rock) in New Mexico (see Appendix); proposed Wind Cave National Park in South Dakota (extension of the withdrawal formerly made).

#### WARNING NOTICES.

Information is constantly received at this office of depredations and acts of vandalism committed on forest reserves and on areas of public lands temporarily withdrawn, with a view to the creation of forest reserves or national parks; the acts consisting in timber trespass, the removal of valuable specimens from caves and of relics from ruins of prehistoric or other scientific or historic interest, and injury and waste in general to public property.

With a view to checking such acts of spoliation and vandalism the following warning notice, printed on cloth, has been ordered to be posted in conspicuous places throughout the forest reserves and on the areas covered by temporary withdrawals for forest reserve or national park purposes:

#### WARNING.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., April 26, 1901.*

Notice is hereby given that these lands have been withdrawn, for public purposes, from settlement, entry, and other disposal.

All persons are prohibited, under the penalty of the law in such cases provided, from committing thereon any trespass whatever, and from working in any manner whatever any injury, waste, or damage of any kind to these public lands, and to the timber, natural curiosities, caves, ruins, objects of antiquity, or any other public property thereon, and from removing or in any way disturbing the same.

BINGER HERMANN,  
*Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

Approved.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

The forest-fire warning poster was also further amended and reissued on June 19, 1901, and a supply of the same was furnished the forest officers for posting.

#### EXTENSION OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK RECOMMENDED.

In my reports for the last three years I have recommended that legislation be enacted extending the limits of the Yellowstone National Park,

as recommended in report made January 12, 1898, by Col. S. B. M. Young, of the Third United States Cavalry, acting superintendent of the Park, submitting the draft of a bill for the extension of the boundaries of said park.

I desire to renew my former recommendations on this subject, which were, in detail, as follows:

The boundaries as suggested in said bill, which are indicated on a map accompanying the same, would extend the limits of the Yellowstone National Park so as to embrace the Yellowstone Timber Land Reserve, created by proclamations of March 30 and September 10, 1891, which lies on the east and south boundaries of the national park and comprises about 1,914 square miles; all that portion of the Teton Forest Reserve lying east of the summit of the Teton Range, and comprising about 1,050 square miles, which reserve was created by proclamation of February 22, 1897, and adjoins the Yellowstone Timber Land Reserve on the south, together with an unreserved area of about 30 square miles at the southwest corner of the park in Idaho, and an unreserved area of about 260 square miles at the northwest corner in Montana.

In the forest reserves are fine bodies of timber which it is important should be preserved from fires because of its value as timber, as well as the protection to watersheds and against fires running into the park.

It is reported that during the winter months the large game from the national park herd to a very considerable extent in the areas now under consideration, and they should have all protection possible from destruction by marauders, who are constantly on the watch for game as it roams out of the park limits. The State game laws are applicable to the forest reserves, and for this reason it is impracticable to prevent the killing of game in the reserves in the same manner and to the same extent as it is prohibited in the park.

The superior discipline of regular troops makes a more effective patrol than the civil forest officers, and cavalry can cover a greater extent of territory with more expedition and is better able to cope with trespassers than are forest rangers.

In view of the importance of protecting this country, which has an international reputation on account of its scenic beauties, and to throw additional safeguards about the big game, whose natural home is the national park, and to protect more effectually the timber embraced in the forest reserves adjoining the park, I think it a wise policy that the areas I have herein described be embraced in and placed under the laws and management relating to the Yellowstone National Park.

#### NEEDED LEGISLATION.

As shown above, legislation is required in respect to the following matters:

Lieu selections for reconveyed or relinquished tracts in forest reserves.

Withdrawal of unreserved forested lands.

Utilization of the forest cover on public lands in connection with the work of irrigation.

Extension of the Yellowstone National Park.

In addition to the above-mentioned subjects, it becomes necessary, in view of the failure of Congress to act favorably, as yet, on my rec-

ommendations of last year, to renew those recommendations as regards the following subjects:

*Expansion of the provisions of the forest-fire law.*—The need for more comprehensive legislation on the subject of forest fires is a matter of such foremost importance that I again recite the urgent reasons therefor set forth in my last report, which were as follows:

The prevention and control of forest fires being the recognized paramount issue in connection with all efforts to protect and administer the great forests on our public lands, I laid special emphasis upon the subject in my last annual report and urged the need for a considerable expansion of the provisions of the forest-fire act of February 24, 1897 (29 Stat., 594), and subsequently, in reporting upon House bill 4339 (Fifty-sixth Congress, first session), I again recommended the enlargement of its provisions in certain respects.

These recommendations were partially met by the amendatory act which was finally passed and approved on May 5, 1900, and showed that efforts to enforce the forest-fire act of February 24, 1897, demonstrated it to be almost worthless in consequence of the use of such terms therein as "willfully or maliciously" and "carelessly or negligently," imposing upon the prosecution the burden of proving willful intent in every case in which a fire was either started or allowed to spread.

This difficulty was partially removed by the passage of the act of May 5, 1900 (Public, No. 92), which amended the former law by omitting the term "carelessly or negligently," in connection with leaving fires unattended, and by making certain minor changes therein. This modification of the former law, while desirable, was far from sufficient, as it left standing the term "willfully or maliciously" in connection with the starting of fires, which is objectionable upon precisely the same grounds. As the law now stands, even with the amendments made, every reckless sheep herder or hunter who fires the woods purposely can shelter himself under the assertion that it was not "willfully or maliciously" set on fire, but that the fire escaped in spite of his care. In like manner, every railroad corporation causing sweeping conflagrations through public forests, as the result of failure to take proper precautionary measures in respect to flying sparks from its locomotives, can shield itself from responsibility in the matter under the same plea.

In fact, the act, as it stands, serves largely to effectually shield the negligent and careless. And when it is remembered that the greater number of destructive conflagrations result from negligence rather than maliciousness its ineffectiveness is apparent.

Nor does it fail merely at this point. It falls short in a number of other respects, as, for instance, its failure to contain a moiety provision in behalf of informers furnishing information leading to the apprehension and conviction of parties violating the provisions of the act. The experience of this office has demonstrated that the law can not be effectively administered in the absence of such a provision.

The entire scope of the act is altogether too limited. As shown in my annual report, the subject is one of paramount importance, requiring legislation that shall recognize the chief causes of fires on the public domain; and, as therein stated, "any attempt at effective legislation to prevent such fires should make ample provision to meet and overcome the evils in each of these directions."

It is plain that the mere passage of a provision to the general effect that it shall be unlawful to cause fires on the public domain falls far short of coping with the difficulty of making railroad companies take proper precautions to prevent their locomotives from starting the frightful conflagrations that yearly sweep through public forests; nor will any such general provision accomplish the much-needed purpose of



compelling citizens to unite with the officers of the Government in efforts to control such conflagrations.

In fact, almost every essential provision in legislation upon this subject is ignored in the act. Its provisions make no attempt to meet and cope with the main evils in the case.

*Authority to make arrests.*—In connection with securing adequate legislation on the subject of forest fires, attention is again invited to the fact that a law which will give to the forest officers and rangers the right of arrest will go far toward stopping the careless habit of leaving camp fires burning and of bringing to justice persons guilty of maliciously setting out fires. I accordingly urge the enactment of a provision in a line with the bill recently introduced in Congress as H. R. 8912 (Fifty-sixth Congress, first session), but which failed of passage. The bill reads as follows:

A BILL to authorize arrests without warrant in certain cases in forest lands and forest reserves.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all forest officers, special agents, and other officers having authority in relation to the protection of the public lands and the timber thereon shall have, and are hereby given, authority to make arrests, without process in hand, for the violation of the laws or rules and regulations relating to the forest reserves or other forest lands of the United States; and any person so arrested shall be taken for trial before the nearest United States commissioner within whose jurisdiction the reservation or forest land is located.

*Creation of national parks for the preservation of prehistoric ruins, and for other purposes.*—I have in former reports to the Department stated that I am impressed with the need for legislation which shall authorize the President to set apart and reserve, as national parks, by public proclamation, tracts of public land, which, for their scenic beauty, natural wonders, ancient ruins and relics or other objects of scientific or historic interest, or springs of medicinal or other properties, it is desirable to protect and utilize in the interest of the general public.

Owing to the want of some such general provision of law, each case, as it arises now, has to be made a matter for special legislation, and, in consequence, becomes subject to frequent delays and postponements, extending in some cases over years, which is a serious matter, since the need for promptness of action is frequently emergent, as testified to by such organizations as the Smithsonian Institution, the National Geographic Society, etc.

Since Congress has empowered the President to set apart tracts of public land for forest-reservation purposes, affecting interests much more far-reaching and of far greater importance than those involved in cases of national parks, it appears altogether reasonable, and in a line with the policy already adopted, that the same power should be vested in the President in respect to reserving tracts of public land for national park purposes. This course, by materially expediting the

work of reserving these tracts, would undoubtedly greatly further the interest of science.

#### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Recommends legislation for the appointment of a commission to make proper examination, consider and report with reference to the survey and disposal of the public lands in the insular possessions of the United States. (See p. 71.)

2. Renews recommendation of legislation regarding right-of-way grants that have lapsed for authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to declare the forfeiture thereof. (See p. 79.)

3. Recommends discontinuance of the Yukon and the Circle district land offices in Alaska by consolidation with the Sitka office, at least for the present. (See p. 58.)

4. Recommends the repeal or modification of the act of June 16, 1898, 30 Statutes, 473, for the protection of homestead settlers who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war, referring to former recommendations on the subject. (See p. 82.)

5. Renews recommendation of legislation to provide for compelling the attendance of witnesses to testify in hearings ordered by this office on reports of special agents involving the validity or bona fides of entries of public land. (See p. 94.)

6. Recommends repeal of several laws relating to timber on unreserved public lands and the enactment instead thereof of a general law to afford a supply of timber for settlers and other parties in need thereof, and at the same time preserve the forests for the use of future generations. (See p. 96.)

7. Recommends that the appropriation for the prevention of depredations upon public timber and the protection of the public lands from unlawful entry or appropriation, be increased to not less than \$185,000 for the coming fiscal year; also an appropriation of not less than \$10,000 for the protection of timber on unreserved lands against fires. (See p. 104.)

8. Recommends federal legislation for the protection of fish and game in forest reserves. (See p. 136.)

9. Recommends legislation for the relief of bona fide settlers within forest reserves who settled prior to the establishment thereof, but who failed from ignorance or from unavoidable accident to place their claims of record within the statutory period. (See p. 137.)

10. That the clause in the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 36), which permits the exchange of lands within forest reservations for those without, be further modified by adding the following, to wit:

*Provided*, That the natural state of the tract relinquished has not been changed except to such an extent as may have been necessary in clearing the land for actual cultivation, and in any case such lands may be selected as shall be shown to be approximately of the same value as the lands relinquished.

Also that some legislation be had authorizing the rejection of any and all selections under said act for lands returned as agricultural lands should it be discovered, before the approval of the selection by this office, that the land involved is chiefly valuable for mineral. (See p. 116.)

11. The passage of an act which shall provide that all public lands which are more valuable for forest uses than for other purposes shall be withdrawn from settlement, entry sale, and other disposition, and be held for the protection and utilization of the timber thereon in accordance with the provisions of forest-reservation laws. (See p. 118.)

The enactment of a general law authorizing the establishment of national parks for the preservation of prehistoric ruins, petrified forests, caves, and for other purposes, as partially provided for in the bill H. R. 11021 (Fifty-sixth Congress, first session). (See page 154.)

12. That the provisions of the forest-fire act approved May 5, 1900, be extended to meet the various causes of fires and overcome the danger from every source. (See page 153.)

13. For the enactment of a law that shall empower forest officers, special agents, and other officers having authority in relation to the protection of public lands and the timber thereon to make arrests, without process in hand, for the violation of the laws or rules and regulations relating to the forest reserves or other forested lands of the United States. (See page 154.)

14. Recommendation renewed for the extension of the Yellowstone National Park. (See page 151.)

Respectfully submitted.

BINGER HERMANN,  
*Commissioner.*

Hon. E. A. HITCHCOCK,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*



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DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE

BUSINESS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

BY DIVISIONS AND IN SURVEYING DISTRICTS,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

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DETAILED STATEMENT  
OF THE  
BUSINESS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
BY DIVISIONS AND IN SURVEYING DISTRICTS,  
FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

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A detailed statement of the work performed in the General Land Office and surveying districts during the year is given under the following heads:

1. A. Chief clerk's division.
2. B. Recorder's division.
3. C. Public lands division.
4. E. Surveying division.
5. F. Railroad division.
6. G. Preemption division.
7. H. Contest division.
8. K. Swamp-land division.
9. L. Drafting division.
10. M. Accounts division.
11. N. Mineral division.
12. P. Special service division.
13. R. Forestry division.
14. Report of the surveyor-general of Alaska.
15. Report of the surveyor-general of Arizona.
16. Report of the surveyor-general of California.
17. Report of the surveyor-general of Colorado.
18. Report of the surveyor-general of Florida.
19. Report of the surveyor-general of Idaho.
20. Report of the surveyor-general of Louisiana.
21. Report of the surveyor-general of Minnesota.
22. Report of the surveyor-general of Montana.
23. Report of the surveyor-general of Nevada.
24. Report of the surveyor-general of New Mexico.
25. Report of the surveyor-general of North Dakota.
26. Report of the surveyor-general of Oregon.
27. Report of the surveyor-general of South Dakota.
28. Report of the surveyor-general of Utah.
29. Report of the surveyor-general of Washington.
30. Report of the surveyor-general of Wyoming.



## A.—CHIEF CLERK'S DIVISION.

The chief clerk has general supervision of the entire clerical, messenger, and laborer force of the office, and its assignment to the different divisions.

The following statement embodies the principal work performed in the division:

Recommendations for appointments; letters of notification of appointment and transmittal of commissions; correspondence connected with appointments under the civil-service law; examination of all charges of official or other misconduct on the part of officers or employees; authorization for the appointment of employees in the offices of surveyors-general and local land offices; authorization for expenditures on account of contingent expenses in the same offices; supervision of requisitions for supplies from local land offices and offices of surveyors-general and their transmittal to the Department; preparation of the official bonds of registers, receivers of public moneys, and surveyors-general acting as special disbursing agents, and other special disbursing agents for execution, and, on their return, transmitting them to the Department for its approval, and finally forwarding them to the Treasury Department; requisitions for printing and binding; receiving and distributing stationery and supplies in the office; supplies all special agents and forestry officials with stationery and other supplies; keeps the official record of all employees of the office and its subordinate branches, as well as their time record; acts upon all applications for annual and sick leave of all persons connected with the bureau; prepares all contracts; examines and approves or criticises all important letters and decisions prepared in other divisions; promulgates all proclamations by the President relating to the public lands, and of all Executive orders creating new or discontinuing land districts; keeps a record of all attorneys and agents practicing before the Department; receives, numbers, docket, acknowledges receipt of (by card) and distributes all communications coming into the office; receives all moneys paid for exemplifications of the records of the office; responds to all applications for maps, circulars, and reports, and transmits the same.

*Report of work performed in Division A during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, with comparisons with that of previous years, and showing the increase in the business transacted.*

Total number of letters received in General Land Office during fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, not including requests for maps and circulars and money letters .....	191, 435
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1900 .....	169, 324
Increase .....	22, 111
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1899 .....	153, 940
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1900 .....	169, 324
Increase .....	15, 384

Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1898 .....	127, 262
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1899 .....	153, 940
Increase .....	26, 678
Letters received for filing and answer during fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 .....	10, 436
For year ended June 30, 1900 .....	9, 685
Increase .....	751
Other letters and miscellaneous communications written during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 .....	13, 494
For year ended June 30, 1900 .....	11, 629
Increase .....	1, 865
Increase over fiscal year ended June 30, 1900 .....	2, 616
Money letters received and acknowledged by card during fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 .....	7, 048
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1900 .....	6, 430
Increase .....	618
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1899 .....	5, 325
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1900 .....	6, 430
Increase .....	1, 105
Cash deposited in United States Treasury June 30, 1900 .....	\$14, 429. 22
Cash deposited in United States Treasury June 30, 1901 .....	\$16, 686. 81
Increase .....	\$2, 257. 59
Increase over 1898 .....	\$6, 164. 05
Requests for circulars and maps during fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 ..	33, 757
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1900 .....	15, 500
Increase .....	18, 257
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1899 .....	7, 100
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1900 .....	15, 500
Increase .....	8, 400
Grand total of all letters received during fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:	
General .....	191, 435
Money .....	7, 048
Map and circular .....	33, 757
Total .....	232, 240
Grand total for 1900, including classes named above .....	191, 254
Increase over fiscal year ended June 30, 1900 .....	40, 986

## B.—RECORDER'S DIVISION.

This division has charge of the records of patents issued and the certificates, proofs, and other muniments on which the patents are founded, prepares certified copies of these records and papers, and answers all communications relating to the same. The division also keeps a record of the number of unsatisfied military bounty land warrants.

The act of July 4, 1836, reorganizing the General Land Office, requires the recorder, after the Commissioner has approved the issuance of a patent, to attend to its correct engrossing, recording, and transmission, and to affix the seal of the General Land Office to the same; and he is further required by act of March 3, 1841, to countersign all patents.

Under the above and other statutory enactments and official regulations the following work was performed in the recorder's division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

Letters pending July 1, 1900 .....	216
Letters received during the year .....	16, 466
	<hr/> 16, 682
Letters disposed of: .....	
By answer .....	11, 422
By reference to other divisions .....	742
By examination, noting, and no answer required .....	4, 225
	<hr/> 16, 389
Letters pending June 30, 1901 .....	293
Letters written .....	15, 887
Letters recorded .....	4, 882
Pages of recording .....	2, 950
Circulars sent out .....	579
Attorneys' cards received and answered .....	14, 498
Certified copies furnished from patent records .....	7, 668
Fees for certified copies .....	\$10, 636. 50
Index cards written .....	63, 614
Index cards examined .....	60, 818

## AGRICULTURAL PATENTS.

Cases approved and awaiting patent July 1, 1900 .....	2, 416
Cases received during the year for patenting .....	43, 620
Total .....	<hr/> 46, 036
Cases patented, as follows: .....	
Cash patents .....	10, 147
Homestead patents .....	29, 083
Timber-culture patents .....	2, 698
Forest-reserve patents .....	207
Military bounty land patents .....	49
Agricultural college scrip patents .....	3
Sioux half-breed scrip patents .....	26
Supreme Court scrip patents .....	8
Surveyor-general's scrip patents .....	10
Red Lake and Pembina scrip patents .....	2
Valentine scrip patents .....	2
Choctaw scrip patents .....	1
Chippewa scrip patents .....	1
Total .....	<hr/> 42, 237
Approximating 6,757,±20 acres of land patented.	



Cases approved and awaiting patent June 30, 1901.....	3, 799
Patents transmitted .....	38, 189
Pages of mineral patents recorded .....	6, 371
Indian patents recorded .....	4, 065

REVOLUTIONARY BOUNTY LAND SCRIP.

[Acts of August 31, 1852, and June 22, 1860, founded on Virginia military land warrants granted for the services in the war of the Revolution.]

The number of such claims for scrip now pending for want of additional evidence is 310, aggregating 99,429 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres.

WAR OF 1812 WARRANTS.

[Act of July 27, 1842.]

One hundred and seven warrants of this class issued for 17,120 acres are still outstanding.

PORTERFIELD WARRANTS.

[Act of April 11, 1860.]

The original number of warrants issued under this act, and aggregating 6,133 acres, was subdivided into 153 warrants.

One hundred and twenty-four of said warrants have been patented, leaving 29 outstanding and unsatisfied, each calling for 40 acres.

*Condition of bounty-land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issues and locations from the commencement of operations under said acts to June 30, 1901.*

Grade of warrants.	Warrants issued.		Warrants located.		Warrants out-standing.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Act of 1847:						
160 acres .....	80, 684	12, 909, 440	79, 145	12, 663, 200	1, 535	245, 600
40 acres .....	7, 584	303, 360	7, 087	283, 480	493	19, 720
Total.....	88, 268	13, 212, 800	86, 232	12, 946, 680	2, 028	265, 320
Act of 1850:						
160 acres .....	27, 447	4, 391, 520	26, 881	4, 300, 960	558	89, 280
80 acres .....	57, 717	4, 617, 360	56, 386	4, 510, 880	1, 326	106, 080
40 acres .....	103, 978	4, 159, 120	100, 827	4, 033, 080	3, 137	125, 480
Total.....	189, 142	13, 168, 000	184, 094	12, 844, 920	5, 021	320, 840
Act of 1852:						
160 acres .....	1, 222	195, 520	1, 195	191, 200	27	4, 320
80 acres .....	1, 699	135, 920	1, 666	133, 280	33	2, 640
40 acres .....	9, 070	362, 800	8, 887	355, 480	181	7, 240
Total.....	11, 991	694, 240	11, 748	679, 960	241	14, 200
Act of 1855:						
160 acres .....	115, 578	18, 492, 480	110, 482	17, 677, 120	5, 023	803, 680
120 acres .....	97, 058	11, 646, 960	91, 080	10, 923, 604	5, 995	719, 400
100 acres .....	6	600	5	500	1	500
80 acres .....	49, 476	3, 958, 080	48, 268	3, 861, 880	1, 194	95, 520
60 acres .....	359	21, 540	316	18, 960	43	2, 580
40 acres .....	541	21, 640	466	18, 640	75	3, 000
10 acres .....	5	50	3	30	2	20
Total.....	263, 023	34, 141, 350	250, 570	32, 500, 734	12, 333	1, 624, 700

SUMMARY.

Act of 1847 .....	88, 268	13, 212, 800	86, 232	12, 946, 680	2, 028	265, 320
Act of 1850 .....	189, 142	13, 168, 000	184, 094	12, 844, 920	5, 021	320, 840
Act of 1852 .....	11, 991	694, 240	11, 748	679, 960	241	14, 200
Act of 1855 .....	263, 023	34, 141, 350	250, 570	32, 500, 734	12, 333	1, 624, 700
Total.....	552, 424	61, 216, 390	532, 644	58, 972, 294	19, 623	2, 225, 060

The following is a statement of the number of acres represented by military bounty land warrants located in the several land States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1901, or not heretofore reported, which warrants were issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855. The aggregate number of acres is computed at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. It does not show the exact area of the lands located with the warrants:

	Acres.		Acres.
Alabama.....	160	Montana.....	440
Arkansas.....	80	North Dakota.....	2,040
California.....	2,240	Washington.....	280
Colorado.....	440	Oregon.....	560
Louisiana.....	320		
Minnesota.....	2,120	Total.....	8,960
Missouri.....	280		

SUMMARY OF WARRANTS.

Denomination of warrants.	40 acres.	80 acres.	120 acres.	160 acres.	Total.
Act of 1847.....	2	.....	.....	2	400
Act of 1850.....	7	2	.....	3	920
Act of 1852.....	1	.....	.....	.....	40
Act of 1855.....	.....	7	16	32	7,600
Total.....	10	9	16	37	8,960

## C.—PUBLIC LANDS DIVISION.

This division has charge of the permanent tract books, in which space is allowed for the posting of each legal subdivision, established by surveys and shown by the official plats, which has heretofore been or is now a part of the public domain. In these books are noted descriptions of all entries, filings, selections, grants, reservations, and cancellations thereof, either by relinquishment or by action of this office, and all restorations to the public domain. Therefore all claims to public lands must be recorded in these books, as well as every contest, conflict, and anything affecting the status of any tract, to the end that the status of any particular tract, entry, filing, selection, grant, or reservation may be known upon reference to these records.

It devolves upon this division to examine the greater portion of all entries made with regard to the regularity of the entry papers, the qualifications of the entrymen, and the final papers as to the sufficiency of the proofs submitted, and to furnish the status showing any apparent conflicts at the date of posting of all entries, selections, filings, and applications which are referred to other divisions for final action. All final and commuted homestead, soldiers' additional homestead, timber-land cash, private cash, graduation cash, and various other classes of entries, including scrip locations and Indian homesteads, are, if uncontested, finally adjudicated and disposed of by this division.

There is also allotted to this division a great deal of important miscellaneous work, such as the making of reports and recommendations relative to legislation affecting public lands and work incidental to the disposal of great areas of ceded Indian lands and lands restored to the public domain from a state of reservation imposed by railroad grants, reservoir sites, abandoned military reservations, etc., in which numerous complicated questions are constantly arising as to the legal rights accruing under the special laws providing for the disposal thereof and the instructions in regard thereto, requiring decisions and new rulings covering nice points of law.

A large amount of additional work has been entailed upon this division by reason of the special investigation made in soldiers' additional homestead applications, in order to establish beyond a reasonable doubt the identity of the original assignor with the soldier and original entryman, and thereby prevent fraudulent assignments and locations of soldiers' additional homestead rights.

*Work performed in the division during the year ended June 30, 1901.*

Letters pending June 30, 1900.....	5, 978
Letters received during the year.....	52, 180
	<hr/>
	58, 158
Letters disposed of:	
By answer.....	25, 170
By reference.....	4, 755
By filing (no answer required).....	23, 750
Balance pending June 30, 1901.....	4, 483
	<hr/>
	58, 158



Miscellaneous letters written .....	35, 375
Decisions written .....	13, 466
Appeals transmitted to Secretary .....	72
Secretary's decisions promulgated .....	90
Certified copies made for official use .....	14
Certified copies made for which fees were received .....	61
Fees received for certified copies .....	\$162. 43
Pages of copying .....	11, 661
Pages of recording .....	21
Pages of typewriting .....	63, 195
Pages of press copying .....	61, 389
Repayments noted .....	904
Cancellations and relinquishments noted .....	20, 310
Entries, filings, and selections posted .....	203, 348

*Original entries.*

Pending June 30, 1900.....	228, 729	
Received during the year .....	67, 338	
	<hr/>	296, 067
Cancellations .....	19, 156	
Disposed of by final entry.....	38, 348	
Sent to other divisions.....	6, 979	
	<hr/>	64, 483
Balance pending June 30, 1901 .....	231, 584	
	<hr/>	296, 067

*Final entries.*

Pending June 30, 1900.....	16, 855	
Received during the year .....	55, 515	
	<hr/>	72, 370
Disposed of by cancellation .....	104	
Posted and sent to other divisions for action.....	9, 023	
Approved for patent.....	37, 456	
	<hr/>	46, 583
Pending June 30, 1901.....	25, 787	
	<hr/>	
Examined and approved for patent.....	31, 556	
Examined and suspended.....	7, 517	
	<hr/>	
Total examined .....		39, 073
Examined and approved for patent.....	31, 556	
Amended, relieved from suspension, and approved for patent .....	5, 900	
	<hr/>	
Total approved for patent .....		37, 456

*Classification of pending final entries.*

Classification of pending final entries.	
Homestead .....	15, 326
Coal cash .....	42
Commuted homestead .....	4, 683
Soldiers' additional homestead .....	354
Timber culture .....	339
Commuted timber culture .....	8
Desert land .....	147
Timber and stone .....	853
Warrant and scrip .....	257
Private cash .....	1, 094
Graduation cash .....	791
Act of March 3, 1887 .....	17
Act of June 15, 1880 .....	3
Public sale .....	1, 334
Indian homestead .....	3
Indian cash .....	462
Indian allotments .....	7
Town site .....	2
Act of September 29, 1890 .....	57
Miscellaneous .....	8
Total .....	25, 787

*Statement showing the increase and decrease in the amount of work received and work performed during the fiscal year 1901, as compared with the fiscal year 1900.*

	Increase.	Decrease.
Letters received.....	11, 615	
Original entries received.....		14, 397
Final entries received.....	10, 635	
Letters disposed of.....	16, 528	
Letters and decisions written.....	14, 724	
Appeals to Secretary transmitted.....		74
Secretary's decisions promulgated.....		57
Certified copies made.....	2	
Pages of copying.....	10, 954	
Pages of recording.....		110
Pages of typewriting.....	21, 302	
Pages of press copying.....	19, 515	
Repayments noted.....		71
Cancellations and relinquishments noted.....		365
Entries, filings, and selections posted.....	23, 010	
Final entries approved for patent.....	10, 931	

The amount of work performed in 1901 largely exceeds that of 1900, and there was a greater amount of work performed in 1900 than in previous years.

*Entries and locations, by classes, received for record during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Estimated number of acres.
ORIGINAL ENTRIES.		
Homestead.....	63, 343	8, 234, 590
Desert land.....	3, 995	639, 200
Total.....	67, 338	8, 873, 790
FINAL ENTRIES.		
Homestead.....	35, 215	4, 577, 950
Coal cash.....	142	14, 200
Commuted homestead.....	5, 640	733, 200
Soldiers' additional homestead.....	901	72, 080
Timber culture.....	2, 490	398, 400
Commuted timber culture.....	28	4, 480
Desert land.....	862	137, 920
Timber and stone.....	2, 980	357, 600
Warrant and scrip.....	96	9, 600
Private cash.....	269	21, 520
Act of March 3, 1887.....	287	45, 920
Act of June 15, 1880.....	1	160
Public sale.....	1, 620	97, 200
Indian cash.....	322	25, 760
Indian allotment.....	3, 562	427, 440
Graduation cash.....	70	11, 200
Act of September 29, 1890.....	8	1, 280
Town site.....	26	3, 660
Mineral.....	788	23, 640
Miscellaneous.....	50	5, 000
Preemption cash.....	158	15, 800
Total.....	55, 515	6, 984, 010

## FINAL HOMESTEADS.

*Statement of the number and area of final homestead entries made from the passage of the homestead act (May 20, 1862) to June 30, 1901.*

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Number.	Acres.	Fiscal year ending June 30—	Number.	Acres.
1881.....	177,314	21,193,368.82	1893.....	24,204	3,477,231.63
1882.....	17,174	2,219,427.10	1894.....	20,544	2,929,947.41
1883.....	18,998	2,504,414.61	1895.....	20,922	2,980,809.30
1884.....	21,843	2,945,574.73	1896.....	20,099	2,790,242.55
1885.....	22,066	3,032,679.11	1897.....	20,115	2,778,404.20
1886.....	19,356	2,663,531.83	1898.....	22,281	3,095,017.75
1887.....	19,866	2,749,037.48	1899.....	22,812	3,134,149.44
1888.....	22,413	3,175,400.64	1900.....	25,286	3,477,812.71
1889.....	25,549	3,681,708.80	1901.....	37,568	5,241,120.76
1890.....	28,080	4,060,592.77			
1891.....	27,686	3,954,587.77	Total.....	636,998	85,344,956.38
1892.....	22,822	3,259,897.07			

## VACANT PUBLIC LANDS, WITH AREA RESERVED AND APPROPRIATED.

Reports have been received from the various land offices giving an approximate estimate of the quantity of vacant public lands, together with the area reserved and appropriated, in the several land districts at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, of which the following is presented as a recapitulation:

State or Territory.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	312,630		312,630	52,820	32,292,470
Alaska.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	367,983,506	367,983,506	<sup>2</sup> 120,174	( <sup>1</sup> )
Arizona.....	11,615,248	37,155,806	48,771,054	18,285,008	5,736,258
Arkansas.....	3,224,128		3,224,128	2,560	30,316,992
California.....	34,052,596	7,996,412	42,049,008	16,063,670	41,857,242
Colorado.....	34,719,759	4,396,055	39,115,814	5,694,161	21,538,185
Florida.....	1,299,704	160,070	1,459,774	19,259	33,593,607
Idaho.....	11,680,089	30,795,087	42,475,176	1,747,311	9,070,953
Illinois.....					35,842,560
Indiana.....					22,950,400
Indian Territory.....				19,658,880	
Iowa.....					35,646,080
Kansas.....	1,085,315		1,085,315	987,875	50,309,530
Louisiana.....	254,317	65,018	319,335	1,468,434	27,267,591
Michigan.....	462,157		462,157	87,746	36,269,297
Minnesota.....	1,967,285	2,172,908	4,140,193	4,938,508	42,119,379
Mississippi.....	195,980		195,980		29,489,140
Missouri.....	281,727		281,727		43,514,113
Montana.....	19,138,446	46,664,861	65,803,307	12,347,531	15,442,762
Nebraska.....	9,926,670		9,926,670	69,642	39,140,968
Nevada.....	29,667,377	31,654,848	61,322,225	5,983,409	3,031,006
New Mexico.....	41,108,508	14,480,616	55,589,124	6,385,181	16,454,495
North Dakota.....	11,973,738	4,982,753	16,956,491	3,370,491	24,583,098
Ohio.....					26,062,720
Oklahoma.....	4,653,605		4,653,605	7,157,868	12,962,927
Oregon.....	23,642,364	10,141,659	33,784,023	5,500,821	21,992,596
South Dakota.....	11,471,138	397,866	11,869,004	12,802,946	24,534,450
Utah.....	10,830,242	31,685,613	42,515,855	5,487,668	4,537,917
Washington.....	5,613,943	6,299,221	11,913,164	10,764,568	20,069,148
Wisconsin.....	230,813		230,813	365,353	34,678,714
Wyoming.....	42,769,587	4,887,309	47,656,896	7,995,018	6,781,366
Grand total.....	312,177,366	601,919,608	914,096,974	147,356,902	748,085,964

<sup>1</sup> The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

<sup>2</sup> So far as estimated.



## INSTRUCTIONS AND LAWS.

FORT BUFORD ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATION—ACT OF MAY 19, 1900—INSTRUCTIONS.

*Commissioner Hermann to registers and receivers, Miles City, Mont., and Minot, N. Dak., July 27, 1900.*

Your attention is called to the provisions of the act of Congress of May 19, 1900 (Public—No. 108), entitled "An act providing for the disposal of the Fort Buford abandoned military reservation in the States of North Dakota and Montana," as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all public lands now remaining undisposed of within the abandoned military reservation in the States of North Dakota and Montana, formerly known as Fort Buford Military Reservation, and which are not otherwise occupied or used for any public purpose, are hereby made subject to disposal under the homestead, town-site, and desert-land laws: *Provided,* That actual occupants thereon upon the first day of January, nineteen hundred, if otherwise qualified, shall have the preference right to make one entry not exceeding one quarter section: *Provided further,* That any of such lands as are occupied for town-site purposes, and any of the lands that may be shown to be valuable for coal or minerals, such lands so occupied for town-site purposes or valuable for coal or minerals, shall be disposed of as now provided for lands subject to entry and sale under the town-site, coal, or mineral-land laws, respectively: *Provided further,* That this act shall not apply to any subdivision of land, which subdivision may include adjoining lands to the amount of one hundred and sixty acres, on which any buildings or improvements of the United States are situated, but such lands shall be appraised and sold as now provided by law.

The act in question opens all of the lands undisposed of within said abandoned military reservation to disposal under the homestead, town-site, and desert-land laws; such legal subdivisions, to the extent of 160 acres in each case, on which any buildings or improvements of the United States are situated, being excepted.

It gives a preference right of entry for one quarter section of land to those who, on the 1st day of January, 1900, were actual occupants thereon and are otherwise duly qualified to make entry under the homestead law.

It also provides that lands that are occupied for townsite purposes or that are valuable for coal or minerals, shall be disposed of as now provided for such lands under the townsite, coal, or mineral land laws, respectively.

The lands within the reservation have not yet been surveyed; therefore, until the official plats of survey have been filed in your office no applications to make entry under the homestead law can be received.

Applications, however, may be allowed when accompanied with affidavits that there were no occupants on the lands January 1, 1900, after the official filing of the plats of survey in your office in accordance with rules 1 to 4, inclusive, as prescribed on page 87 of circular of July 11, 1899.

After the expiration of three months from the date of filing of the township plats the preference right of entry given in the first proviso of the act, if not then asserted will, in the face of a valid adverse claim, be deemed to have expired and the affidavit above mentioned will not be required.

The rules and regulations in regard to town-site entries will be found in the circular of July 9, 1886 (5 L. D., 265), and you will be governed thereby, except that you will require to be filed with each town-site application, an affidavit that there are no adverse settlers upon the land whose actual occupancy dates back to January 1, 1900.

In relation to desert-land claims, you will proceed in accordance with the instructions contained in office circular of July 11, 1899, pages 39 to 44, inclusive, and also require affidavits in each case, as in homestead applications, indicated above.

All lands valuable for coal or mineral shall be reserved from disposal, except under the coal or mineral-land laws, respectively, and applications for such lands will be governed by the rules and regulations now in force in such cases.

Under date of December 1, 1897, all of the buildings and improvements on this reservation were offered at public sale under the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 103), and the purchasers required to remove the same within ninety days from date of purchase.

On February 27, 1899, the local officers at Minot, N. Dak., reported that all the buildings and improvements on the reservation had been sold, and the presumption is that they have all been removed; therefore the last proviso of said act in relation to lands upon "which buildings or improvements of the United States are situated" is inoperative.

Approved.

THOS. RYAN, *Acting Secretary.*

## DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL PORTION OF FORT M'PHERSON ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATION—INSTRUCTIONS.

*Commissioner Hermann to register and receiver, North Platte, Nebr., August 3, 1900.*

The appraisal of the original portion of the Fort McPherson abandoned military reservation, Nebraska, a tract 4 miles square, in townships 12 and 13 north, range 38 west, having been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, you are authorized and directed to allow entries to go to record for lands in both the odd and even numbered sections, as the claim of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to lands in the odd numbered sections has finally been closed out by office letter "F," of January 11, 1900, adverse to the company.

Said lands are subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

By letter "C," of August 30, 1898, you were directed to give the usual notice of the filing of the triplicate plats of the survey of the portion of the reservation above mentioned, fixing a date when entries would be allowed to go of record for lands in the even numbered sections under and subject to the provisions of said act of August 23, 1894, but not to allow any entries to go of record for lands in the odd numbered sections until further orders. You were also informed that instructions would soon be issued as to the payment for these lands, rate of interest, and manner of submitting proofs thereafter.

On April 9, 1895 (20 L. D., 303), the Secretary of the Interior directed this office to issue instructions under said act of August 23, 1894, as follows:

That the homesteader be given the option in making payment upon his entry of these lands of making his payments in five equal payments, to date from the time of the acceptance of his proof tendered on his entry, and that the rate of interest upon deferred payments be charged at the rate of four per cent per annum.

A copy of the appraisal of the lands has been filed in your office by the appraisers, and upon the request of entrymen you will inform them at what rate per acre the lands entered by them have been appraised.

In allowing entries for the lands in this reservation you will in each case indorse on the application "Fort McPherson Reservation, act of August 23, 1894," and make the same notation on your abstract of homestead entries.

Under the provisions of the homestead law an entryman has the right either to commute his entry after fourteen months from the date of settlement or offer final proof under section 2291, Revised Statutes. In entries under said act of August 23, 1894, he may, at his option, commute after fourteen months from date of settlement with full payment in cash, or, after submitting ordinary five-year proof and after its acceptance, he may pay for the land the full amount of the appraised value thereof, without interest, or he may make payment in five equal instalments, the first payment to be made one year after the acceptance of his final proof and subsequent payments to be paid annually thereafter, interest to be charged at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from the date of the acceptance of the final proof until all payments are made.

In case the full amount is paid after fourteen months from date of settlement, you will, if the proof is satisfactory, issue cash certificate and receipt; and in the event that regular final proof is made and the full amount then paid, you will issue final certificate and receipt; but when partial payments are made the receiver will issue a receipt only for the amount of principal and interest paid, reporting the same in a special column of the abstract of homestead receipts, and at the time the last payment is made you will issue the final papers as in ordinary homestead entries.

In issuing final papers you will make the proper annotations thereon as well as on the applications and abstracts, as before directed, to show that the entry covers land in the Fort McPherson Reservation.

You are further advised that the same rule as to the allowance of credit for residence prior to entry and for military service applies to entries under the said act of August 23, 1894, as to other homestead entries.

Where, upon submitting final proofs, the entrymen elect to make payment for the lands entered in five annual installments, you are authorized to make the usual charges for reducing the testimony to writing, but as the final certificate and receipt can not be issued until the last payment is made, you can not charge the final commission until said final certificate and receipt are issued.

Where the entrymen submit final proofs and elect to pay for the lands in installments you will not give said proofs current numbers and dates, but will, if they are acceptable to you, make proper notes on your records showing that satisfactory proof has been made, and the dates upon which the partial payments must be made, and

then transmit such proofs to this office in special letters, and not in your monthly returns, for filing with the original entries.

There are no guaranties to be taken in order to secure the payment of the installments, but if when each installment is due any entryman fails to pay the same you will report the matter to this office, when proper action will be taken in the case.

Many tracts in this original portion of the reservation, and in the additions thereto, concerning which instructions were issued to you March 12, 1896, were appraised at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$2 per acre.

Under the terms of the act of August 23, 1894, parties making homestead entries for these lands are required to pay therefor "not less than the value heretofore or hereafter determined by appraisement, nor less than the price of the land at the time of the entry."

As the lands both in the original portion of the reservation and the additions are of the double minimum class, you will not accept payment at less than \$2.50 per acre, the appraisal to the contrary notwithstanding, but the appraisal will govern as to tracts appraised at more than \$2.50 per acre. Letter "C," of March 12, 1896, above referred to, is modified accordingly.

Said act of August 23, 1894, did not repeal the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 103), hence parties qualified to make entries under the latter act may do so, in which event they will not have to make other payment for the land than the usual fee and commissions. But in submitting proof on such an entry the party will be required to show that he settled on the reservation prior to its establishment or prior to January 1, 1884, and maintained continuous residence thereon from the date of settlement to the date of entry. See the cases of *Reynolds v. Cole* (5 L. D., 555) and *Connelly v. Boyd* (10 L. D., 489).

Approved.

THOMAS RYAN, *Acting Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., March 14, 1901.*

#### INSTRUCTIONS UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 13, 1901.

*Register and Receiver, Chamberlain, S. Dak.*

SIRS: Your attention is called to the provisions of the act of February 13, 1901 (Public—No. 62), entitled "An act to provide for the entry of lands formerly in the Lower Brule Indian Reservation, S. Dak.," which reads as follows:

That all lands in that portion of the Lower Brule Indian Reservation, in the State of South Dakota, ceded to the United States by the act of March fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and ratified by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, are hereby opened to settlement and entry under the public-land laws of the United States, including the homestead laws.

The lands in the Chamberlain district affected by said act are described in the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1362), as follows: Tps. 107 and 108 N., R. 79 W.; secs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, Tp. 108 N., R. 78 W.; secs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, in Tp. 107 N., R. 78 W.; N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  secs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 106 N., R. 78 W.; N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  secs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, Tp. 106 N., R. 79 W. (Act Mar. 3, 1899, 30 Stat. L., 1362.)

The lands are now open to settlement and entry, and you will forthwith post a notice to that effect in a conspicuous place in your office.

You will also send a copy of the notice to the postmaster nearest the land, and a copy to each clerk of a court of record in your district, with request that the same be conspicuously posted in their respective offices.

You will also give the public press in your district copies of such notice as a matter of news, and give such further publicity to the matter, in answer to inquiries and otherwise, as you may be able to do without incurring advertising expenses.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner.*

Approved, March 14, 1901.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., March 14, 1901.

## INSTRUCTIONS UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 13, 1901.

*Register and Receiver, Pierre, S. Dak.*

SIRS: Your attention is called to the provisions of the act of February 13, 1901 (Public—No. 62), entitled "An act to provide for the entry of lands formerly in the Lower Brule Indian Reservation, S. Dak.," which reads as follows:

That all lands in that portion of the Lower Brule Indian Reservation, in the State of South Dakota, ceded to the United States by the act of March fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and ratified by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, are hereby opened to settlement and entry under the public-land laws of the United States, including the homestead laws.

The lands in the Pierre district affected by said act are described in the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1362), as follows: Tp. 109 N., R. 79 W., 5th P. M.; secs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of secs. 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, and 35, Tp. 109 N., R. 78 W.

The lands are now open to settlement and entry, and you will forthwith post a notice to that effect in a conspicuous place in your office.

You will also send a copy of the notice to the postmaster nearest the land, and a copy to each clerk of a court of record in your district, with request that the same be conspicuously posted in their respective offices.

You will also give the public press in your district copies of such notice as a matter of news, and give such further publicity to the matter, in answer to inquiries and otherwise, as you may be able to do without incurring advertising expenses.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner*.

Approved, March 14, 1901.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary*.

## COMMUTATION OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, ACT OF JANUARY 26, 1901—INSTRUCTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., March 21, 1901.

*Registers and Receivers, United States Land Offices.*

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is called to the provisions of the act of Congress of January 26, 1901 (Public—No. 22), entitled "An act to allow the commutation of homestead entries in certain cases," which reads as follows:

That the provisions of section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, allowing homestead settlers to commute their homestead entries, be, and the same hereby are, extended to all homestead settlers affected by or entitled to the benefits of the provisions of the act entitled "An act providing for free homesteads on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers, and reserving the public lands for that purpose," approved the seventeenth day of May, anno Domini nineteen hundred: *Provided, however,* That in commuting such entries the entryman shall pay the price provided in the law under which original entry was made.

You will observe that this act extends the provisions of section 2301, United States Revised Statutes, as amended, allowing homestead settlers to commute their homestead entries, to all homestead settlers affected by or entitled to the benefits of the provisions of the free homestead act of May 17, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 179), and contains the proviso:

That in commuting such entries the entryman shall pay the price provided in the law under which original entry was made.

This proviso is general in its terms and applies to all lands in ceded Indian reservations affected by said act of May 17, 1900.

The following is a list of such ceded Indian reservations, showing the acts under which the respective reservations were opened to homestead entry and the price per acre fixed by statute:

Name.	State.	Act.	Price per acre.
Great Sioux .....	North and South Dakota.	Mar. 2, 1899, sec. 21 ..... (25 Stat. L., 888.)	\$1.25, \$0.75, or \$0.50, according to date land was disposed of.
Ponca .....	Nebraska.....	Mar. 2, 1899, sec. 21 ..... (25 Stat. L., 888.)	\$1.25, \$0.75, or \$0.50, according to date land was disposed of.
Chippewa .....	Minnesota.....	Jan. 14, 1889, sec. 6 ..... (25 Stat. L., 642.)	\$1.25.
Sisseton and Wahpeton .....	North and South Dakota.	Mar. 3, 1891, sec. 30 ..... (26 Stat. L., 1039.)	\$2.50.
Fort Berthold .....	North Dakota .....	Mar. 3, 1891, sec. 25 ..... (26 Stat. L., 1035.)	\$1.50.
Crow .....	Montana .....	Mar. 3, 1891, sec. 34 ..... (26 Stat. L., 1043.)	\$1.50.
Cœur d'Alene .....	Idaho .....	Mar. 3, 1891, sec. 22 ..... (26 Stat. L., 1031.)	\$1.50.
Sac and Fox and Iowa ..	Oklahoma.....	Feb. 13, 1891, sec. 7 ..... (26 Stat. L., 759.)	\$1.25.
Absentee, Shawnee, Potawatomie, and Cheyenne and Arapahoe.	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1891, sec. 16 ..... (26 Stat. L., 1026.)	\$1.50.
Cherokee, Pawnee, and Tonkawa.	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1893, secs. 10 and 13 ..... (27 Stat. L., 644.)	\$2.50, \$1.50, and \$1, according to location.
Kickapoo Lands.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1893, sec. 3 ..... (27 Stat. L., 563.)	\$1.50.
Yankton Sioux.....	South Dakota .....	Aug. 15, 1894 ..... (28 Stat. L., 319.)	\$3.75.
Nez Perce .....	Idaho .....	Aug. 15, 1894 ..... (28 Stat. L., 326-332.)	\$3.75.
Siletz.....	Oregon .....	Aug. 15, 1894 ..... (28 Stat. L., 323, 326.)	\$1.50.
Southern Ute.....	Colorado .....	Feb. 20, 1895 ..... (28 Stat. L., 678.)	\$1.25.

Under section 2301, Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), homestead entries on land in the ceded portion of the Great Sioux Reservation in South Dakota, based upon settlement made subsequent to the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1102), might have been commuted prior to the act of January 26, 1901, upon payment of \$1.25 per acre, including the final homestead commissions, in addition to the Indian price per acre; but the act last referred to is construed to provide a general plan for the commutation of homestead entries on the ceded Indian reservations above named, making the price per acre fixed by the respective laws under which such reservations were opened to homestead entry the price to be paid upon the commutation of such entries, thus superseding the special law affecting the commutation of homestead entries in the Great Sioux Reservation in South Dakota, above referred to.

In case of the commutation subsequent to January 26, 1901, of a homestead entry in any of the ceded reservations above named, the entryman will be required to pay the price per acre fixed by the act under which the land entered became subject to homestead entry.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner*.

Approved, March 21, 1901.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary*.

FORT FETTERMAN MILITARY RESERVATION—RIGHT TO PURCHASE PASTURE AND GRAZING LAND—INSTRUCTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., May 8, 1901.

Register and Receiver, Douglas, Wyo.

SIRS: Your attention is called to the act of March 3, 1901 (Public—No. 138), copy herewith, entitled "An act granting homesteaders on the abandoned Fort Fetterman Military Reservation in Wyoming the right to purchase one quarter section of public land on said reservation as pasture or grazing land."

You will be guided by the following instructions in your disposition of cases arising under this act:

1. The act is applicable only to the Fort Fetterman post reserve, in townships 32 and 33 north, ranges 71, 72, and 73 west.

2. The right of purchase is limited to persons who have made homestead entry within said reservation prior to the passage of said act.

3. Persons desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of said act will be required to file applications therefor, describing the lands sought to be purchased, and to publish notice of their intention to submit proof in support of such applications, as required by the act of March 3, 1879, in preemption and homestead cases. The application to purchase must in every instance show: (a) That the applicant, prior to March 3, 1901, has exercised the right of homestead entry on land within the said reservation, the number and date of such entry, the description of the land covered thereby, and that such entry is still subsisting; (b) that the land applied for is not settled upon, occupied, or improved, and is not valuable for coal or minerals; that the land is suitable for pasture or grazing purposes; its location relative to sources of water supply, and the causes which it is claimed render it unfit for cultivation and homestead; and that the land sought to be purchased, with the land on which the applicant so exercised the right of homestead entry before March 3, 1901, does not exceed in the aggregate 320 acres.

4. Should any adverse claimant appear or protest be filed against the applicant's right to purchase, the proceedings thereon will be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Practice in similar cases.

5. On the submission of such proof, you will forward the same to this office for consideration, after having made due notations on your records. If the entryman has heretofore submitted final proof on his original homestead entry showing due compliance with law thereunder, and the proof submitted under his application to purchase is found satisfactory, you will then be directed to permit the applicant to make payment for the land involved, and upon his making payment you will issue to him cash certificate and receipt of current number and date, noting thereupon and upon the abstracts the fact that the purchase is allowed under and in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901. If, however, it be found by this office, upon an examination of the application for the right to purchase that the entryman has not yet submitted final proof on his homestead, said application will be held to await the completion of the original homestead entry. If it then be found that the said applicant has shown due compliance with law under the said homestead entry and his application is otherwise satisfactory, he will be allowed to complete his purchase by making payment for the land.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner*.

Approved, May 8, 1901.

THOS. RYAN, *Acting Secretary*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, May 8, 1901.

*Registers and Receivers, United States Land Offices.*

GENTLEMEN: To prevent confusion and provide a uniform rule for the transfer and assignment of soldier's additional rights, recertified to owners and bona fide purchasers under the act of Congress of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat., 372, 397-398), and official circular of October 16, 1894 (19 L. D., 304), the following additional instructions are hereby promulgated:

1. The assignment may be written or printed upon a separate sheet or sheets of paper to be securely attached to the certificate.

2. Each assignment must be attested by two witnesses and duly acknowledged before some officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds in the county or district wherein the assignment is made, who shall certify that the assignor is well known to such officer, that he is the identical person to whom the soldier's additional right was recertified, and who executes the assignment thereof.

3. The following forms are prescribed for use in making assignments. These forms, or others containing the substantial matter thereof, will be accepted as a compliance with these instructions:

[Form No. 1.]

ASSIGNMENT BY FIRST OWNER UNDER RECERTIFICATION.

For value received, I ———, of ———, in the ———, and ———, assignee of the original beneficiary, to whom the foregoing and attached certificate was, upon the ——— day of ———, 190—, issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office under section 2306 of the Revised Statutes of the



United States, and the same ———, to whom, as a bona fide purchaser and owner thereof, such original certificate was, upon the ——— day of ———, 190—, recertified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office under the act of Congress of August 18, 1894, and official circular of the General Land Office, dated October 16, 1894, do hereby sell and assign unto ———, of ———, in the ———, and ———, and to his heirs and assigns forever, the said certificate and the right of entry and location thereby secured, and authorize him to locate the said certificate and to enter lands therewith and to receive a patent for any land so located or entered.

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[Two witnesses.]

[Form No. 2.]

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF FORM NO. 1.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ } ss:

On this ——— day of ———, 190—, before me personally came ———, to me well known, and acknowledged the foregoing assignment to be his act and deed; and I certify that the said ——— is the identical person to whom the within certificate was recertified upon the ——— day of ———, 190—, and who executed the foregoing assignment thereof. And I further certify that the said certificate, at the time of making the foregoing assignment, was attached to said assignment and was presented by and was in the possession of him, the said ———.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[Form No. 3.]

#### ASSIGNMENT BY ASSIGNEE OF FIRST OWNER.

For value received, I, ———, to whom the foregoing and attached certificate and right of entry and location thereby secured were assigned, do hereby sell and assign unto ———, of ———, in the ———, and ———, and to his heirs and assigns forever, the said certificate and right of entry and location, and authorize him to locate the said certificate and to enter lands therewith and to receive a patent for any lands so located or entered.

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[Form No. 4.]

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF FORM NO. 3.

On this ——— day of ———, 190—, before me personally came ———, to me well known, and acknowledged the foregoing assignment to be his act and deed; and I certify that the said ——— is the identical person to whom the foregoing and attached certificate and right of entry and location thereby secured were, on the ——— day of ———, 190—, heretofore assigned. And I further certify that the said certificate, at the time of making the foregoing assignment, was attached to said assignment, and was presented by and in the possession of him, the said ———.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Subsequent assignments may follow Form No. 3 above.
5. You will allow locations or entries in the name of the assignee when substantial compliance with the foregoing instructions is shown.

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner*.

Approved:

THOS. RYAN, *Acting Secretary*.

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#### HOMESTEAD RIGHTS OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE SPANISH WAR AND THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION, ACT MARCH 1, 1901.—INSTRUCTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1901.

*Registers and Receivers, United States Land Offices.*

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is called to the provisions of the act of Congress of March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 847), entitled "An act providing that entrymen under the homestead laws, who have served in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the Spanish war or the Philippine insurrection, shall have certain service deducted from the time required to perfect title under homestead laws, and for other purposes," a copy of which is hereto attached.

Section 2304, Revised Statutes, is amended by this act so as to include within its provisions every private soldier and officer who has served in the Army of the United States during the Spanish war, or who has served, is serving, or shall have served in the said Army during the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines for ninety days, and who was or shall be honorably discharged; and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the Navy of the United States or in the Marine

Corps during the Spanish war, or who has served, is serving, or shall have served in the said forces during the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines for ninety days, and who was or shall be honorably discharged.

Section 2305, Revised Statutes, is amended by adding thereto a proviso that in every case in which a settler on the public land of the United States under the homestead laws died while actually engaged in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States as private soldier, officer, seaman, or marine during the war with Spain or the Philippine insurrection, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, or his or their legal representatives, may proceed forthwith to make final proof upon the land so held by the deceased soldier and settler, and that the death of such soldier while so engaged in the service of the United States shall, in the administration of the homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent to a performance of all requirements as to residence and cultivation for the full period of five years, and shall entitle his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, or his or their legal representatives, to make final proof upon and receive Government patent for said land; and that, upon proof produced to the officers of the proper local land office by the widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, or his or their legal representatives, that the applicant for patent is the widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, his orphan children, or his or their legal representatives, and that such soldier, sailor, or marine died while in the service of the United States, as hereinbefore described, the patent for such land shall issue.

In cases of entries and filings hereunder you will be governed by the instructions on pages 22 and 23, and the first and third paragraphs on page 24, circular of July 11, 1899.

In case of widows applying to make proof under section 2305, Revised Statutes, as amended, the prescribed evidence of the military service of the husband must be furnished, with affidavit of widowhood, giving date of husband's death. If she proves up, title passes to her.

In case of minor orphan children, or the soldier's or their legal representatives, applying to make proof, in addition to the prescribed evidence of military service of the soldier, proof of the death of the soldier, with date of death, and death or remarriage of the mother must be furnished. Evidence of death may be the testimony of two witnesses, or a physician's certificate, duly attested, or other satisfactory evidence. Evidence of marriage may be a certified copy of the marriage certificate, or of the record of the same, or testimony of two witnesses to the marriage ceremony. If the minor orphan children make the proof, the title will vest in them, but if the legal representatives of the soldiers prove up, patent will issue to them in their official capacity.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner*.

Approved, June 21, 1901.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary*.

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[PUBLIC—No. 110.]

[AN ACT Providing that entrymen under the homestead laws, who have served in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the Spanish war or the Philippine insurrection, shall have certain service deducted from the time required to perfect title under homestead laws, and for other purposes.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes be, and the same are hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2304. Every private soldier and officer who has served in the Army of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the Government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the Navy of the United States or in the Marine Corps during the rebellion for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the Government, and every private soldier and officer who has served in the Army of the United States during the Spanish war, or who has served, is serving, or shall have served in the said Army during the suppression of the insur-

rection in the Philippines for ninety days, and who was or shall be honorably discharged; and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the Navy of the United States or in the Marine Corps during the Spanish war, or who has served, is serving, or shall have served in the said forces during the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines for ninety days, and who was or shall be honorably discharged, shall, on compliance with the provisions of this chapter, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States; but such homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead and filing his declaratory statement within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement.

“SEC. 2305. The time which the homestead settler has served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served; but no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.” *Provided*, That in every case in which a settler on the public land of the United States under the homestead laws died while actually engaged in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States as private soldier, officer, seaman, or marine, during the war with Spain or the Philippine insurrection, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children or his or their legal representatives, may proceed forthwith to make final proof upon the land so held by the deceased soldier and settler, and that the death of such soldier while so engaged in the service of the United States shall, in the administration of the homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent to a performance of all requirements as to residence and cultivation for the full period of five years, and shall entitle his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children or his or their legal representatives, to make final proof upon and receive Government patent for said land; and that upon proof produced to the officers of the proper local land office by the widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children or his or their legal representatives, that the applicant for patent is the widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, his orphan children or his or their legal representatives, and that such soldier, sailor, or marine died while in the service of the United States as hereinbefore described, the patent for such land shall issue.

Approved, March 1, 1901

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#### ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Under the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 103), providing for the disposal of abandoned military reservations or portions thereof on the public domain, certain lands have at various times been relinquished by the War Department and placed under the control of the Interior Department for disposal in accordance with said act, or as provided for in acts of Congress subsequent thereto.

By the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491), special provision was made for the disposal of abandoned military reservations theretofore placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition under the act of July 5, 1884, the disposal of which had not been provided for by a subsequent act of Congress, *where the area exceeds five thousand acres*; and by the act of February 15, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 664), the provisions of said act of August 23, 1894, were extended to all abandoned military reservations which were placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior under any law in force prior to July 5, 1884.



Lists of the abandoned military reservations which have been transferred to the Interior Department under the provisions of said act of July 5, 1884, are herewith presented.

Statement A shows the date of relinquishment, area, improvements, if any, and value, if appraised.

Statement B shows the facts relative to location, survey, appraisal, and sale, or status of each reservation on June 30, 1901, and date of any special act governing the manner of disposal of same; also the status of reservations relinquished under special acts where further action is required for their disposal.

## STATEMENT A.

*Lists of military reservations or parts thereof relinquished by the War Department to the Interior Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 103). (For list of existing military reservations, see p. 254.)*

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area.	Improvements transferred.
Alabama:		<i>Acres.</i>	
Petit Bois Blanc Island (partly in Mississippi).	Oct. 25, 1895	1, 000. 84	None.
Alaska:			
Fort St. Michael (portion) .....	Apr. 13, 1899	12, 286, 880. 00	Unknown.
Fort Egbert .....	July 23, 1900	1 400. 00	Do.
Arizona:			
Camp Bowie .....	Nov. 5, 1894	123, 040. 00	None.
Camp Crittenden .....	July 22, 1884	3, 313. 46	Do.
Camp Goodwin .....	.....do .....	3, 575. 74	Do.
Camp Grant .....	.....do .....	2, 010. 72	Do.
Camp McDowell .....	Feb. 14, 1891	125, 628. 00	30 buildings and other improvements.
Fort Lowell .....	Feb. 24, 1891	151, 631. 36	34 buildings, sold.
Fort Thomas .....	Nov. 22, 1892	11, 042. 09	None.
Fort Verde (garden tract) .....	.....do .....	2, 995. 82	Do.
Fort Verde (post) .....	Oct. 2, 1890	10, 029. 80	23 buildings.
Whipple Barracks (timber reserve) ..	July 22, 1884	720. 00	None.
Fort Yuma .....	Dec. 19, 1900	146. 71	Unknown.
Arkansas:			
Little Rock Barracks .....	Oct. 3, 1890	36. 01	32 buildings, fences, etc.
Block 94 (Hot Springs military reserve).	Aug. 15, 1890	6. 76	None.
California:			
Camp Cady .....	July 22, 1884	11, 562. 00	12 structures, quarters, etc., were reported in 1870.
Camp Independence (post reserve) ..	.....do .....	120. 20	None.
Camp Independence (hay reserve) ..	.....do .....	2, 530. 18	Do.
Camp Independence (wood reserve) ..	.....do .....	2, 560. 00	Do.
Fort Yuma .....	Oct. 2, 1890	5, 265. 66	Do.
Colorado:			
Camp on White River .....	.....do .....	40, 960. 00	Do.
Cantonment on Uncompahgre (part of).	.....do .....	2, 797. 22	Do.
Fort Crawford (formerly cantonment on Uncompahgre).	Dec. 22, 1890	5, 496. 03	33 buildings, sold June 5, 1894.
Fort Lewis (part) .....	Feb. 12, 1895	124, 960. 00	None.
Fort Lyon (old) .....	July 22, 1884	38, 000. 00	Do.
Fort Lyon (new) .....	Nov. 25, 1889	5, 918. 90	46 buildings.
Pagosa Springs (formerly old Fort Lewis).	July 22, 1884	2, 240. 00	None.
Pikes Peak Signal Station .....	Jan. 12, 1889	8, 192. 00	Do.
Fort Sedgwick (partly in Nebraska) ..	July 22, 1884	40, 960. 00	Do.
Florida:			
Dragoon Barracks, L. H. ....	Nov. 18, 1886	1. 15	Do.
Fort Clinch (portion) .....	Mar. 3, 1897	Unknown.	Do.
Fort St. Marks .....	Sept. 21, 1892	50. 00	Do.
Old Powder House Lot .....	Mar. 18, 1886	10. 29	Do.
Idaho:			
Camp Three Forks, Owyhee .....	July 22, 1884	14, 800. 00	Do.
Fort Coeur d'Alene (winter pasturage).	Apr. 27, 1886	638. 82	Do.
Fort Sherman .....	Oct. 5, 1900	591. 35	57 buildings.
Indian Territory:			
Fort Gibson .....	Feb. 17, 1891	15, 534. 10	Unknown.
Kansas:			
Fort Dodge (remainder) .....	Jan. 12, 1885	14, 661. 00	41 structures in all, sold to State.
Fort Hays .....	Oct. 22, 1889	7, 597. 93	40 structures in all, 1 bridge.
Fort Wallace .....	July 22, 1884	8, 926. 00	Barracks, quarters, etc., for 1 company.

*Lists of military reservations or parts thereof relinquished, etc.—Continued.*

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area.	Improvements transferred.
<b>Louisiana:</b>			
Baton Rouge Barracks .....	Sept. 6, 1884	<i>Acres.</i> 44.17	Unknown.
Fort Macomb (portion of), formerly Fort Wood.	June 20, 1896	Unknown.	None.
Ten reservations on the Gulf coast, as follows:			
Reservation near the eastern mouth of Bayou Lafourche.	Sept. 23, 1886	1 720.00	Do.
Reservation near the western mouth of Bayou Lafourche.	.....do .....	1 700.00	Do.
Reservation on Bayou Plat. ....	.....do .....	100.00	Do.
Reservation near the western en- trance to Caminada Bay.	.....do .....	437.93	Do.
Reservation near the Pass, at the eastern end of Grand Terre Is- land.	.....do .....	324.00	Do.
Reservation near the mouth of Quatre Bayou Pass.	.....do .....	347.46	Do.
Reservation at Bastian Bay .....	.....do .....	392.46	Do.
Reservation near Bastian Bay, comprising part of secs. 22, 23, and 26 and all of secs. 27 and 35, T. 21 S., R. 28 E.	.....do .....	1,217.35	Do.
Reservation near Bastian Bay, comprising part of secs. 4 and 5 and all of secs. 6, 7, and 8, T. 22 S., R. 29 E.	.....do .....	1,601.82	Do.
Reservation near Bastian Bay, comprising part of secs. 14 and 15 and all of secs. 22, 23, and 24, T. 21 S., R. 27 E.	.....do .....	329.77	Do.
<b>Maine:</b>			
Fort Sullivan .....	July 22, 1884	12.50	Do.
<b>Michigan:</b>			
Bois Blanc Island .....	.....do .....	9,729.18	Do.
Fort Brady .....	Nov. 28, 1894	3.50	Do.
Fort Wilkins .....	.....do .....	148.35	17 structures.
<b>Mississippi:</b>			
Cat Island .....	Oct. 25, 1895	1,238.00	None
Greenwood Island .....	Dec. 18, 1890	144.70	Do.
Horn Island .....	Oct. 25, 1895	1,891.66	Do.
Petit Bois Blanc Island (partly in Alabama).	.....do .....	1,000.84	Do.
Round Island .....	.....do .....	109.79	Do.
<b>Missouri:</b>			
Island in Missouri River, in secs. 28 and 33, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., 5th P. M.	July 22, 1884	130.15	Do.
<b>Montana:</b>			
Fort Assinniboine (portion) .....	Oct. 9, 1891	1 400,160.00	Do.
Fort Budford. ( <i>See</i> North Dakota.)			
Fort Ellis .....	July 26, 1886	33,234.66	24 structures in all.
Fort Maginnis .....	Aug. 6, 1890	30,909.49	48 buildings.
<b>Nebraska:</b>			
Camp Sheridan .....	July 22, 1884	18,225.00	None.
Fort Hartsuff .....	.....do .....	3,251.41	Do.
Fort McPherson .....	Jan. 5, 1887	15,865.15	Do.
Fort Niobrara (portion of) .....	May 7, 1896	720.00	Do.
Fort Randall ( <i>see</i> South Dakota) .....	Oct. 20, 1893	35,838.70	Do.
Fort Robinson (portion) .....	Sept. 19, 1896	Unknown.	Do.
Fort Sedgwick. ( <i>See</i> Colorado.)			
Fort Sidney (post, wood, and timber reserves).	Nov. 5, 1894	3,835.35	53 buildings.
<b>Nevada:</b>			
Carlin .....	Mar. 2, 1888	920.00	None.
Fort Halleck (post, hay, and timber reserves).	Oct. 11, 1886	10,829.72	20 structures in all; sold.
Fort McDermit (post reserve) .....	July 17, 1889	3,921.38	Last report (1879) shows 25 structures in all.
Fort McDermit (hay reserve), partly in Oregon.	Dec. 1, 1886	4,570.17	None.
<b>New Mexico:</b>			
Fort Butler .....	July 22, 1884	1 11,520.00	Do.
Fort Craig .....	Mar. 3, 1885	24,895.00	22 structures; sold.
Fort Cummings .....	Oct. 7, 1891	23,150.66	1 old fort, 2 sets quarters; condition ruinous.
Fort McRae .....	July 22, 1884	2,560.00	None.
Fort Marcy .....	June 15, 1895	117.77	23 buildings.
Fort Selden .....	Mar. 17, 1892	9,290.30	17 buildings; dismantled.

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

*Lists of military reservations or parts thereof relinquished, etc.—Continued.*

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area.	Improvements transferred.
<b>North Dakota:</b>			
Fort Abraham Lincoln.....	Sept. 10, 1891	<i>Acres.</i> 14,348.26	41 buildings.
Fort Buford (portion).....	July 20, 1891	13,640.00	
Fort Buford (remainder), partly in Montana.	Oct. 25, 1895	1568,720.00	65 buildings; sold.
Fort Pembina.....	Nov. 27, 1895	1,899.08	36 buildings.
Fort Rice.....	July 22, 1884	112,362.87	None.
Fort Stevenson.....	Feb. 2, 1895	45,585.75	5 buildings; sold.
<b>Oklahoma:</b>			
Council Grove.....	Jan. 14, 1895	5,760.00	None.
Fort Supply.....	Nov. 5, 1894	40,356.63	92 buildings.
Oklahoma Station.....	Sept. 28, 1892	160.00	None.
<b>Oregon:</b>			
Fort Klamath (post reserve).....	May 4, 1886	1,200.00	25 structures in all.
Fort Klamath (hay reserve).....	.....do.....	2,135.68	None.
Fort McDermitt. ( <i>See Nevada.</i> )			
<b>South Dakota:</b>			
Fort Randall (part east of Missouri River).	July 22, 1884	24,502.21	Do.
Fort Randall (part west of Missouri River), partly in Nebraska.	Oct. 20, 1893	64,479.05	50 buildings; sold.
Fort Sisseton (formerly Fort Wadsworth).	Apr. 22, 1889	79,400.00	8 brick, 6 stone, 5 frame, and 3 log buildings.
Fort Sully.....	Nov. 5, 1894	26,144.69	61 buildings; sold.
<b>Texas:</b>			
"Block 108" (located in the city of Houston).	Jan. 16, 1891	1.35	None.
Fort Elliott.....	Oct. 2, 1890	2,560.00	38 buildings; value, \$32,320.
Fort Hancock.....	Oct. 25, 1895	469.20	38 buildings.
<b>Utah:</b>			
Fort Cameron.....	July 2, 1885	22,820.74	None.
Fort Crittendon (formerly Camp Floyd).	July 22, 1884	173,664.68	Do.
Fort Thornburg.....	.....do.....	121,851.00	9 structures in all.
Rush Lake Valley.....	.....do.....	5,131.47	None.
<b>Washington:</b>			
Fort Colville.....	Feb. 26, 1887	1,045.41	Quarters for 5 officers and 4 companies, 1 hospital, and 2 storehouses.
Steilacoom.....	July 22, 1884	289.00	None.
Sucia Island.....	Dec. 12, 1896	Unknown.	Unknown.
Four reservations on Puget Sound, as follows:			
Reservation on west side of Narrows of Puget Sound, at south side of entrance to Gig Harbor, sec. 8, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.	Oct. 18, 1894	582.10	Do.
Reservation on west side of Narrows of Puget Sound, secs. 21 and 28, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.	.....do.....	637.40	Do.
Reservation on west side of Narrows of Puget Sound, south of Point Evans, in secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 21 N., R. 2 E., and secs. 5 and 6, T. 20 N., R. 2 E.	.....do.....	635.00	Do.
Reservation on north side of Gig Harbor, at Narrows of Puget Sound, in secs. 4, 5, and 8, T. 21 N., R. 2 E., and sec. 32, T. 22 N., R. 2 E.	.....do.....	633.33	Do.
<b>Wyoming:</b>			
Fort Bridger (remainder).....	Oct. 2, 1890	10,941.06	51 structures.
Fort Bridger (coal reserve).....	July 22, 1884	99.17	None.
Fort Fetterman (hay reserve).....	.....do.....	2,620.91	Do.
Fort Fetterman (post reserve).....	.....do.....	36,495.65	Do.
Fort Fetterman (new wood reserve).....	.....do.....	1,262.76	Do.
Fort Fetterman (old wood reserve).....	.....do.....	4,685.39	Do.
Fort Fred Steele (post reserve).....	Aug. 9, 1886	22,269.62	42 structures; sold.
Fort Fred Steele (wood reserve).....	.....do.....	21,283.64	None.
Fort McKinney (portion).....	Jan. 10, 1889	680.30	Do.
Fort McKinney (remainder).....	Nov. 5, 1894	25,600.00	66 buildings.
Depot McKinney.....	Dec. 5, 1891	640.00	None.
Fort Laramie (post).....	May 28, 1890	33,415.00	1 set quarters, 2 wagon bridges, 1 footbridge, flag-staff.
Fort Laramie (wood and timber).....	Oct. 29, 1897	39,680.00	None.
Fort Sanders.....	Sept. 6, 1884	19,428.03	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.<sup>2</sup> Area of part surveyed.



There has been but one reservation, or part thereof, relinquished by the War Department to the Department of the Interior under any act subsequent to the act of July 5, 1884, viz:

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area.	Improvements transferred.
Fort Douglas, Utah (portion).....	Apr. 17, 1885	<i>Acres.</i> 151.81	None.

Said portion of this reservation was relinquished under the act of January 21, 1885 (23 Stat. L., 284), which allowed Charles Popper ninety days in which to make entry of the tract relinquished. Popper made entry for the tract June 17, 1885, which entry was patented January 20, 1886.

The tract referred to is described as the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and the NW. fractional  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SW. fractional  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and the N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SW. fractional  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and the N. fractional  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the SW. fractional  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SW. fractional  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 33, T. 1 N., R. 1 E. of the Salt Lake meridian.

*List of reservations in Florida, or parts thereof, relinquished by the War Department to the Interior Department under the provisions of the act of August 18, 1856 (11 Stat. L., 87).*

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area.	Improvements transferred.
		<i>Acres.</i>	
Cayo Costa Island (portion), .....	May 18, 1878	963.28	None.
Fort Brooke .....	Jan. 4, 1883	148.11	Do.
Fort Jupiter .....	Mar. 16, 1880	9,088.38	Do.
Palmetto Key .....	May 18, 1878	84.42	Do.
St. Augustine (hospital lot) .....	Oct. 15, 1883	1619	Do.
St. Augustine (blacksmith-shop lot) .....	do .....	12786	Do.
Unnamed island east of Cayo Costa Island.....	May 18, 1878	112.66	Do.

## STATEMENT B.

*Status of each of the reservations named in Statement A, and status of reservations relinquished under special acts, where further action is required for their disposal.*

## ALABAMA.

*Petit Bois Blanc Island.* (See Mississippi.)

## ALASKA.

Fort St. Michael. By Executive order of October 20, 1897, St. Michael Island, with all contiguous lands and islands within 100 miles of the location of the flag-staff of the garrison on that island, was set aside from the public lands of the Territory and declared a military reservation. By Executive order of April 13, 1899, so much of the reservation as lies north of the 64th parallel of latitude was placed under control of this Department for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884. Estimated area of portion relinquished, 2,286,880 acres.

Fort Egbert. The lands embraced within the limits of this reservation were reserved from sale and set apart for military purposes by Executive order of June 13, 1899. Situated in the town of Eagle City, Alaska. By Executive order of July 23, 1900, portion of the reservation described by metes and bounds transferred to this Department for disposal under act of July 5, 1884. Estimated area, 400 acres.

## ARIZONA.

*Camp Bowie*, situated in Cochise County, Ts. 14 and 15 S., Rs. 29 and 30 E., Gila and Salt River meridian. Established by Executive order of March 30, 1870; enlarged by Executive order of November 27, 1877. Relinquished November 5, 1894, without improvements. Not surveyed.

*Camp Crittenden*, situated in Pima County, in T. 20 S., R. 16 E. Established by Executive order of August 20, 1867. Relinquished July 22, 1884. Surveyed Area,

3,313.46 acres. Appraised. Offered for sale December 7, 1896, and reservation sold.

*Camp Goodwin*, situated in Graham County, in Ts. 4 and 5 S., Rs. 22 and 23 E. Established by Executive order of August 20, 1867. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 3,575.74 acres. Appraised. Offered for sale October 27, 1896, and 54.41 acres sold. Reoffered December 24, 1898, but no sales. Remainder subject to disposal at private sale at appraised value.

*Camp McDowell*, situated in Maricopa County, Ts. 3, 4, and 5 N., Rs. 6 and 7 E. Established by Executive order of April 12, 1867. Relinquished February 14, 1891. On September 16, 1890, the War Department reported that there were 30 buildings and other improvements on the reservation. Not surveyed. Subject to disposal under act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491). Buildings offered for sale September 22, 1896, and 12 sold. Unsold buildings subject to private sale.

*Fort Lowell*, situated in Pima County, in Ts. 13 and 14 S., Rs. 14, 15, and 16 E. Established by Executive order of October 26, 1875. Enlarged May 15, 1886, to embrace secs. 9 and 10 and those portions of secs. 15 and 16, T. 13 S., R. 15 E., not heretofore reserved. Relinquished February 24, 1891. Partly surveyed. Subject to disposal under act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491). Appraised. Buildings and two subdivisions (80 acres) sold November 18, 1896.

*Fort Thomas*, situated in Graham County, in Ts. 4 and 5 S., Rs. 22 and 23 E. Established by Executive order of May 18, 1877. Relinquished November 22, 1892, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, "or as may be otherwise provided by law." Surveyed. Area, 11,042.09 acres. Subject to disposal under act of August 23, 1894, (28 Stat. L., 491). Appraised.

*Fort Verde* (garden tract), situated in Yavapai County, in T. 14 N., R. 5 E. Established by Executive order of October 24, 1871. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 2,995.82 acres. Appraised.

*Fort Verde* (post), situated in Yavapai County, in Ts. 13 and 14 N., Rs. 4, 5, and 6 E. Established by Executive orders of March 30, 1870, and August 17, 1876. Relinquished October 2, 1890. Surveyed. Area, 10,029.80 acres. The local officers were instructed November 3, 1893, to allow homestead entries, under the act of July 5, 1884, on the post reserve and garden tract. Lands in these two reservations subject to disposal under the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491). Appraised. Buildings on post and lands on which situated were sold August 3, 1899.

*Old Camp Grant*, situated in Pinal County, in Ts. 6 and 7 S., R. 16 E. Established by Executive order of March 30, 1870. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 2,010.72 acres, of which 415.98 acres have been entered under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884. Appraised. Offered for sale October 13, 1896, and 63.54 acres sold. Reoffered January 18, 1899, and 246.58 acres sold. Remainder subject to disposal at private sale at appraised value.

*Whipple Barracks* (timber reserve), situated in Yavapai County, in T. 13 N., R. 2 W. Established by Executive order of June 30, 1873. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 720 acres. Appraised. Offered for sale November 5, 1896, but not sold for want of bidders. Land included in eight mining claims held by this office to be mineral in character. Residue agricultural. This necessitates resurvey before reoffering.

*Fort Yuma*. By Executive order of Dec. 19, 1900, that portion of this reservation lying south of the Colorado River, in Arizona, was transferred to this Department for disposal under said act of July 5, 1884. Area, 146.71 acres.

#### ARKANSAS.

*Little Rock Barracks, or Arsenal*, situated in the city of Little Rock. Established April 11, 1839. Relinquished October 3, 1890, under act of July 5, 1884, with 32 buildings, fences, etc., valued at \$60,081. Surveyed. Area, 36.01 acres. Granted to the city of Little Rock, Ark., by the act of April 23, 1892 (29 Stat. L., 20), under certain conditions, which have been complied with.

*Hot Springs Military Reserve* (block 94), situated in the city of Hot Springs. Established November 17, 1880. Relinquished August 15, 1890, act July 5, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 6.76 acres. Offered at public sale April 12, 1892, but not sold.

#### CALIFORNIA.

*Camp Cady*, situated in San Bernardino County, T. 10 N., R. 5 E., S. B. M. Established by Executive order of June 3, 1870. Relinquished July 22, 1884. The War Department reports that in 1870 it was reported that there were 12 structures of little value on the reservation. Survey authorized. Returns not yet received.

*Camp Independence* (post, hay, and wood reserve), situated in Inyo County. The post reserve consists of lot 1 in NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 1, T. 13 S., R. 34 E., and W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 1 in

NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 6, T. 13 S., R. 35 E. The hay reserve consists of secs. 3 and 4, T. 13 S., R. 35 E. The wood reserve consists of 2 miles square (5 miles west of the post reserve) in T. 13 N., R. 34 E. Established by Executive order of January 23, 1866. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Partly surveyed. An entry was made for the post reserve, but canceled by this office. One entry of 160 acres made for lands on the hay reserve under the provisions of the act has been approved. Other entries for these lands, aggregating 1,818.61 acres, have been canceled. The district officers were directed, on February 13, 1896, that the three reservations be treated as one, and therefore subject to disposal under the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

*Fort Yuma*, situated in San Diego County, in T. 16 S., Rs. 22 and 23 E., S. B. M. Portion in Yuma County, Ariz. Established by Executive order of January 22, 1867. Transferred by Executive order of January 9, 1884, to the Interior Department for Indian uses. This reservation was placed under the control of the Interior Department July 22, 1884, for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884, but under date of March 5, 1892, the Interior Department held that under the order of January 9, 1884, the lands in this reservation became a part of the Yuma Indian Reservation.

#### COLORADO.

*Camp on White River*, situated in Garfield County, in Ts. 1 N. and 1 S., Rs. 93 and 94 W. Established by Executive order of April 26, 1881. Relinquished July 22, 1884. Surveyed. Area, 40,960 acres. This tract was originally within the Ute Indian Reservation, and by departmental decision of January 3, 1885 (3 L. D., 296), is being disposed of as other Ute lands under the act of June 15, 1880 (21 Stat. L., 199).

*Cantonment on Uncompahgre*, a portion of which was subsequently called Fort Crawford, situated in Montrose County, in Ts. 47 and 48 N., Rs. 8 and 9 W. Established by Executive order of March 12, 1884. A portion (2,797.22 acres) relinquished July 22, 1884; the residue, 5,196.03 acres, relinquished December 22, 1890. These tracts were originally within the Ute Reservation, and by departmental decision of January 3, 1885 (3 L. D., 296), are being disposed of as other Ute lands under the act of June 15, 1880 (21 Stat. L., 199). Surveyed. The War Department has reported that there are 33 buildings on the said Fort Crawford Military Reservation, together with board walk, irrigating ditch, and wire fence. These were sold June 5, 1894.

*Fort Lewis*, situated in La Plata County, in Ts. 34 and 35 N., Rs. 10, 11, and 12 W., New Mexico principal meridian. Established by Executive order of January 27, 1882. By General Orders, No. 89, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, dated November 12, 1891, the reservation was transferred to the custody and control of the Secretary of the Interior for Indian school purposes under act of July 31, 1882 (23 Stat. L., 181). By Executive order of February 12, 1895, all of the reservation was relinquished for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884, except sections 33, 34, and 35, T. 35 N., R. 11 W., and what will be, when surveyed, sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, and those portions of sections 9, 10, 11, and 12 not included in the limits of the Ute Indian Reservation, in T. 34 N., R. 11 W. Partly surveyed. Restored to the public domain by the act of May 19, 1896 (Public—No. 122), and made subject to disposal under the public-land laws of the United States, except so much thereof as may be embraced in sections heretofore reserved for Indian school purposes. (See Instructions to register and receiver, Durango, Colo., June 6, 1896.)

*Fort Lyon* (old), situated in Bent County, in Ts. 22 and 23 S., Rs. 47, 48, and 49 W. Established by Executive order of August 8, 1863. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 38,000 acres. Disposed of under the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 561). (See L. D. 13, p. 533.)

*Fort Lyon* (new), situated in Bent County, in Ts. 22 and 23 S., Rs. 51 and 52 W. Established by Executive order of September 1, 1868. Relinquished November 25, 1889, with 46 buildings, valued at \$46,480. Surveyed. Area, 5,918.90 acres. The lands in this reservation, except subdivisions containing buildings, were made subject to disposal under act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 561). Buildings, and lands upon which they are situated, in section 4, T. 23 S., R. 51 W., were granted to Colorado for a soldiers' home by act of February 17, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 531).

*Payosa Springs* (formerly Old Fort Lewis), situated in Archuleta County, in T. 35 N., R. 2 W. Established by Executive order of January 23, 1879. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 2,240 acres. Disposed of under the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 561).

*Pikes Peak Signal Station*, situated in El Paso County, in T. 14 S., Rs. 68 and 69 W. Established by Executive order of December 23, 1873. Relinquished January 12, 1889. By the President's second proclamation, dated March 18, 1892, supplementary to that of February 11, 1892, this reservation was ordered to be included in the Pikes Peak timber-land reserve.



*Fort Sedgwick* (partly in Nebraska), situated in Logan County (Ts. 11 and 12 N., Rs., 45 and 46 W.), and in Cheyenne County, Nebr. (T. 12 N., Rs. 44 and 45 W.). Established by Executive order of June 28, 1869. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 40,960 acres. Said reservation is within the granted limits of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the said company's rights to the odd-numbered sections having attached prior to the reservation for military purposes were not impaired thereby, but merely placed in abeyance. The even-numbered sections are made subject to disposal under the homestead laws by act of May 14, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 107).

## FLORIDA.

*Cayo Costa Island* (known also as *Boca Grande* and *La Costa*), situated on the west coast of Florida at the entrance of Charlotte Harbor. Executive order of March 3, 1849, reserved this island for military purposes, with two small islands east—Palmetto Key and an unnamed island. On May 18, 1878, the Secretary of War, under authority of the act of August 18, 1856 (11 Stat. L., 87), relinquished from the military reservation all of Cayo Costa Island, except north end for a distance of two miles, together with the small islands east and within one mile thereof. By Executive order of June 5, 1893, there were reserved for light-house purposes lot 2, sec. 29, and lots 1 and 2, sec. 32, T. 44 S., R. 21 E., on Cayo Costa Island. Unreserved portions of Cayo Costa Island are embraced in fractional sections 35 and 36, T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and fractional sections 1, 2, 12, 13, T. 44 S., R. 20 E., and fractional sections 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, and 32, T. 44 S., R. 21 E.; area, 963.28 acres.

*Dragoon Barracks* (L. H.), situated in the city of St. Augustine. Area, 1.15 acres. This reservation has been sold.

*Fort Brooke*, near Tampa, relinquished January 4, 1883, under act of August 18, 1856 (11 Stat. L., 87). Area, 148.11 acres. The decision of the Secretary of the Interior of July 24, 1894 (19 L. D., 48), allows parties therein named to make entries for these lands under the public-land laws.

*Fort Clinch*, situated on north end of Amelia Island, in fr. sec. 8, T. 3 N., R. 29 E., fr. sec. 11, and lots 1 and 2, sec. 14, T. 3 N., R. 28 E. Established by Executive order of Feb. 9, 1842. Portions of lots 1 and 2, sec. 14, T. 3 N., R. 28 E., described by metes and bounds in letter from Secretary of War, dated Feb. 27, 1897, were placed under control of this Department by Executive order of Mar. 3, 1897. Portions relinquished seem to be embraced in patented claims.

*Fort Jupiter* comprises the following tracts: E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 21; secs. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 28; E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 33; secs. 34, 35, and 36, T. 40 S., R. 42 E.; secs. 1, 2, 3, and E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 14, T. 41 S., R. 42 E.; fractional secs. 19, 30, 31, and 32, T. 40 S., R. 43 E., and fractional secs. 5 and 6, T. 41 S., R. 43 E., established by Executive order May 14, 1855. Relinquished March 16, 1880, under act of August 18, 1856, except as to lot 1, sec. 31, T. 40 S., R. 43 E., which was reserved October 22, 1854, for light-house purposes. Area, 9,088.60 acres, of which 87.25 acres were reserved for life-saving purposes by Executive order of April 1, 1885.

Private cash entries for 170.52 acres were inadvertently patented; 500.25 acres were patented to the State as swamp lands, 40 acres are covered by an illegal preemption filing which has been held for cancellation, and 2,600.90 acres have been selected by the State as swamp lands, but no examination in the field has been made to determine the character of the lands. There remains 5,680.68 acres free from adverse claim, which have been appraised and are subject to disposal under the provisions of the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491), as extended by the act of February 15, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 664).

*Fort St. Mark's*, situated in Wakulla County. Established by Executive order of January 28, 1852. Relinquished September 21, 1892. Surveyed. Subdivided into town lots, appraised, and offered for sale Jan. 6, 1897, at which time 37 lots were sold, leaving 38 lots which were reoffered Dec. 24, 1898, but not sold. Subject to disposal at private sale at appraised value.

*Old Powder House Lot*, situated in the city of St. Augustine. Area, 10.29 acres. This reservation has been sold.

*Palmetto, Key*, embraced in lot 1, sec. 8, T. 44 S., R. 21 E.; area, 84.42 acres.

*St. Augustine (blacksmith's shop lot)*.—The decision of the Secretary of the Interior of July 20, 1894 (19 L. D., 77), allows the State to locate this lot with swamp indemnity certificate.

*St. Augustine (hospital lot)*.—The decision of the Secretary of the Interior of Jul 20, 1894 (19 L. D., 77) allows the State to locate this lot with swamp indemnity certificate.

*Unnamed island*, embraced in lot 1, sec. 20, and lot 2, sec. 17, T. 44 S., R. 21 E.; area, 112.66.

## IDAHO.

*Camp Three Forks Owyhee*, situated in Owyhee County, probably in T. 8 S., R. 6 W. Established by Executive order April 6, 1860. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Not surveyed.

*Fort Coeur d'Alene (winter pasturage)*, situated in Kootenai County, in Ts. 50 and 51 N., R. 5 W. Established by Executive order of April 22, 1880. Relinquished April 27, 1886, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 638.82 acres. Appraised and partly disposed of.

*Fort Sherman*, situated near Cour d'Alene, Idaho. Turned over to this Department by Executive order of Oct. 5, 1900, contains 57 buildings. Area, 591.35 acres. Action as to disposal suspended by the Department pending attempt to secure legislation to establish soldiers' home.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

*Fort Gibson*, situated in the Cherokee Nation. It was established by Executive order of January 25, 1870. Relinquished by Executive order December 22, 1890, to the Department for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884, "or as may be otherwise provided by law." Executive order of February 9, 1891, excludes national cemetery at this post from the transfer. By article 3 of the treaty of December 29, 1835 (7 Stat. L., 480), the lands in this reservation revert to the Indians.

## KANSAS.

*Fort Dodge (remainder)*, situated in Ford County. Established by Executive order of June 22, 1868. Relinquished January 12, 1885, with 41 structures, valued at \$20,000, if sold with the ground. Surveyed. Area, 14,661 acres. All of this tract, except 1,882.89 acres, is within the limits of the Osage Indian trust lands, and under date of July 9, 1886, the district officers at Garden City, Kans., were directed to allow entries of said Osage Indian trust lands as provided by act of May 28, 1880 (21 Stat. L., 143), with the exception of tracts upon which buildings erected by the Government for military purposes are located, which latter tracts were found to be lots 3, 5, 6, and 7, sec. 3, T. 27 S., R. 24 W. By the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 1012), authority was given to sell and convey to the State of Kansas the said lots, and on June 13, 1889, the same were purchased by the State.

Departmental order of October 23, 1895, directs suspension of action looking to the disposal of the 1,882.89 acres remaining pending proposed legislation.

*Fort Hays*, situated in Ellis County, in Ts. 13 and 14 S., Rs. 18 and 19 W. Established by Executive order of August 28, 1868. Surveyed. Area, 7,597.93 acres.

On February 14, 1887, the "Ellis County Agricultural Society of Kansas," in pursuance of the act of June 11, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 40), purchased 90.40 acres, situated in secs. 3, 9, and 10, T. 14, S., R. 18 W., and the remainder was turned over to this Department October 22, 1889, for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884. Forty buildings, valued at \$10,050, and one bridge, valued at \$200, were transferred with this reservation.

By act of March 18, 1900 (Public—No. 47), the reservation was granted to the State of Kansas for the purpose of establishing an experiment station of the Kansas Agricultural College and a western branch of the Kansas State Normal School thereon, and for a public park.

*Fort Wallace*, situated in Wallace County, Kans., in T. 13 S., Rs. 37, 38, and 39 W. Established by Executive order of August 28, 1868. Relinquished July 22, 1884, with improvements consisting of barracks, quarters, etc., for one company. Value, \$15,000 if sold with land. Surveyed. Area, 8,926 acres.

By act of October 19, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 612), the following provisions were made for the disposition of this tract, viz:

Section 1 provides that a certain tract be reserved for the townsite of Wallace. Entry thereof has been made and patented.

Section 2 authorizes the Union Pacific Railroad Company to purchase a certain tract for machine shops. Entry thereof has been made and patented.

Section 3 authorizes the Wallace Waterworks to purchase a 40-acre tract for its use. This has not been done.

Under date of May 16, 1892, the register of Wakeeney reports that the Wallace Waterworks Company has taken no steps relative to said purchase, as provided for in section 3 of act of October 19, 1888, and he is credibly informed that said company has been disorganized. He further reports that all of the buildings, together with their foundations, have been removed by settlers of Wallace and adjoining counties without any legal authority whatever, and not a dollar's worth of material remains on the ground.



Section 4 grants 40 acres to the town for cemetery purposes.

Section 5 provides for the appraisal and sale of the tract covered by the old Fort Wallace and the buildings thereon. The appraisal has been made, and under date of August 31, 1892, the Secretary of the Interior directed this office to issue instructions for the sale thereof. The sale was held December 23, 1892, but no bids were made. Reoffered December 17, 1898, but not sold. The tracts offered were NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , sec. 25, T. 13 S., R. 39 W., and NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , sec. 29, T. 13 S., R. 38 W. These are subject to disposal at private sale at appraised value.

Section 6 provides that the remainder of said reservation shall be disposed of under the homestead laws only.

#### LOUISIANA.

*Baton Bouge Barracks*, situated in the city of Baton Rouge. The date of the reservation does not appear. It was relinquished August 22, 1884, and disposed of under the act of July 12, 1886 (24 Stat. L., 144), except a certain part, which may be used and occupied by the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company. Transfer made July 31, 1886.

*Fort Macomb* (portion), formerly Fort Wood, situated in T. 11 S., R. 14 E., southeastern division. Established by Executive order of February 9, 1842, which reserved for military purposes "all the public land within 1,200 yards of the fort." Executive order of June 20, 1896, placed under control of the Interior Department "all of that portion of the military reservation of Fort Macomb, La., which lies on the east side of Chef Menteur Pass, as described in Executive order of February 9, 1842." Area unknown.

The ten reservations on the Gulf coast, situated at various points on the coast of Louisiana, appear to have been established by Executive order of March 5, 1844, as follows:

*Reservation* near the eastern mouth of Bayou Lafourche (area, 720 acres) was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

*Reservation* near the western mouth of Bayou Lafourche (area, 700 acres) was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

*Reservation* on Bayou Plat (area, 100 acres) was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

*Reservation* near the western entrance to Caminada Bay (area, 437.93 acres) was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

*Reservation* near the pass at the eastern end of Grande Terre Island (area, 324 acres) was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

*Reservation* near the mouth of Quatre Bayou Pass (area, 347.46 acres) was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

*Reservation* at Bastian Bay (area, 393.46 acres) was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

*Reservation* near Bastian Bay (area, 1,217.35 acres), comprising parts of secs. 22, 23, and 26 and all of secs. 27 and 35, T. 21 S., R. 28 E.; relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

*Reservation* near Bastian Bay (area 1,601.82 acres), comprising S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of secs. 4 and 5 and all of secs. 6, 7, and 8, T. 22 S., R. 29 E.; relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

*Reservation* near Bastian Bay (area, 329.77 acres), comprising parts of secs. 14 and 15 and all of secs. 22, 23, and 24, T. 21 S., R. 27 E.; relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

The foregoing ten Gulf coast reservations are but partly surveyed, and their general description locates them in T. 23 S., R. 22 E.; T. 24 S., R. 22 E.; T. 23 S., R. 23 E.; T. 22 S., R. 24 E.; T. 21 S., R. 25 E., including all of Grande Terre Island; T. 21 S., R. 26 E.; T. 21 S., R. 27 E.; T. 21 S., R. 28 E., and T. 22 S., R. 29 E., all lying west of the Mississippi River.

On May 18, 1878, the Secretary of War reported that none of these tracts were needed for military purposes except so much of Grande Terre Island as the piece of land at western end of said island, which was purchased by the United States, which is occupied by the site of Fort Livingston, and which is required for defensive purposes. Area of Fort Livingston tract is 126.16 acres.

#### MAINE.

*Fort Sullivan*, situated in Eastport, Me. Established in 1808.

Relinquished July 22, 1884. The improvements which were on this reservation were sold at public sale August 31, 1883, by order of the honorable Secretary of War.

Survey of this reservation made by this office shows that it embraces 12.18 acres. Advertised to be sold Sept. 4, 1901.



## MICHIGAN.

*Bois Blanc Island.*—By Executive order of November 8, 1827, sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 31, 32, 33, and 34 on said island were reserved for the purpose of supplying fuel for the garrison at Fort Mackinac, on the island of Mackinac, Michigan. It was relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 9,729.18 acres. Of this area the following disposition has been made:

885.84 acres patented as private claims; 4,760.10 acres patented to the State as swamp lands, under departmental decision of February 25, 1889 (8 L. D., 309); 674.26 acres patented to the State as school lands, under departmental decision of June 5, 1889 (8 L. D., 560); 405.55 acres have been disposed of by appraisal and sale under the provisions of the act; 378.31 acres patented as homestead entries which had been made under the provisions of the act. Lots 4, 5, and 6, sec. 13; lots 1 and 8, sec. 14; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and fractional lot 7, sec. 15; lots 1 and 2, sec. 17; lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, sec. 18; lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, sec. 19; lot 5, sec. 20; lots 1, 2, and 3, sec. 21; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, sec. 33, and lots 2 and 3, sec. 34, comprise the remainder, 2,625.12 acres. Reappraised and advertised to be sold August 18, 1896, at which time 7 lots were sold. Reoffered October 31, 1899, and 17 lots sold. Remainder subject to private sale at appraised value.

*Fort Brady*, situated in Chippewa County. Embraces fractional sec. 2, T. 47 N., R. 1 W. Established by Executive order of September 2, 1847. Relinquished by authority of Executive order of November 28, 1894, for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884. Surveyed. Area, 3.50 acres. Has been disposed of.

*Fort Wilkiws*, situated in Keweenaw County. Reservation declared by Executive order of August 19, 1835, embracing lots 2 and 3 of sec. 33, and lot 5 of sec. 34, T. 59 N., R. 28 W., containing 148.35 acres. It was relinquished July 22, 1884, with 19 structures, the value of which is not known. Surveyed. By Executive order of April 19, 1892, lots 2 and 3, sec. 33, T. 59 N., R. 28 W., were reserved for light-house purposes. The remainder (32 acres) sold June 5, 1900.

*Detroit Arsenal Grounds*, Wayne County, Mich. Transferred to Interior Department, under act of March 3, 1875, which provided for the sale and disposal thereof. By act of September 26, 1890, further provisions were made for reappraisement and sale (26 Stat. L., 490), and on June 30, and July 1 and 2, 1891, the lots were all sold except two. On October 8, 1891, lot 31 was sold, leaving lot 19 alone unsold, valued at \$3,250, with building appraised at \$250. Authority for removal of said building was given by the Secretary on November 12, 1891, for the reason that it obstructed a street. This reservation is also known as Fort Dearborn. The act of June 14, 1894, grants this lot and building to the village of Dearborn for public purposes.

## MINNESOTA.

*Fort Ripley*, Minn., relinquished July 2, 1880, under act of April 1, 1880, and 465.54 acres disposed of in accordance therewith. There remain 174.47 acres on which are Government buildings. Advertised for sale July 7, 1896, but not sold for want of bidders. This property offered for sale three times, but not sold for want of bidders. Now subject to disposal at private sale at appraised value.

## MISSISSIPPI.

*Cat Island*, the reservation, is situated east of the private claim of Juan de Cuivas, and embraces fractional sections 22, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, T. 9 S., R. 11 W., fractional section 4, and a sand bar in T. 10 S., R. 11 W. Established by Executive order of August 30, 1847. Relinquished, without improvements, October 25, 1895. Surveyed. Area, 1,238 acres.

*Greenwood Island*, Pascagoula, situated in Jackson County, fractional section 19, T. 8 S., R. 5 W. Purchased by the Government, August 2, 1848. Relinquished December 18, 1890, act July 5, 1884, without improvements. Area, 144.70 acres.

This tract was selected by the State as swamp lands June 20, 1860, but said selection has not been approved. The lands have been resurveyed and appraised.

*Hon Island*, reservation, consists of fractional section 31, T. 9 S., R. 5 W., and fractional sections 26, 35, 36, T. 9 S., R. 6 W., and fractional sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, T. 9 S., R. 7 W. Established by Executive order of August 30, 1847. Relinquished, without improvements, October 25, 1895. Surveyed. Area, 1,891.66 acres.

*Petit Bois Blanc Island*, partly in Alabama. The part in Alabama consists of fractional sections 28, 29, and 32, T. 9 S., R. 3 W.; area, 181.47 acres. The part in Mississippi consists of fractional sections 35 and 36, T. 9 S., R. 5 W., and fractional sec-

tions 1, 2, and 3, T. 10 S., R. 5 W.; area, 819.37 acres. Total area of reservation, 1,000.84 acres. Established by Executive order of August 30, 1847. Relinquished, without improvements, October 25, 1895.

*Round Island*, reservation, consists of fractional sections 33 and 34, T. 8 S., R. 16 W., and fractional sections 3 and 4, T. 9 S., R. 6 W. Established by Executive order of August 30, 1847. Relinquished without improvements, October 25, 1895. Surveyed. Area, 109.79 acres.

#### MISSOURI.

Island in Missouri River, situated in Jackson County, in secs. 28 and 33, T. 50 N., R. 33 W. Established by Executive order of March 10, 1865. Relinquished July 22, 1884. Area, 130.15 acres. No improvements. Surveyed. Appraised and advertised to be sold August 11, 1896, but not sold for want of bidders. An application to make homestead for this tract is pending.

#### MONTANA.

*Fort Buford*. (See North Dakota.)

*Fort Ellis*, situated in Gallatin County, in Ts. 2 and 3 S., Rs. 6 and 7 E. Established by Executive order February 15, 1868. Enlarged March 1, 1870, and further enlarged by the addition of 16,320 acres November 25, 1873. Relinquished July 26, 1886, with 24 structures, the value of which is unknown. Surveyed. Area, 33,234.66 acres. Under the provisions of the act of February 13, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 747), the State selected for a permanent camp ground the buildings and one section of land, 640 acres. Under the acts of February 22, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 676), and February 13, 1891 (*supra*), the State selected 11,531.34 acres, all of which has been approved, except the selection of 1,920 acres for which certain parties attempted to make homestead entries. The matter is now being adjudicated. The remainder, 21,703.27 acres, is ready for disposal under the provisions of said act of February 13, 1891. The land added to the reservation November 25, 1873, is within the granted limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and the rights of said company, having attached prior to the reservation, were not impaired thereby, but merely held in abeyance. (See 16 L. D., 438.)

*Fort Maginnis*, situated in Fergus County, in Ts. 16 and 17 N., Rs. 20 and 21 E. Established by Executive order of April 8, 1881. Relinquished August 6, 1890, act July 5, 1884, with 48 buildings. Value unknown. Instructions to register and receiver June 18, 1892, to allow homestead entries under act July 5, 1884. Surveyed. Area, 30,909.49 acres. Buildings on NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 1, T. 16 N., R. 20 E., and SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 35, T. 17 N., R. 20 E. Under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 938), the State of Montana has selected 1,275.61 acres of said reservation, including the tracts upon which the buildings are located. The tracts so selected are as follows: Lots 2, 3, and 4, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 1; lot 1, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 2, T. 16 N., R. 20 E.; the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 34; the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 35, T. 17 N., R. 20 E. The remainder of the reservation is subject to disposal under the provisions of the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

*Fort Assiniboine*, post, hay, and coal reserves. These reservations are probably located as follows:

Post, in Ts. 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 N., Rs. 15 and 16 E.

Hay, in T. 28 N., Rs. 13 and 14 E.

Coal, T. 33 N., Rs. 16 and 17 E.

The reservation was established by Executive order of March 4, 1880, and modified by Executive orders of May 2, 1888, and September 25, 1888. The hay, coal, and part of the post reserves were relinquished October 9, 1891.

The War Department on April 9, 1892, reported that there were no improvements on the hay and coal reserves. Partially surveyed. Estimated total area, 568,800 acres, of which nearly 300,000 acres were relinquished by Executive orders of 1888, and about 100,160 acres were relinquished October 9, 1891, under act of July 5, 1884.

By the act of April 18, 1896, the relinquished lands, together with lands which might be thereafter excluded from the reservation, were excepted from the operation of laws relating to abandoned military reservations and made subject to disposal under the homestead (except 2301, R. S.), town-site, coal, desert, and mineral land laws, with a certain exception. (See instructions to register and receiver, Helena, Mont., May 18, 1896.)

#### NEBRASKA.

*Camp Sheridan*, situated in Sioux County, in T. 33 N., Rs. 46 and 47 W. Established by Executive order of November 14, 1876, and enlarged by Executive orders of April



28 and December 10, 1879. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. When relinquished, the reservation contained 18,225 acres. By inadvertence of the local officers several filings and entries were allowed upon said reservation, aggregating 7,072.52 acres. These were confirmed by the act of October 12, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 1201). Appraised and subject to disposal under the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

*Fort Hartsuff*, situated in Valley County. Established by Executive orders of August 17 and September 16, 1874. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 3,251.41 acres. Appraised and 360 acres sold November 5, 1896, and 279.91 acres sold December 17, 1898. Remainder subject to disposal at private sale at appraised value.

*Fort McPherson*, situated in Lincoln County, in Ts. 12 and 13 N., R. 28 W. Established by Executive order January 22, 1867; enlarged July 25, 1870; further enlarged October 11, 1870, and April 19, 1878. On October 13, 1873, a tract of the reserve, containing 102.41 acres, was set apart for a national cemetery. Relinquished January 5, 1887 (without improvements), except that portion set apart for the national cemetery. Surveyed. Area, 15,913.82 acres. Appraised and subject to disposal under the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

*Fort Niobrara* (portion), situated in Cherry County. Established by Executive order of December 10, 1879; enlarged June 6, 1881, and modified April 29, 1884. By Executive order of May 7, 1896, the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  section 29, the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  section 30, and the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  section 31, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., were placed under the control of the Interior Department for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884. Area, 720 acres. Appraised.

*Fort Randall* (part west of Missouri River). (See also South Dakota.) Situated in Holt County. Established by Executive order of June 14, 1860. Relinquished October 28, 1893. Surveyed. Area, 35,838 acres. The act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 555), provides for the survey and for the transfer of the odd sections to the State for school purposes, the even sections and such of the odd sections as are not taken by the State to be subject to homestead entry, to be paid for at the appraised value thereof. Appraised and being disposed of under said act.

*Fort Robinson*, established by Executive order of November 14, 1876, placed under control of this Department by Executive order of September 19, 1896, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, "so much of the military reservation of Fort Robinson, Nebr., as lies east of the line marked for the eastern boundary of said reservation in the survey of the public lands adjacent thereto, and described on the field notes and plats of said survey on file in the office of commissioner of public buildings, Lincoln, Nebraska." The lands thus relinquished have been disposed of.

*Fort Sedgwick*. (See Colorado.)

*Fort Sidney*, the post reserve, is in Cheyenne County, and embraces sec. 32, T. 14 N., R. 49 W.; the wood and timber reserve is in Cheyenne and Banner counties and embraces secs. 6 and 18, T. 17 N., R. 52 W., and secs. 12, 14, and 24, T. 17 N., R. 53 W. The former was established by Executive order of May 14, 1874; the latter by Executive order of May 31, 1880. By act of June 10, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 50), 20 acres in northeast corner of post reserve was donated to city of Sidney for a cemetery. Relinquished for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of November 5, 1894. Surveyed. Total area, 3,835.35 acres. The property and lands on the post reserve were sold November 15, 1899. Land in wood and timber reserve is subject to private sale.

#### NEVADA.

*Carlin*, situated in Elk County, in T. 32 N., R. 52 E. Established by Executive order of November 9, 1874. Relinquished March 2, 1888, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 920 acres. Disposed of under act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 561).

*Fort Halleck* (post, hay, and timber), situated in Elk County. The post and timber reserves are in Ts. 33 and 34 N., R. 59 E., the hay reserve in Ts. 35 and 36 N., R. 58 E. Established by Executive order of October 4, 1870. Relinquished October 11, 1886, with 26 structures. Surveyed. Area, 10,829.72 acres. Disposed of under the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 561). One of the tracts, together with all of the buildings on the reservation, was sold February 2, 1898. One subdivision subject to reoffering.

*Fort McDermitt* (post), situated in Humboldt County, in T. 47 N., Rs. 38 and 39 E. Established by Executive order of September 3, 1867. Relinquished July 17, 1889. The War Department reports that in 1879 there were 25 structures in the reserve. Value unknown. Surveyed. Area, 3,921.38 acres. These lands were made subject to homestead entry under the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 561), but a portion



thereof has been allotted to Indians under the general allotment act. Buildings and lands on which situated are under the charge of employee of the Indian Office.

*Fort McDermit* (hay), situated part in Humboldt County, in Ts. 47 and 48 N., R. 38 E., and the remainder in Malheur County, Oreg., in T. 41 N., Rs. 42 and 43 E. It was established by Executive order of September 3, 1867. Relinquished December 1, 1886, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 4,570 acres.

That portion of the reserve lying in Nevada was disposed of under the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 561). That portion in Oregon, about 1,511.73 acres, sold. (See Oregon.) A portion of these lands in Nevada has been allotted to Indians.

#### NEW MEXICO.

*Fort Butler*, situated in San Miguel County, in Ts. 12 and 13 N., Rs. 27, 28, and 29 E. Established March 22, 1861. Relinquished July 22, 1884, under act of July 5, 1884, without improvements. Area not known, but mostly within private grants. The portion outside of the said grants contains 3,043.48 acres, of which 32.70 acres are reserved for the use of the schools, leaving 3,010.78 acres subject to appraisal and sale.

*Fort Craig*, situated in Socorro County, in Ts. 7 and 8 S., Rs. 2 and 3 W. Established by Executive order of September 23, 1869. As established, this reservation embraced an area of 24,895 acres, about half of which is within the private claim of Pedro Armendaris, No. 34, which was patented September 17, 1878, said patent containing a clause reserving to the United States title in the buildings of the late fort which were situated within the limits of said claim. On February 9, 1895, this office suggested to the Department of the Interior that when said reservation has been formally turned over to this Department the case should be presented to the Attorney-General for his examination and opinion as to the rights of the United States in the premises.

The reservation was relinquished March 3, 1885, act July 4, 1884, with 22 buildings, which were sold May 1, 1894. The area of the portion of the reservation outside of the Armendaris claim is shown by the official plats of survey to be 12,114.91 acres, of which 479.60 acres are within a school section and reserved under the school grant. The local officers were instructed May 19, 1893, to allow homestead entries by persons qualified to enter under the act of July 5, 1884. The provisions of the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491), are applicable to this reservation, which has been appraised and is being disposed of thereunder.

*Fort Cummings*, situated in Grant County, in T. 21 S., Rs. 7 and 8 W. Established by Executive order of April 29, 1870. Enlarged November 9, 1880. Relinquished October 7, 1891, act July 5, 1884, with one old fort, two sets of quarters in a ruinous condition and of no value. Surveyed. Area, 23,150 acres. The local officers were instructed, May 19, 1893, to allow homestead entries by persons qualified to enter under the act of July 5, 1884. The act of February 1, 1894, reserves a spring on the reservation for the use of the public, and grants the Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific Railroad Company the right to use water from said spring to operate the road, under the directions of the Secretary of the Interior. Appraised in accordance with and subject to disposal under the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

*Fort McRea*, situated in Sierra County, in T. 13 S., R. 3 W. Established by Executive order of May 28, 1869. Relinquished July 22, 1884. Said reservation falls entirely within the patented private-land grant of Armendaris, No. 33.

*Fort Marcy*, situated in the city of Santa Fe, Santa Fe County. Established by Executive order of August 28, 1868. Relinquished by authority of Executive order of October 7, 1891. Reestablished by Executive order of November 12, 1891. Again relinquished under Executive order of June 15, 1895, for disposal in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884. February 8, 1899, Secretary directed that land be subdivided into town lots.

*Fort Selden*, situated in Donna Ana County, in T. 21 S., Rs. 1 E. and 1 W. Established November 28, 1870. Relinquished March 17, 1892, act July 5, 1884. Buildings which were on the reservation have been totally destroyed or fallen into decay. Surveyed. Area, 9,290.30 acres. The local officers were instructed May 19, 1893, to allow homestead entries by persons qualified to enter under the act of July 5, 1884. The reservation is within the scope of the provisions of the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491), and has been appraised for disposal thereunder. Buildings dismantled.

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

*Fort Abraham Lincoln*, situated in Morton County, in Ts. 137 and 138 N., Rs. 80 and 81 W. Established by Executive order of February 11, 1873. Enlarged December

17, 1875. Relinquished September 10, 1891, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, or as may be provided by law. The odd-numbered sections of that portion reserved subsequent to May 26, 1873, the date when the maps of the route of definite location of the Northern Pacific Railroad were filed, being within the limits of the land granted to said road, is subject to said grant. Surveyed. Area, 14,348.28 acres. Subject to disposal under act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491), and appraised for that purpose.

The act (sundry civil) of June 11, 1896 (Public—No. 213), grants authority to the city of Bismarck to use Sibley Island, which is a part of this reservation, for a public park, upon lease from the Government through the Interior Department. The lands on this island have been reserved from settlement and entry.

*Fort Buford* (portion), situated in Billings and Williams counties, in T. 155 N., Rs. 100 and 101 W. Established by Executive order of August 18, 1868. Modified by Executive order of January 17, 1888. Relinquished for disposal under act July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of July 20, 1891. Unsurveyed.

*Fort Buford* (remainder), partly in Montana. On Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. Placed under control of the Interior Department October 25, 1895. Unsurveyed. Estimated area, 568,720 acres. Report of Secretary of War of December 11, 1895, shows 65 buildings on the land, all of which have been sold. Act of May 19, 1900, makes these lands subject to disposal under the homestead, town-site, and desert-land laws, giving actual occupants on January 1, 1900, preference right of entry.

*Fort Pembina*, situated in Pembina County, and comprises sections 16, 17, 18, and fractional section 15, T. 163 N., R. 51 W. Established by Executive order of October 4, 1870, and relinquished November 27, 1895. Area, 1,899.08 acres. Thirty-six buildings are on the reservation, part of which have been sold.

*Fort Rice*, situated in Burleigh, Morton, and Emmons counties, in Ts. 134, 135, 136, 137, 138 N., Rs. 78, 79, and 80 W. Established by Executive order of September 2, 1864. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 112,362.87 acres. About 203.76 acres were entered and patented under a former erroneous plat of survey; 13.84 acres are embraced in a pending timber-culture entry, and 1,884.96 acres have been entered under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884. The remainder has been appraised and is subject to disposal under the provisions of the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491), except such lands as may be selected by the State of North Dakota under the act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 939), which allows the State to select lands in this reservation within one year from the date of the act in part or entire satisfaction of the grant to the State made by the act of February 22, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 681).

*Fort Stevenson*, situated in Stevens, McLean, and Mercer counties, in T. 147 N., Rs. 84, 85, 86, and 87 W., and T. 148 N., R. 85 W. Established by Executive order of June 30, 1868. Transferred to control of Interior Department for Indian school purposes August 7, 1883. Relinquished for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of February 12, 1895. Surveyed. Area, 45,585.75 acres. All buildings transferred with the reservation have been sold.

#### OKLAHOMA.

*Council Grove*, in Oklahoma County. The reservation embraces the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 15, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  secs. 16 and 17, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 18, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 19, all of secs. 20, 21, 28, and 29, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  secs. 22 and 27, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 30, the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 31, the N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  secs. 32 and 33, and the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 34, T. 12 N., R. 4 W. Established by Executive order of December 26, 1885. Relinquished for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of January 14, 1895. Surveyed. Area, 5,760 acres. Appraised and 1,000 acres sold August 11, 1896. Remainder sold December 6, 1899.

*Oklahoma Station*, situated in Oklahoma County. Established by Executive order of April 9, 1889. Relinquished September 28, 1892, for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884, or as may be otherwise provided by law. Surveyed. Area, 160 acres, being the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 34, T. 12 N., R. 3 W. The act of August 8, 1894, grants this reservation to the city of Oklahoma for school purposes.

*Fort Supply*, situated in Woodward County. Embraces all of T. 24 N., R. 22 W., the S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of T. 25 N., R. 22 W., and the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of T. 25 N., R. 21 W. Established by Executive order of April 18, 1882. Enlarged by Executive order of January 17, 1883. Relinquished, with improvements, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of November 5, 1894. Surveyed. Area, 40,356.63 acres. Appraised. Act February 8, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 822), permits use of buildings, and so much land as is necessary, by Territory for insane asylum. All of the land aggregating 39,076.63, except two sections on which buildings are situated, advertised to be sold October 9, 1900.



## OREGON.

*Fort Klamath* (post and hay reserve), situated in Klamath County, in T. 33 S., R. 7½ E. Established April 6, 1869. Relinquished May 4, 1886. The greater part of the post reserve is within the Klamath Indian Reservation and reverts to said Indians. The buildings on said lands were, by order of the Department, on September 14, 1891, turned over to the Indian Bureau for disposal for the benefit of the Indians.

About 120 acres of the hay reserve are in the said Indian reservation and revert to the Indians.

The act of March 31, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 84), opens to the operation of the homestead law all lands in the hay reserve not included in the Indian reservation, the disposal, however, to be made in tracts not exceeding 80 acres to any one bona fide settler; 209.45 acres of the post reserve were sold at public auction September 20, 1898, leaving two subdivisions (80 acres) subject to reoffering.

*Fort McDermitt* (military hay reservation—portion in Humboldt County, Nev.), situated in Malheur County. Established by Executive order of September 3, 1867. Relinquished without improvements December 1, 1886, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884. By act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 561), the agricultural lands in this reservation lying within the State of Nevada were made subject to disposal for homestead entries only. The area of said portion lying in Oregon is 1,511.75 acres, and said portion was sold at public outcry on March 2, 1898.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

*Fort Randall* (part east of the Missouri River), situated in Charles Mix County, in Ts. 96 and 97 N., Rs. 66, 67, and 68 W. Established June 14, 1860. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Disposed of under the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 646).

*Fort Randall* (part west of Missouri River—see also Nebraska), situated in Gregory County. Established by Executive order of June 14, 1860. Relinquished October 20, 1893, with 50 buildings, which have been sold. Surveyed. Area, 64,479.05 acres. The State of South Dakota having refused to make selections under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 593), the lands in this portion of the reservation have been appraised and are held subject to disposal under the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

*Fort Sisseton*, formerly Fort Wadsworth, situated in Marshall County, in Ts. 124, 125, 126, and 127 N., Rs. 55 and 56 W. Established by Executive orders of October 14, 1867, and February 7, 1871. Relinquished April 22, 1889, with improvements. The reservation and buildings were granted to the State by the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 646). Surveyed. Area, 79,400 acres.

*Fort Sully*, situated in Sully and Hughes counties, in T. 112 N., R. 80 W., T. 113 N., Rs. 80 and 81 W., and T. 114 N., R. 81 W. Established by Executive order of December 10, 1869. Modified by Executive order of January 17, 1877. Relinquished for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of November 5, 1894. Surveyed. Area, 26,144.69 acres.

The act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 189), provides that the lands in this reservation may be selected by the State, within one year after its passage or after the approval of the survey, as a part of the lands granted to the State under the act of admission, and for indemnity school lands; provided, that the State shall have a preference right over any person or corporation in selecting said lands for a period of 60 days after they become subject to selection; and provided further, that such preference right shall not accrue as against bona fide settlers at the date of the act.

## TEXAS.

*Block 108*, located in the city of Houston, Tex. Area, 1.35 acres. Relinquished January 16, 1891, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884. Act of March 1, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 781), provides, however, that said lot shall be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury.

*Fort Elliott*, situated in Wheeler County. Date of establishment does not appear. Relinquished October 2, 1890, with 38 buildings, valued at \$32,320. Surveyed by the State of Texas. Area, 2,560 acres. Surveyed and appraised. Buildings sold March 20, 1900. Sale of land held in abeyance.

*Fort Hancock*, situated in El Paso County, on the Rio Grande, 54 miles southwest of El Paso. War Department on October 8, 1895, reported that the property was acquired by purchases made April 14 and August 31, 1883. Relinquished October 25, 1895, with 38 buildings. Area, 469.2 acres. Not surveyed by the Land Department.



## UTAH.

*Fort Cameron*, formerly Beaver Canyon, in T. 29 S., R. 7 W. Established May 12, 1873. Enlarged by President's orders of April 13, 1877, and November 10, 1879. Relinquished July 2, 1885, under act of July 5, 1884. No improvements. Surveyed. Area, 22,820.74 acres. Subject to disposal under act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

*Fort Douglass*.—Established September 3, 1867. A portion of, comprising 151.81 acres, disposed of under act of January 21, 1885, authorizing its relinquishment.

*Fort Crittenden*, formerly Camp Floyd, Ts. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 S., R. 2 W., and Ts. 5, 6, 7, and 8 S., R. 3 W. Established July 14, 1859. Relinquished July 22, 1884, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884. Area, 173,664.68 acres. No improvements. Surveyed. Local officers instructed December 12, 1892, to allow homestead entries under act of July 5, 1884. Subject to disposal under the provisions of the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

*Rush Lake Valley*, in Ts. 4 and 5 S., R. 5 W. Established February 4, 1855. Relinquished July 22, 1884. Area, 5,131.47 acres. No improvements. Surveyed. Local officers instructed November 7, 1893, to allow homestead entries under act of July 5, 1884. Surveys of lake bed authorized, but not effected.

*Fort Thornburg* (post, wood, and timber), in T. 3 S., R. 20 E., and T. 4 S., R. 21 E. Established by Executive order May 12, 1883. Relinquished July 22, 1884, act July 5, 1884. Offer of \$500 for improvements referred to Interior Department. Under contract for survey. Estimated area, 21,851 acres. Subject to disposal under the provisions of the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

## WASHINGTON.

*Fort Walla Walla*, in Ts. 7 and 8 N., R. 35 E., and T. 7 N., R. 36 E., was established by Executive order May 22, 1859, and originally consisted of three tracts—post, hay, and timber reserves—containing about 640 acres each. On October 7, 1869, the War Department relinquished the hay and wood reserves. The act of April 29, 1872, provided for disposal of the N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 26, T. 8 N., R. 35 E., to John C. Smith. Act of June 8, 1872 (17 Stat. L., 336), provided for sale of Fort Walla Walla, and subdivision into 40-acre tracts, or town lots.

On July 16, 1872, the Secretary of War transferred the post reserve to Interior Department for disposal in accordance with the act of Congress approved February 24, 1871, but on July 17, 1873, asked for suspension of steps looking to the disposal thereof. On August 2, 1873, the War Department resumed occupancy, and on August 7, 1873, the Secretary of the Interior consented to a postponement of the sale. On October 26, 1875, all the timber and part of the hay reserve, viz, the N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 26, granted to Smith by act of April 29, 1872, were again transferred by the War Department to the Interior. On May 3, 1880, the remainder of the hay reserve and lot 5, sec. 25, T. 7 N., R. 35 E., and lots 7, 8, and 9, sec. 30, T. 7 N., R. 36 E., embraced in the post reserve were relinquished by the War Department.

The act of March 22, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 417), granted the timber reserve to the widow and heirs of James Sinclair.

By the act of March 28, 1900 (Private—No. 66), the Secretary of the Interior was directed to sell lots 6 and 7, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 34, and lots 6 and 7, sec. 35, T. 8 N., R. 35 E., to Thomas Paul at \$1.25 per acre.

By the act of June 7, 1900 (Private—No. 667), the Secretary of the Interior was directed to sell lots 10, 11, 12, and SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 26, T. 8 N., R. 35 E., to John C. Smith at \$1.25 per acre.

*Fort Colville* (post and wood reserves), situated in Stevens County, in Ts. 35 and 36 N., R. 39 E. Established by Executive order of January 27, 1871. Relinquished February 26, 1887, with quarters for 5 officers and 4 companies, 1 hospital, and 2 storehouses, which have fallen into decay. Surveyed. Area, 1,045.41 acres. Six hundred and eighty-two and sixty-eight one-hundredths acres sold at public outcry February 9, 1898, and December 8, 1898. Residue (362.73 acres) subject to disposal at private sale at appraised value.

*Fort Steilacoom*, situated in Pierce County, in Ts. 19 and 20 N., R. 2 E. Established April 18, 1861. Relinquished July 22, 1884, with improvements, which were donated to "Washington Territory" prior to the transfer. Surveyed. Original area, 289 acres, all of which has been disposed of except 112.48 acres, which were offered for sale February 1, 1898, but were not sold for want of bidders.

Reoffered December 6, 1898, with same result. Subject to disposal at private sale at appraised value.

*Reservation* on the west side of narrows of Puget Sound, at south side of entrance to Gig Harbor, in Pierce County, embracing the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 7,

the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and lots 2, 3, 4, and 5, sec. 8, T. 21 N., R. 2 E. Established by Executive order of September 22, 1866. Relinquished for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of October 18, 1894. Surveyed. Area, 582.10 acres. Action looking to disposal suspended pending proposed legislation.

*Reservation* on the west side of narrows of Puget Sound, in Pierce County, embracing lots 3 and 4, SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 21, lots 1, 2, and 3, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 28, T. 21 N., R. 2 E. Established by Executive order of September 22, 1866. Relinquished for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of October 18, 1894. Surveyed. Area, 637.20 acres. Action suspended as on above reservation.

*Reservation* on the west side of narrows of Puget Sound, south of Point Evans, in Pierce County, and described as S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  and fractional S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 32, lot 3 and part lot 2, sec. 33; lots 4, 5, part of lot 3, and NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 31, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.; lots 1 and 2, sec. 5, and lot 3, sec. 6, T. 20 N., R. 2 E. Established by Executive order of September 22, 1866. Relinquished for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of October 18, 1894. Surveyed, but further action necessary to define northern boundary, which crosses subdivisions, so that the portions of such subdivisions within the reservation may be indicated on the township plat. Estimated area, 635 acres. Action suspended as above.

*Reservation* on the north side of Gig Harbor, at narrows of Puget Sound, in Pierce County, embracing lots 1, 2, 3, and NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 4; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 5; lot 1, sec. 8, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.; SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, and lot 4 and SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 53, T. 22 N., R. 2 E. Established by Executive order of June 9, 1868. Relinquished for disposal, under the act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of October 18, 1894. Surveyed. Area, 633.33 acres. Action suspended as above.

*Sueia Island*, situated, approximately, in T. 38 N., R. 2 W. Executive order of March 4, 1896, reserved the island for military purposes, except part needed for light-house. Executive order of December 12, 1896, transferred that part of the military reservation embraced in mineral application No. 97 of Simon P. Randolph (mineral survey No. 314) to this Department for disposal under act of July 5, 1884. (See 23 L. D., 516.)

#### WYOMING.

*Fort Bridger*, remainder, situated in Uinta County, in Ts. 15 and 16 N., R. 115 W. Relocated by authority of the act of February 24, 1871 (16 Stat. L., 430). Relinquished October 2, 1890, with 51 buildings, valued at \$27,735. Surveyed. Area, 10,941.06 acres. The buildings and lands have been appraised, and the buildings were sold at public sale September 14, 1892. Subject to disposal under the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

*Fort Bridger*, coal reserve, situated in Uinta County, comprising lots 9, 10, 11, sec. 35, T. 14 N., R. 119 W. Established April 6, 1859. Relinquished July 22, 1885, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 99.17 acres. Ready for appraisal.

*Fort Fetterman*, hay reserve, situated in Albany County, in Ts. 32, 33, and 34 N., Rs. 75, 76, and 77 W. Established by Executive order of August 29, 1872. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 2,620.91 acres, of which 12.59 acres have been disposed of under the coal-land laws; 182.84 acres have been entered under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884, and 4.12 acres are reserved for the use of schools. The remainder was made subject to disposal under the homestead laws by the act of December 22, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 408).

*Fort Fetterman*, post reserve, situated in Albany County, in Ts. 32 and 33 N., Rs. 71, 72, and 73 W. Established June 28, 1869. Relinquished July 22, 1884. Surveyed. Area, 36,495.65 acres. Disposed of under the act of July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 227).

*Fort Fetterman*, new wood reserve, situated in Albany County, in Ts. 28 and 29 N., R. 71 W. Established February 9, 1877. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 1,262.76 acres. Made subject to disposal under the homestead laws by the act of December 22, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 408).

*Fort Fetterman*, old wood reserve, situated in Albany County, in T. 32 N., Rs. 74 and 75 W. Established August 29, 1872. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 4,685.39 acres. Made subject to disposal under the homestead laws by the act of December 22, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 408).

*Fort Fred Steele*, post reserve, situated in Carbon County, in Ts. 20 and 21 N., Rs. 84 and 85 W. Established June 28, 1869. Relinquished August 9, 1886, with 34 buildings, all of which have been sold. Surveyed. Area, 22,269.65 acres. The land, except the cemetery lot, is subject to disposal under the act of July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 227).



*Fort Fred Steele*, wood reserve, situated in Carbon County, in Ts. 16 and 17 N., Rs. 80 and 81 W. Established November 9, 1880. Relinquished August 9, 1886, without improvements. Partially surveyed. Surveyed portion, 1,283.64 acres, was appraised and offered for sale February 9, 1898, but as error was made in not appraising the proper land there were no sales.

*Fort McKinney* (portion), situated in Johnson County, in Ts. 50 and 51 N., R. 82 W. Established July 2, 1879; enlarged February 2, 1880. By Executive order of January 9, 1889, the eastern boundary of said reservation was withdrawn one-fourth mile westward. Surveyed. Area, 680.30 acres, of which 357.56 acres have been granted to the city of Buffalo, Wyo., by the act of June 17, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 158). Appraised, but action suspended until entire reservation is appraised.

*Fort McKinney* (remainder), situated in Johnson County, in Ts. 50 and 51 N., Rs. 82, 83, and 84 W. Established by Executive order of July 2, 1879. Enlarged by Executive order of February 2, 1880. Relinquished, with improvements, for disposal, under act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of November 5, 1894. Survey made, but not examined in the field.

By the act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 938), not to exceed two sections of land, including buildings, in this reservation are granted to the State of Wyoming, the lands to be selected by the governor.

*Depot McKinney*, situated in Johnson County, in secs. 8, 9, 16, and 17, T. 44 N., R. 78 W. Established by Executive order of July 2, 1879. Relinquished for disposal, under the act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of December 5, 1894. Unsurveyed.

*Fort Laramie*, post, situated in Laramie County, in Ts. 25 and 26 N., Rs. 64 and 65 W. Established June 28, 1869. Relinquished May 28, 1890, with one set of quarters, two wagon bridges, one footbridge, and flagstaff. Surveyed. Area, 33,415.24 acres. Lands to be disposed of under the act of July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 227). The act of June 14, 1894, donates to the county of Laramie, for the use of the public and the military authorities of the United States, the bridges on said reservation, and reserves from sale and entry the grounds upon which said bridges are located and sufficient land for their protection and for approaches thereto. Under act of July 5, 1898 (30 Stat., 1478), the improvements and land on which situated were acquired by an individual.

*Fort Laramie* (wood and timber reserve), situated in Albany County, in Ts. 24 and 25 N., Rs. 70 and 71 W. Established by Executive order of February 9, 1881. Placed under control of this Department by Executive order October 29, 1897. Not surveyed. Estimated area, 39,680 acres.

*Fort Sanders*, situated in Albany County, in Ts. 14 and 15 N., Rs. 73 and 74 W. Established January 7, 1867. Relinquished September 6, 1884, without improvements. Act of May 28, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 158), grants 640 acres to the State for the establishment of a fish hatchery. Surveyed. Area, 19,428.03 acres. Disposed of by the act of July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 227).

#### DISTRICT LAND OFFICES.

CHANGE OF BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN COEUR D'ALENE AND LEWISTON LAND DISTRICTS,  
IDAHO—LIST OF OFFICES EXISTING JUNE 30, 1901.

*No. 1005.*—*Notice of change of boundary line between the Coeur d'Alene and Lewiston land districts, in the State of Idaho.*

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by Executive order dated June 21, 1901, in accordance with the provisions of section 2253 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and by virtue of the authority thereby given, directed that the existing boundary line between the Coeur d'Alene and Lewiston land districts, in the State of Idaho, be, and it is hereby, changed and reestablished as follows:

Beginning on the boundary line between the States of Idaho and Washington, at the northwest corner of fractional township 42 north, range 6 west, Boise meridian, thence east along the boundary line between townships 42 and 43 north to the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains.

Further notice of the precise time when this order will be carried into effect will be given by the registers and receivers at Coeur d'Alene and Lewiston by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 28th day of June, A. D. 1901.

BINGER HERMANN,  
*Commissioner of the General Land Office.*



*List of United States district land offices June 30, 1901.*

Name of office.	State or Territory	Date of act or Executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening. <sup>1</sup>
Huntsville.....	Alabama.....	Mar. 3, 1807	July 27, 1810
Montgomery.....	do.....	July 10, 1832	Jan. 1, 1834
Rampart City.....	Alaska.....	Apr. 6, 1899	July 10, 1900
St. Michael.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1900	Not opened.
Sitka.....	do.....	May 17, 1884	Feb. 1, 1885
Prescott.....	Arizona.....	Nov. 3, 1868	Oct. 1, 1870
Tucson.....	do.....	Apr. 22, 1881	July 1, 1881
Camden.....	Arkansas.....	Jan. 10, 1871	Mar. 20, 1871
Dardanelle.....	do.....	July 14, 1870	May 31, 1871
Harrison.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 27, 1871
Little Rock.....	do.....	Feb. 17, 1818	Sept. 1, 1821
Eureka.....	California.....	Mar. 29, 1858	July 24, 1858
Independence.....	do.....	Apr. 22, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887
Los Angeles.....	do.....	June 12, 1869	Sept. 22, 1869
Marysville.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1853	Apr. 27, 1858
Redding.....	do.....	May 13, 1890	July 15, 1890
Sacramento.....	do.....	July 26, 1866	Nov. 12, 1867
San Francisco.....	do.....	Jan. 16, 1857	Nov. 3, 1857
Stockton.....	do.....	Mar. 29, 1858	July 1, 1858
Susanville.....	do.....	Feb. 10, 1871	Mar. 2, 1871
Visalia.....	do.....	Mar. 29, 1858	July 10, 1858
Akron.....	Colorado.....	Feb. 6, 1890	Aug. 1, 1890
Del Norte.....	do.....	June 20, 1874	Mar. 22, 1875
Denver.....	do.....	June 4, 1864	Aug. 15, 1864
Durango.....	do.....	Apr. 20, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882
Glenwood Springs.....	do.....	July 3, 1884	Nov. 10, 1884
Gunnison.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1882	Apr. 2, 1883
Hugo.....	do.....	Feb. 6, 1890	Sept. 7, 1890
Lamar.....	do.....	Aug. 4, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887
Leadville.....	do.....	Apr. 5, 1879	July 1, 1879
Montrose.....	do.....	Jan. 4, 1888	Sept. 1, 1888
Pueblo.....	do.....	May 27, 1870	Jan. 16, 1871
Sterling.....	do.....	Feb. 6, 1890	Aug. 1, 1890
Gainesville.....	Florida.....	June 8, 1872	Apr. 30, 1873
Blackfoot.....	Idaho.....	Sept. 3, 1886	Nov. 16, 1886
Boise.....	do.....	July 26, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Cœur d'Alene.....	do.....	July 14, 1884	Dec. 21, 1885
Hailey.....	do.....	Jan. 24, 1883	July 16, 1883
Lewiston.....	do.....	July 26, 1866	Sept. 26, 1871
Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	Aug. 2, 1852	Jan. 28, 1853
Colby.....	Kansas.....	Dec. 20, 1893	Feb. 5, 1894
Dodge City.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 3, 1894
Topeka.....	do.....	July 24, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861
Wakeeney.....	do.....	July 8, 1879	Oct. 20, 1879
Natchitoches.....	Louisiana.....	July 7, 1838	Oct. 12, 1838
New Orleans.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1811	Jan. 1, 1812
Marquette.....	Michigan.....	Mar. 19, 1857	July 14, 1857
Crookston.....	Minnesota.....	Apr. 29, 1878	May 5, 1879
Duluth.....	do.....	Mar. 27, 1862	Jan. 15, 1863
Marshall.....	do.....	Feb. 21, 1889	Mar. 1, 1889
St. Cloud.....	do.....	Feb. 23, 1858	Apr. 29, 1858
Jackson.....	Mississippi.....	June 23, 1836	July 25, 1836
Boonville.....	Missouri.....	May 18, 1857	Aug. 1, 1857
Ironton.....	do.....	May 20, 1861	July 8, 1861
Springfield.....	do.....	June 26, 1834	Oct. 4, 1838
Bozeman.....	Montana.....	June 20, 1874	Oct. 5, 1874
Helena.....	do.....	Mar. 2, 1867	Apr. 27, 1867
Kalispell.....	do.....	Mar. 2, 1897	July 1, 1897
Lewistown.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1890	Nov. 26, 1890
Miles City.....	do.....	Apr. 30, 1880	Oct. 19, 1880
Missoula.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1890	Apr. 20, 1891
Alliance.....	Nebraska.....	Apr. 16, 1890	July 1, 1890
Brokenbow.....	do.....	do.....	July 7, 1890
Lincoln.....	do.....	July 7, 1868	Sept. 7, 1868
McCook.....	do.....	June 19, 1882	June 15, 1883
North Platte.....	do.....	Apr. 22, 1872	Apr. 11, 1873
O'Neill.....	do.....	Apr. 7, 1888	July 16, 1888
Sidney.....	do.....	May 3, 1886	July 2, 1887
Valentine.....	do.....	June 19, 1882	July 7, 1883
Carson City.....	Nevada.....	July 2, 1862	Mar. 1, 1864
Clayton.....	New Mexico.....	Dec. 18, 1888	Aug. 12, 1889
Las Cruces.....	do.....	Mar. 10, 1883	May 1, 1883
Roswell.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1889	Dec. 9, 1889
Santa Fe.....	do.....	May 24, 1858	Nov. 24, 1858
Bismarck.....	North Dakota.....	Apr. 24, 1874	Oct. 12, 1874

<sup>1</sup> Where date of opening is not known date of first entry made at the office is given.<sup>2</sup> About.

*List of United States district land offices June 30, 1901—Continued.*

Name of office.	State or Territory.	Date of act or Executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening.
Devils Lake .....	North Dakota .....	Mar. 3, 1883	Aug. 24, 1883
Fargo .....	do .....	Dec. 29, 1873	Sept. 1, 1874
Grand Forks .....	do .....	Jan. 21, 1880	Apr. 20, 1880
Minot .....	do .....	Sept. 26, 1890	Oct. 1, 1891
Alva .....	Oklahoma .....	Aug. 25, 1893	Sept. 16, 1893
Enid .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
Gurthrie .....	do .....	Mar. 3, 1889	Apr. 22, 1889
Kingfisher .....	do .....	do .....	Apr. 23, 1889
Mangum .....	do .....	Jan. 18, 1897	June 24, 1897
Oklahoma .....	do .....	May 2, 1890	Sept. 1, 1890
Perry .....	do .....	Aug. 25, 1893	Sept. 16, 1893
Woodward .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
Lagrande .....	Oregon .....	July 3, 1886	Nov. 15, 1867
Lakeview .....	do .....	June 6, 1877	Aug. 6, 1877
Oregon City .....	do .....	Aug. 24, 1854	Jan. 1, 1855
Burns .....	do .....	June 1, 1889	Sept. 2, 1889
Roseburg .....	do .....	Sept. 15, 1859	Jan. 3, 1860
The Dalles .....	do .....	Jan. 11, 1875	June 1, 1875
Aberdeen .....	South Dakota .....	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882
Chamberlain .....	do .....	Feb. 10, 1890	Apr. 3, 1890
Huron .....	do .....	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 9, 1882
Mitchell .....	do .....	July 14, 1880	Jan. 3, 1882
Pierre .....	do .....	Feb. 10, 1890	May 12, 1890
Rapid City .....	do .....	Dec. 13, 1888	Jan. 15, 1889
Watertown .....	do .....	Apr. 5, 1879	May 1, 1880
Salt Lake City .....	Utah .....	July 16, 1868	Nov. 1, 1868
North Yakima .....	Washington .....	Apr. 11, 1885	Apr. 24, 1885
Olympia .....	do .....	May 16, 1890	Oct. 1, 1890
Seattle .....	do .....	June 27, 1887	Dec. 3, 1887
Spokane .....	do .....	June 23, 1883	Oct. 1, 1883
Vancouver .....	do .....	May 16, 1860	July 3, 1861
Walla Walla .....	do .....	Mar. 3, 1871	July 17, 1871
Waterville .....	do .....	May 16, 1890	Nov. 6, 1890
Ashland .....	Wisconsin .....	Sept. 28, 1886	Nov. 13, 1886
Eau Claire .....	do .....	Mar. 3, 1857	July 1, 1857
Wausau .....	do .....	June 19, 1872	Aug. 19, 1872
Buffalo .....	Wyoming .....	Mar. 3, 1887	May 1, 1888
Cheyenne .....	do .....	Feb. 5, 1870	Aug. 10, 1870
Douglas .....	do .....	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 1, 1890
Evanston .....	do .....	Aug. 9, 1876	Aug. 13, 1877
Lander .....	do .....	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 8, 1890
Sundance .....	do .....	Apr. 3, 1890	Oct. 27, 1890

NOTE.—By act of July 31, 1876, the land offices in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were abolished, and by act of March 3, 1877, the vacant tracts of public lands in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are made subject to entry and location at the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

## VACANT PUBLIC LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following tables are based on reports furnished by the district land offices and are arranged to show, by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, the area of unappropriated and unreserved public lands, surveyed and unsurveyed; the area of lands reserved; the area of lands appropriated, and the total area of each county or part of county in the respective land districts, to which is added a brief description of the character of the vacant lands.

The areas in the column of reserved lands include all lands reserved for any purpose whatsoever which may be eventually restored to the public domain, and those in the column of appropriated lands include all lands embraced in selections, filings, and entries, perfected and unperfected, and also the area of lands granted for school purposes.

The quantity of appropriated lands does not show an increase over the quantity reported for the preceding year to the extent of the lands entered during the fiscal year covered by this report, because the areas embraced in entries, filings, or selections which have been canceled for

any reason decreases the quantity of appropriated lands. If the area relieved from appropriation by cancellation of entries, filings, or selections should exceed the area entered, selected, or filed upon, there would be a decrease in the area of appropriated lands and a corresponding increase in the area of vacant lands.

While the figures contained in the tables may not be absolutely correct, owing to liability to error in a work of such magnitude and to the necessity of making estimates of unsurveyed lands, it is believed that they are a close approximation of the actual areas. The statement is intended to inform correspondents and the general public as to whether there is much, little, or no public land in the several land States and Territories and the land districts therein and in particular counties or localities.

It will be borne in mind that the greater portion of the vacant land is in the timbered regions of the southern states, the lake region, the Pacific coast, and the mountainous and arid regions of the far west, and that the portion of lands cultivable without clearing or irrigation is comparatively small. It is a reasonable conclusion, however, that the vast bodies of arid lands will in time be reclaimed by irrigation as the result of the efforts of the Government to construct storage basins and ditches for the purpose, seconded, as undoubtedly it will be, by private enterprise.

In naming the land districts in the following statement the names of the present offices are adopted as the names of the districts, for the reason that districts are thus named and known by settlers, and because it would be inconvenient to give the statutory names of the different districts created by Congress in addition to the names of the offices.



*Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1901, the area reserved, the area appropriated, and the total area of each county (excluding water areas), together with a brief description, as furnished by the registers and receivers, of the character of the unappropriated and unreserved land.*

## ALABAMA.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Huntsville .....		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
	Blount .....	978	.....	978	.....	.....	477,000	Mountainous.
	Calhoun.....	.....	.....	240	.....	9,760	10,000	Hilly, diversity of soil.
	Cherokee.....	1,647	.....	1,647	.....	339,353	361,000	Mountainous.
	Colbert.....	2,244	.....	2,244	.....	394,756	397,000	Do.
	Cullman.....	162	.....	162	.....	388,838	389,000	Do.
	Dekalb.....	180	.....	180	.....	497,820	498,000	Do.
	Etowah.....	80	.....	80	.....	345,520	345,600	Do.
	Fayette.....	5,725	.....	5,725	.....	123,275	129,000	Do.
	Franklin.....	6,310	.....	6,310	.....	405,680	412,000	Do.
	Jackson.....	11,388	.....	11,388	.....	714,612	726,000	Do.
	Jefferson.....	362	.....	362	.....	43,638	44,000	Do.
	Lamar.....	1,771	.....	1,771	.....	175,229	177,000	Do.
	Lauderdale.....	8,798	.....	8,798	.....	441,202	450,000	Barren.
	Lawrence.....	23,840	.....	23,840	.....	425,160	449,000	Mountainous.
	Limestone.....	200	.....	200	.....	380,800	381,000	Barren.
	Madison.....	11,489	.....	11,489	.....	508,511	520,000	Do.
	Marion.....	17,947	.....	17,947	.....	453,053	471,000	Mountainous.
	Marshall.....	3,944	.....	3,944	.....	385,056	389,000	Do.
	Morgan.....	2,146	.....	2,146	.....	374,854	377,000	Do.
	St. Clair.....	281	.....	281	.....	158,719	159,000	Do.
	Walker.....	5,180	.....	5,180	.....	321,820	327,000	Do.
	Winston.....	49,718	.....	49,718	.....	353,282	403,000	Do.
	Total.....	154,630	.....	154,630	.....	7,736,970	7,891,000	
Montgomery .....		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
	Autauga.....	240	.....	240	.....	386,760	387,000	Pine lands, hilly.
	Baldwin.....	35,720	.....	35,720	.....	950,280	986,000	Marshy pine lands.
	Barbour.....	400	.....	400	.....	582,600	583,000	Agricultural lands, hilly.
	Bibb.....	500	.....	500	.....	395,500	396,000	Mountainous.
	Bullock.....	160	.....	160	.....	388,840	389,000	Pine lands, sandy soil.
	Butler.....	400	.....	400	.....	498,600	499,000	Pine lands, hilly, sandy.
	Calhoun.....	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	394,000	396,000	Hilly, diversity of soil.
	Chambers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	374,000	374,000	No vacant public land.
	Chilton.....	1,700	.....	1,700	.....	466,300	468,000	Pine lands, sandy.
	Choctaw.....	15,100	.....	15,100	.....	567,900	583,000	Timbered, sandy soil.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

## ALABAMA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Montgomery	Clarke.....	Acres. 3,500	Acres. .....	Acres. 3,500	Acres. .....	Acres. 794,000	Pine and agricultural.	
	Clay.....	3,200	.....	3,200	.....	390,920	Hilly and broken, mountainous.	
	Cleburne.....	10,000	.....	10,000	.....	358,000	Do.	
	Coffee.....	800	.....	800	.....	429,200	Timbered, level, sandy.	
	Conecuh.....	600	.....	600	.....	430,000	(oak, hickory, pine lands; sandy loam.	
	Coosa.....	6,500	.....	6,500	.....	528,000	Uneven, sandy soil.	
	Covington.....	3,500	.....	3,500	.....	416,000	Level, sandy.	
	Crenshaw.....	400	.....	400	.....	665,000	Hilly, sandy.	
	Dale.....	160	.....	160	.....	388,000	Hilly, sandy.	
	Dallas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	406,000	Pine lands, level, sandy.	
	Elmore.....	360	.....	360	.....	622,000	No vacant public land.	
	Escambia.....	2,640	.....	2,640	.....	394,000	Pine lands, varied soil.	
	Etowah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	612,000	Pine lands, light, sandy.	
	Fayette.....	2,000	.....	2,000	21,080	400	No vacant public land.	
	Geneva.....	1,600	.....	1,600	.....	279,000	Mountainous, hilly.	
	Greene.....	320	.....	320	.....	418,000	Pine lands, light, sandy.	
	Hale.....	340	.....	340	.....	408,000	No vacant public land.	
	Henry.....	1,600	.....	1,600	.....	420,000	Black prairie.	
	Jefferson.....	440	.....	440	400	619,000	Hilly, broken, sandy.	
	Lamar.....	360	.....	360	.....	671,000	Broken, sandy soil.	
	Lee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292,000	Rocky and mountainous.	
	Lowndes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405,000	Hilly, red loam.	
	Macon.....	80	.....	80	.....	458,000	No vacant public land.	
	Marengo.....	800	.....	800	.....	458,000	Do.	
	Mobile.....	15,000	.....	15,000	.....	385,000	Hilly, sandy soil.	
	Monroe.....	1,200	.....	1,200	.....	610,000	Pine lands, level, sandy.	
	Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	803,000	Flat, sandy, part marshy.	
	Perry.....	400	.....	400	.....	649,000	Broken, hilly, sandy.	
	Pickens.....	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	506,000	No vacant public land.	
	Pike.....	80	.....	80	.....	468,000	Hilly pine lands.	
	Randolph.....	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	558,000	Pine lands, hilly, sandy.	
	Russell.....	340	.....	340	.....	434,000	Hilly, broken, sandy soil.	
	St. Clair.....	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	368,000	Mountainous, hilly, rocky.	
	Shelby.....	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	412,000	Pine lands, undulating.	
	Sumter.....	640	.....	640	.....	254,000	Mountainous, hilly, varied soil.	
	Talladega.....	8,240	.....	8,240	.....	515,000	Hilly, rough, varied soil.	
	Talapoosa.....	320	.....	320	.....	578,000	Undulating, soil sandy and red.	
	Tuscaloosa.....	3,600	.....	3,600	28,680	484,000	Mountainous, hilly, varied soil.	
					486,000	Hilly, red and gray sandy soil.		
					858,000	Hilly, broken, diversified soil.		

Walker .....	23, 160	.....	2, 660	187, 340	190, 000	No vacant public land.
Washington .....	600	.....	.....	655, 840	679, 000	Pine lands, rolling.
Wilcox .....	.....	.....	.....	583, 400	584, 000	Uneven pine lands, sandy.
Total .....	158, 000	.....	52, 820	24, 555, 500	24, 766, 320	
Total in Alabama .....	312, 630	.....	52, 820	32, 292, 470	32, 657, 920	

## ARIZONA.

Prescott .....	1, 016, 676	690, 157	1, 706, 833	3, 977, 886	1, 227, 281	6, 912, 000	Mountainous, arid; grazing and timber
Apache .....	1, 230, 389	3, 327, 983	4, 558, 372	6, 440, 545	694, 083	11, 693, 000	Do.
Cocoino .....	40, 715	1, 281, 108	1, 321, 823	3, 392, 619	3, 558	1, 718, 000	Arid and broken.
Gila .....	153, 448	7, 394, 644	8, 377, 799	1, 446	3, 863	1, 375, 000	Arid, grazing, broken.
Maricopa .....	983, 155	1, 269, 034	1, 912, 854	3, 395, 820	46, 411	8, 809, 000	Do.
Mohave .....	820, 989	3, 269, 686	4, 090, 675	5, 520, 770	1, 012, 146	6, 320, 820	Do.
Navajo .....	1, 193, 900	19, 017, 541	24, 531, 947	15, 315, 476	509, 555	5, 121, 000	Mountainous, timber, grazing.
Yuma .....	5, 514, 406	.....	.....	201, 600	.....	1, 395, 500	Arid, grazing, broken.
Total .....	21, 206	18, 009	39, 215	204, 980	3, 496, 897	43, 344, 320	
Tucson .....	1, 443, 627	2, 129, 879	3, 573, 506	132, 599	2, 805	247, 000	Mountainous.
Cochise .....	59, 875	372, 688	432, 563	745, 807	273, 895	3, 982, 000	Mountainous and grazing lands.
Gila .....	753, 287	2, 095, 324	2, 848, 811	1, 010, 000	33, 130	1, 211, 500	Do.
Maricopa .....	999, 801	2, 663, 345	3, 663, 146	193, 000	279, 189	4, 138, 000	Mountainous, grazing, and arid lands.
Navajo .....	1, 139, 115	4, 491, 635	5, 630, 750	70, 000	569, 854	4, 426, 000	Arid and grazing lands.
Pima .....	810, 480	2, 125, 875	2, 436, 355	91, 414	445, 336	70, 000	No vacant public lands.
Pinel .....	226, 926	385, 940	612, 866	160, 320	242, 175	6, 167, 500	Mountainous, arid, and grazing lands.
Santa Cruz .....	646, 525	3, 856, 370	4, 501, 895	65, 442	26, 314	3, 474, 500	Arid and grazing lands.
Yuma .....	6, 100, 842	18, 138, 265	24, 239, 107	2, 969, 582	364, 663	7, 799, 500	Mountainous, arid, and grazing lands.
Total .....	11, 615, 248	37, 155, 806	48, 771, 654	18, 285, 008	2, 239, 361	4, 952, 000	Do.
Total in Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 736, 258	25, 448, 000	

## ARKANSAS.

Camden	8, 309	12, 423	13, 090	18, 489	2, 103	3, 666	84	3, 410	64, 295	2, 560	Rolling, second and third rate soil.
Ashley	8, 309	12, 423	13, 090	18, 489	2, 103	3, 666	84	3, 410	64, 295	2, 560	Swampy.
Bradley	12, 423	13, 090	18, 489	2, 103	3, 666	84	3, 410	64, 295	2, 560	382, 691	391, 000
Calhoun	13, 090	18, 489	2, 103	3, 666	84	3, 410	64, 295	2, 560	382, 691	391, 000	Do.
Clark	18, 489	2, 103	3, 666	84	3, 410	64, 295	2, 560	382, 691	391, 000	405, 577	418, 000
Cleveland	2, 103	3, 666	84	3, 410	64, 295	2, 560	382, 691	391, 000	405, 577	541, 511	560, 000
Columbia	3, 666	84	3, 410	64, 295	2, 560	382, 691	391, 000	405, 577	541, 511	78, 897	81, 000
Dallas	84	3, 410	64, 295	2, 560	382, 691	391, 000	405, 577	541, 511	78, 897	524, 334	528, 000
Drew	3, 410	64, 295	2, 560	382, 691	391, 000	405, 577	541, 511	78, 897	524, 334	7, 416	7, 500
Garland	64, 295	2, 560	382, 691	391, 000	405, 577	541, 511	78, 897	524, 334	7, 416	318, 590	322, 000
										234, 145	301, 000
											Mountainous.



Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.	
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.					
Camden	Hempstead. Hot Spring Howard Lafayette. Little River Miller Montgomery Nebraska. Ouachita Pike Polk Saline Scott Sevier Union  Total	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
		2,450	.....	2,450	.....	464,550	467,000	Timber.	
		22,406	.....	22,406	.....	201,094	223,500	Mountainous.	
		62,072	.....	62,072	.....	322,928	385,000	Very broken.	
		6,767	.....	6,767	.....	294,733	301,500	Level and poor.	
		2,476	.....	2,476	.....	357,024	359,500	Swampy.	
		3,215	.....	3,215	.....	390,785	394,000	Do.	
		261,658	.....	261,658	.....	248,342	510,000	Mountainous.	
		1,186	.....	1,186	.....	399,814	401,000	Timber.	
		801	.....	801	.....	480,199	481,000	Do.	
		75,688	.....	75,688	.....	313,812	389,500	Mountainous.	
		167,862	.....	167,862	.....	365,638	533,500	Do.	
		5,486	.....	5,486	.....	6,514	12,000	Do.	
		17,942	.....	17,942	.....	4,558	22,500	Very mountainous.	
		17,648	.....	17,648	.....	330,352	348,000	Swampy.	
		10,848	.....	10,848	.....	664,152	675,000	Flat and swampy.	
		784,374	.....	784,374	2,560	7,728,566	8,515,500		
Dardanelle	Conway Crawford Franklin Garland Johnson Logan Montgomery Perry Polk Pope Saline Scott Sebastian. Yell  Total	12,750	.....	12,750	.....	18,750	31,500	The land in this district is timbered agricultural land, hilly and well watered. Some rocks upon it. No prairie land. Fine quality of coal throughout district. Gold, silver, zinc, and lead lately discovered in paying quantities in Pope and Yell counties. Petroleum in Logan, Pope, Scott, and Yell counties.	
		23,380	.....	23,380	.....	361,620	385,000		
		23,406	.....	23,406	.....	348,594	372,000		
		60,125	.....	60,125	.....	28,875	84,000		
		86,717	.....	86,717	.....	338,283	425,000		
		40,014	.....	40,014	.....	390,986	431,000		
		59,426	.....	59,426	.....	8,074	67,500		
		131,042	.....	131,042	.....	89,958	221,000		
		682	.....	682	.....	5,318	6,000		
		120,681	.....	120,681	.....	395,319	516,000		
		51,840	.....	51,840	.....	17,160	69,000		
		254,501	.....	254,501	.....	358,499	613,000		
		22,090	.....	22,090	.....	317,910	340,000		
		156,753	.....	156,753	.....	451,747	608,500		
		1,043,407	.....	1,043,407	.....	3,126,093	4,169,500		
				75,040	.....	75,040	.....		301,460
		30,120	.....	30,120	.....	586,880	567,000	Do.	
		1,043,407	.....	1,043,407	.....	3,126,093	4,169,500		
Harrison	Baxter Benton	75,040	.....	75,040	.....	301,460	376,500	Productive, mountainous, timbered, and mineral.	
		30,120	.....	30,120	.....	586,880	567,000	Do.	

The land in this district is timbered, agricultural land, hilly and well watered. Some rocks upon it. No prairie land. Fine quality of coal throughout district. Gold, silver, zinc, and lead lately discovered in paying quantities in Pope and Yell counties. Petroleum in Logan, Pope, Scott, and Yell counties.

Boone.....	22,560	22,560	.....	.....	367,440	390,000	Do.
Carroll.....	37,400	37,400	.....	.....	376,100	413,500	Do.
Crawford.....	720	720	.....	.....	7,280	15,000	Do.
Franklin.....	520	520	.....	.....	11,480	18,000	Do.
Fulton.....	27,040	27,040	.....	.....	191,860	219,000	Do.
Independence.....	3,020	3,020	.....	.....	22,980	26,000	Do.
Izard.....	22,500	22,500	.....	.....	266,000	288,500	Do.
Johnson.....	4,840	4,840	.....	.....	8,160	13,000	Do.
Madison.....	56,800	56,800	.....	.....	472,200	529,000	Do.
Marion.....	63,040	63,040	.....	.....	343,960	407,000	Mountainous, mineral.
Newton.....	232,760	232,760	.....	.....	293,240	526,000	Productive; mountainous, timbered, and mineral.
Searcy.....	143,600	143,600	.....	.....	273,900	417,500	Do.
Stone.....	155,500	155,500	.....	.....	231,500	387,000	Do.
Van Buren.....	21,720	21,720	.....	.....	24,280	46,000	Productive; mountainous.
Washington.....	21,040	21,040	.....	.....	590,960	612,000	Productive; timbered.
Total.....	918,220	918,220	.....	.....	4,322,780	5,241,000	
Arkansas.....	500	500	.....	.....	650,000	650,500	Mostly grazing lands.
Ashley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199,000	199,000	No vacant public land.
Chicot.....	2,836	2,836	.....	.....	394,164	397,000	Swampy, timbered.
Clark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,500	No vacant public land.
Clay.....	305	305	.....	.....	415,195	415,500	Broken, timbered.
Cleburne.....	71,935	71,935	.....	.....	329,065	401,000	Broken, timbered.
Cleveland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295,500	295,500	Mountainous, timbered.
Conway.....	8,996	8,996	.....	.....	313,074	322,000	Broken, timbered.
Craighead.....	682	682	.....	.....	433,318	434,000	Do.
Crittenden.....	480	480	.....	.....	408,020	408,500	Swampy.
Cross.....	753	753	.....	.....	388,247	389,000	Partly broken, partly swampy.
Dallas.....	5,070	5,070	.....	.....	422,930	428,000	Level, sandy, broken.
Desha.....	581	581	.....	.....	480,919	481,500	Swampy, timbered.
Drew.....	82	82	.....	.....	203,918	204,000	Do.
Faulkner.....	5,859	5,859	.....	.....	409,641	415,500	Broken, timbered.
Fulton.....	25,486	25,486	.....	.....	154,514	180,000	Do.
Garland.....	1,122	1,122	.....	.....	16,378	17,500	Do.
Grant.....	2,864	2,864	.....	.....	400,636	403,500	Level, timbered.
Greene.....	872	872	.....	.....	356,628	357,500	Broken, timbered.
Hot Spring.....	3,024	3,024	.....	.....	173,976	177,000	Do.
Independence.....	31,591	31,591	.....	.....	422,409	454,000	Do.
Izard.....	5,031	5,031	.....	.....	68,969	74,000	Do.
Jackson.....	521	521	.....	.....	409,500	409,500	No vacant public land.
Jefferson.....	4,499	4,499	.....	.....	559,479	560,000	Level, timbered.
Lawrence.....	680	680	.....	.....	375,501	380,000	Broken, timbered.
Lee.....	1,340	1,340	.....	.....	382,320	383,000	Swampy, timbered.
Lincoln.....	285	285	.....	.....	351,160	352,500	Do.
Lonoke.....	640	640	.....	.....	505,215	505,500	Grazing.
Mississippi.....	1,398	1,398	.....	.....	517,360	518,000	Swampy, timbered.
Monroe.....	12,387	12,387	.....	.....	388,102	389,500	Do.
Perry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126,363	139,500	Broken, timbered.
Phillips.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445,000	445,000	No vacant public land.

Little Rock.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Little Rock.....	Poinsett.....					448,000	448,000	No vacant public land.
	Pope.....					15,000	15,000	Do.
	Prairie.....	480		480		420,020	420,500	Grazing.
	Pulaski.....	13,399		13,399		468,001	468,000	Broken, timbered.
	Randolph.....	21,398		21,398		402,002	424,000	Do.
	St. Francis.....					393,500	393,500	No vacant public land.
	Saline.....	39,891		39,891		306,609	406,500	Broken, timbered.
	Sharp.....	48,917		48,917		343,583	392,500	Do.
	Van Buren.....	155,436		155,436		235,064	410,500	Do.
	White.....	5,755		5,755		657,925	663,680	Do.
	Woodruff.....	2,482		2,482		363,518	372,000	Swampy, timbered.
Total.....		478,127		478,127		15,139,553	15,617,680	
Total in Arkansas.....		3,224,128		3,224,128	2,560	30,316,992	33,543,680	

CALIFORNIA.

Eureka.....	Del Norte.....	418,020	52,982	471,002	14	203,408	674,424	Very rough, broken, and mountainous; timber, grazing, and mineral land.
	Humboldt.....	452,683	94,266	546,949	114,899	1,604,950	2,266,798	Mountainous; grazing and timber land; some mineral.
	Mendocino.....	43,649	6,580	50,229	4,057	40,184	94,470	Mountainous; timber and grazing land.
	Shasta.....	2,480		2,480		640	3,120	Do.
	Siskiyou.....	1,008,295	61,321	1,069,616		69,777	1,139,393	Very mountainous; timber, grazing, and mineral land.
	Trinity.....	989,530	45,294	1,034,824		175,554	1,210,378	Mountainous; grazing, timber, and mineral land.
Total.....		2,914,657	260,443	3,175,100	118,970	2,094,513	5,388,583	
Independence.....	Alpine.....	19,114		19,114		6,886	26,000	Mountainous, grazing.
	Fresno.....					10,000	782,000	No vacant public land.
	Inyo.....	3,334,711	2,386,980	5,721,691	560,000	230,309	6,512,000	Agricultural, mountainous, mineral.
	Kern.....	788,288	92,000	880,288	461,000	166,712	1,508,000	Arid, mountainous, grazing.
Madera.....					198,000		198,000	No vacant public land.



Los Angeles	Mariposa.....	1,377,063	.....	.....	.....	52,500	500	53,000	Do.
	Mono.....	3,277,696	207,600	1,584,663	.....	115,000	285,234	1,984,837	Grazing, agricultural, mineral.
	San Bernardino.....	.....	922,094	4,199,790	.....	.....	1,210	4,201,000	Arid, mineral.
	Tulare.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	756,000	6,000	762,000	No vacant public land.
	Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210,000	.....	210,000	Do.
	Total.....	8,796,812	3,608,674	12,405,486	.....	3,154,500	705,851	16,266,837	
	Kern.....	196,995	16,221	213,216	.....	318,010	579,774	1,111,000	Arid, level, desert, mountains.
	Los Angeles.....	623,986	213,007	866,993	.....	521,780	1,354,727	2,743,500	Do.
	Orange.....	19,687	1,956	21,643	.....	57,951	391,406	471,000	Mountainous and hilly.
	Riverside.....	1,915,840	693,910	2,609,750	.....	1,369,740	684,510	4,664,000	Mountainous, rolling, and level desert.
Marysville	San Bernardino.....	2,453,425	1,113,691	3,567,116	.....	4,104,502	708,882	8,880,500	Do.
	San Diego.....	2,725,232	599,322	3,324,554	.....	696,034	1,374,412	5,395,000	Do.
	Santa Barbara.....	33,135	33,135	108,898	.....	73,536	184,566	427,000	Mountainous and rolling.
	Ventura.....	63,154	58,093	121,247	.....	270,072	444,181	835,500	Do.
	Total.....	8,134,082	2,759,335	10,893,417	.....	7,411,625	5,722,458	24,027,500	
	Butte.....	93,059	13,056	106,115	.....	.....	918,885	1,025,000	Grazing, mineral, and timber.
	Colusa.....	39,393	1,490	40,883	.....	.....	596,617	637,500	Agricultural and grazing.
	Glenn.....	81,675	9,960	82,635	.....	.....	603,365	686,000	Do.
	Lake.....	9,239	.....	9,239	.....	.....	9,261	18,500	Hilly; agricultural and grazing.
	Napa.....	15,800	654	16,454	.....	.....	83,536	100,000	Do.
Redding	Nevada.....	11,897	11,760	23,657	.....	320	42,023	66,000	Hilly; mineral and grazing.
	Placer.....	233,313	103,240	396,553	.....	.....	11,000	11,000	No vacant public land.
	Plumas.....	27,106	34,200	61,306	.....	.....	60,447	457,000	No vacant public land.
	Sierra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,694	74,000	Mountainous; mineral and timber.
	Solano.....	1,271	630	1,901	.....	.....	28,000	28,000	Do.
	Sutter.....	78,198	4,075	82,273	.....	.....	377,099	379,000	No vacant public land.
	Tehama.....	41,524	880	42,404	.....	.....	461,727	644,000	Agricultural and fruit land.
	Yolo.....	62,874	.....	62,874	.....	783	516,596	559,000	Grazing and agricultural.
	Yuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333,343	397,000	Do.
	Total.....	755,349	170,955	926,304	.....	1,103	4,054,593	4,982,000	Agricultural, timber, and mineral.
Sacramento	Butte.....	2,840	.....	2,840	.....	.....	2,100	5,000	Mountainous land; timbered.
	Modoc.....	97,799	32,430	130,229	.....	.....	36,771	167,000	Principally mountainous timber land.
	Plumas.....	2,500	.....	2,500	.....	.....	2,500	5,000	Do.
	Shasta.....	849,820	39,075	888,895	.....	63,448	1,733,657	2,706,000	Farming, grazing, timber, mineral.
	Siskiyou.....	1,020,311	167,136	1,187,447	.....	47,374	1,575,179	2,810,000	Do.
	Tehama.....	338,775	19,398	358,173	.....	.....	581,827	940,000	Mostly foothill and grazing land.
	Trinity.....	377,335	8,119	385,454	.....	47,730	332,796	766,000	Mountainous, timber, grazing, mineral.
	Total.....	2,689,400	266,158	2,955,558	.....	158,552	4,284,890	7,399,000	
	Alpine.....	91,802	96,662	188,464	.....	98,040	46,496	333,000	Grazing, desert.
	Amador.....	93,461	12,620	106,081	.....	42,641	241,278	390,000	Grazing, timber, mineral.
	Calaveras.....	112,509	24,280	136,789	.....	38,940	266,271	442,000	Do.
	Contra Costa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,300	33,640	19,000	No vacant public land.
	Eldorado.....	179,625	63,479	243,104	.....	337,941	483,955	1,075,000	Timber and grazing.
	Mono.....	10,000	4,380	14,380	.....	1,120	.....	15,500	Grazing, mineral.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.				
Sacramento	Nevada	Acrea. 88,144	Acrea. 14,060	Acrea. 294,180	Acrea. 176,616	Acrea. 573,000	Mineral, timber.
	Placer	79,133	25,134	498,683	316,030	919,000	Mineral, timber, and grazing.
	Plumas	15,020			8,980	24,000	Grazing.
	Sacramento	11,585			440,750	563,000	Farming and grazing.
	San Joaquin				110,665	10,000	No vacant public land.
	Sierra	194,714	32,533	227,247	1,150	339,500	Grazing and timber.
	Solano	2,970		70,212	42,011	47,000	Agricultural.
	Sutter	16,498		7,160	36,870	42,000	Mineral and timber.
	Tuolumne	41,537		8,858	16,644	320,000	Timber, grazing.
	Yolo	9,000	16,390	218,606	43,467	49,000	Farming and grazing.
	Yuba	850		1,920	38,080	10,500	Grazing and mineral.
	Total	946,863	289,538	1,742,736	2,192,368	5,171,500	
San Francisco	Alameda	2,167			500,833	503,000	Mountain land.
	Colusa	2,231	8,500		65,269	76,000	Do.
	Contra Costa				437,000	437,000	No vacant public land.
	Fresno	80,039	2,560		78,381	161,000	Mountain land.
	Glenn	114,901			11,099	126,000	Do.
	Kern	8,714	23,161		74,719	140,000	Do.
	Kings	7,520	14,417	42,120	2,480	10,000	Do.
	Lake	384,593			447,407	832,000	Do.
	Marin				338,000	338,000	No vacant public land.
	Mendocino	567,646	119,246	43,615	1,505,493	2,236,000	Mountain land.
	Merced	56,150			76,850	133,000	Do.
	Monterey	973,287	3,994		1,133,719	2,111,000	Do.
	Napa	87,134	11,520		301,346	400,000	Do.
	Sacramento				5,000	5,000	No vacant public land.
	San Benito	355,477	5,115		494,408	855,000	Mountain land.
	San Francisco				32,000	32,000	No vacant public land.
	San Joaquin	24,720			188,280	188,280	Mountain land.
	San Luis Obispo	641,009	5,703	924	1,509,364	2,157,000	Do.
	San Mateo				288,000	288,000	No vacant public land.
	Santa Barbara	38,605	1,563		694,505	1,339,000	Mountain land.
	Santa Clara	28,003	5,482	604,827	818,505	1,854,000	Do.
	Santa Cruz			1,915	275,000	275,000	No vacant public land.
	Solano	82,412			337,588	440,000	Mountain land.
	Sonoma	119,522	24,157		872,321	1,016,000	Do.
	Total	946,863	289,538	1,742,736	2,192,368	5,171,500	

Stockton	Stanislaus	29,781	5,737	35,518	.....	48,482	84,000	Do.
	Tehama	119,915	800	120,715	.....	18,285	139,000	Do.
	Trinity	8,680	.....	8,680	.....	320	9,000	Do.
	Ventura	25,202	.....	25,202	.....	51,147	294,000	Do.
	Yolo	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,000	47,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	3,757,793	208,824	3,966,617	910,582	10,642,801	15,520,000	
	Amador	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000	16,000	No vacant public land.
	Calaveras	5,554	.....	6,874	.....	245,126	252,000	Hilly; farming, grazing, and mining.
	Fresno	181,861	23,714	205,575	.....	216,425	742,000	Do.
	Madera	250,297	11,817	262,114	.....	612,916	1,132,000	Hilly; grazing, farming.
Susanville	Mariposa	116,868	7,014	123,882	.....	302,523	1,397,000	Mountainous; mining, farming, grazing, timber.
	Merced	11,099	.....	11,099	.....	1,097,901	1,109,000	Rolling foothills; farming and grazing.
	Sacramento	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,000	68,000	No vacant public land.
	San Joaquin	241	.....	241	.....	729,759	730,000	Farming.
	Santa Clara	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,500	No vacant public land.
	Stanislaus	31,214	.....	31,214	.....	778,780	810,000	Foothills; farming and grazing.
	Tuolumne	126,685	15,059	141,744	.....	473,031	958,000	Hilly, mountainous; mining, farming, grazing.
	Total	723,819	58,924	782,743	1,222,718	4,711,039	6,716,500	
	Lassen	.....	.....	.....	.....	502,068	2,985,000	Timber, desert, grazing, and mineral.
	Modoc	2,308,179	54,753	2,422,932	.....	466,632	2,264,000	Timber, desert, grazing, and farming.
Visalia	Plumas	1,608,689	127,615	1,736,304	61,064	421,491	1,231,000	Mountainous; timber, mineral.
	Shasta	744,345	64,524	808,869	640	.....	11,000	Mountainous.
	Sierra	11,000	.....	11,000	.....	54,988	174,000	Timber, desert, grazing, mountainous, and mineral.
	Sierra	52,999	.....	52,999	66,013	.....	12,000	Mountainous.
	Tehama	3,480	7,520	11,000	.....	1,000	.....	
	Total	4,788,692	254,412	5,043,104	127,717	1,506,179	6,677,000	
	Fresno	218,171	11,840	230,011	51,140	1,950,849	2,232,000	Mountainous; grazing, timber.
	Kern	202,059	56,411	258,500	276,948	1,905,552	2,441,000	Arid plains and mountainous.
	Kings	20,552	.....	20,552	.....	635,448	656,000	Mountainous, arid plains.
	Madera	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	40,000	No vacant public land.
Visalia	Merced	7,481	.....	7,481	.....	8,519	16,000	Mountainous; grazing.
	Monterey	2,400	.....	2,400	.....	600	3,000	Do.
	San Benito	9,118	.....	9,118	.....	13,882	23,000	Do.
	San Luis Obispo	29,955	.....	29,955	.....	1,045	31,000	Do.
	Tulare	55,388	50,868	106,256	887,089	1,385,655	2,373,000	Arid plains and mountainous; timber.
	Total	545,124	119,149	664,273	1,215,177	5,941,550	7,821,000	
	Total in California	34,052,596	7,996,412	42,049,008	16,063,670	41,857,242	99,869,920	



Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

COLORADO.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.			
Akron		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	{ Prairie, agricultural, and grazing lands.
	Arapahoe.....	544,039	.....	544,039	1,125,961	1,670,000	
	Morgan.....	93,418	.....	93,418	85,082	178,500	
	Washington.....	96,748	.....	96,748	437,252	554,000	
	Yuma.....	189,935	.....	189,935	425,065	615,000	
	Total	924,140	.....	924,140	2,093,360	3,017,500	
Del Norte	Archuleta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No vacant public land.
	Chaffee.....	14,000	.....	14,000	.....	110,000	
	Conejos.....	427,748	133,540	561,588	285,412	847,000	
	Costilla.....	65,361	287,000	352,361	117,639	1,082,000	Mountainous, farming, and mountainous.
	Custer.....	31,995	.....	31,995	.....	32,000	
	Fremont.....	12,000	.....	12,000	5	12,000	
	Hinsdale.....	102,920	46,000	148,920	15,080	164,000	Mountainous and farming.
	Huerfano.....	27,832	.....	27,832	168	28,000	
	Las Animas.....	.....	2,000	2,000	.....	32,000	
	Mineral.....	279,208	86,800	366,008	45,992	412,000	Agricultural and mineral.
	Rio Grande.....	223,131	.....	223,131	348,869	572,000	
	Saguache.....	1,133,286	50,220	1,183,506	233,494	1,514,000	
	San Juan.....	12,000	.....	12,000	.....	12,000	Agricultural.
	Total	2,329,481	605,860	2,935,341	1,046,659	4,831,000	
Denver	Arapahoe.....	327,380	.....	327,380	1,053,620	1,381,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Boulder.....	266,272	.....	266,272	1,238,728	503,000	
	Clear Creek.....	114,343	.....	114,343	65,067	248,000	
	Douglas.....	4,450	68,570	72,920	379,580	547,500	Arid, grazing, broken.
	Eagle.....	129,721	.....	129,721	31,579	247,000	
	Elbert.....	176,498	.....	176,498	803,502	980,000	
	Gilpin.....	27,455	45,520	72,975	17,025	90,000	Mountainous and grazing.
	Grand.....	697,401	46,000	743,401	204,599	1,175,000	
	Jefferson.....	186,938	.....	186,938	314,562	501,500	
	Larimer.....	1,653,844	175,000	1,828,844	873,156	2,702,000	Grazing and agricultural.
	Morgan.....	253,075	.....	253,075	156,925	410,000	
	Routt.....	94,400	.....	94,400	9,600	104,000	

Durango.....	Summit .....	129,890	.....	129,890	.....	125,110	255,000	Mountains
	Weld .....	708,859	.....	708,859	.....	1,342,641	2,051,500	Agricultural and grazing.
	Total .....	4,770,526	335,090	5,105,616	476,200	5,615,684	11,197,500	
	Archuleta .....	410,146	161,910	572,056	14,800	127,144	714,000	Timber, agricultural, and mineral.
	Dolores .....	437,370	113,000	552,370	.....	28,130	580,500	Mountains, agricultural, and mineral.
	Hinsdale .....	94,108	100,000	194,108	.....	3,892	198,000	Mountains and grazing.
	La Plata .....	856,702	114,119	970,821	7,000	221,179	1,194,000	Grazing, agricultural, and mineral.
	Mineral .....	156,360	.....	156,360	.....	640	1,157,000	Mountains and grazing.
	Montezuma .....	740,634	46,000	786,634	392,000	162,366	1,341,000	Grazing, agricultural, and mineral.
	Ouray .....	3,747	.....	3,747	.....	2,253	6,000	Mountains and mineral.
	Rio Grande .....	2,990	.....	2,990	10	10	3,000	Do.
	San Juan .....	247,460	.....	247,460	.....	23,540	271,000	Do.
	San Miguel .....	44,135	.....	44,135	.....	6,865	51,000	Mountains, mineral, and agricultural.
	Total .....	2,993,652	537,029	3,530,681	413,800	576,019	4,520,500	
Glenwood Springs.	Delta .....	328,800	.....	328,800	87,000	.....	87,000	No vacant public land.
	Eagle .....	824,198	206,474	535,274	20,468	52,258	608,000	Grazing and mineral.
	Garfield .....	28,039	370,440	1,194,638	570,240	198,122	1,963,000	Farming, grazing, mineral.
	Gunnison .....	24,000	58,929	86,968	23,040	17,992	128,000	Mountains, mineral.
	Larimer .....	208,118	44,880	252,998	.....	.....	24,000	Mountains.
	Mesa .....	26,732	371,874	398,606	51,914	50,662	525,000	Farming, grazing.
	Pitkin .....	1,973,444	139,256	1,512,700	460,800	86,500	2,040,000	Grazing and mineral.
	Rio Blanco .....	3,693,683	83,250	3,776,933	204,200	421,367	4,402,500	Farming and grazing.
	Rout .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Farming, grazing, coal, placer.
	Total .....	6,507,014	1,275,103	7,782,117	1,639,002	898,381	10,319,500	
Gunnison.....	Chaffee .....	19,963	.....	19,963	.....	3,037	23,000	Mountains, rich in mineral.
	Delta .....	5,080	.....	5,080	.....	2,420	8,000	Mountains, grazing lands.
	Gunnison .....	1,029,160	398,096	1,427,256	46,080	351,664	1,825,000	Mountains, coal, mineral, farming, grazing.
	Hinsdale .....	248,831	56,425	305,256	.....	8,744	314,000	Mountains and mineral, timber.
	Mineral .....	21,000	.....	21,000	.....	500	21,500	Do.
	Montrose .....	21,340	79,000	100,340	.....	18,660	119,000	Mesa land or table-land, grazing, arid.
	Ouray .....	8,800	.....	8,800	.....	200	9,000	Mountains, mineral.
	Saguache .....	411,007	.....	411,007	.....	24,493	435,500	Farming, grazing, mineral, timber.
	Total .....	1,765,181	533,521	2,298,702	46,080	410,218	2,755,000	
Hugo .....	Cheyenne .....	310,904	.....	310,904	511,880	95,216	918,000	Land in this district is grazing, farming, and arid.
	Kit Carson .....	707,452	.....	707,452	556,959	134,889	1,399,000	
	Lincoln .....	545,984	.....	545,984	.....	608,016	1,154,000	
	Total .....	1,564,340	.....	1,564,340	1,068,839	837,821	3,471,000	

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

COLORADO—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Lamar.....	Baca.....	<i>Acres.</i> 1, 159, 048	<i>Acres.</i> .....	<i>Acres.</i> 1, 159, 048	<i>Acres.</i> 1, 000	<i>Acres.</i> 462, 952	<i>Acres.</i> 1, 625, 000	Undulating prairie, grazing, and farming.
	Bent.....	408, 259	.....	408, 259	4, 960	334, 781	808, 000	Undulating prairie and valley land.
	Cheyenne.....	177, 891	.....	177, 891	.....	42, 109	220, 000	Prairie, grazing land.
	Kiowa.....	586, 648	.....	586, 648	2, 040	417, 312	1, 006, 000	Undulating prairie, grazing.
	Las Animas.....	303, 842	.....	303, 842	.....	44, 158	348, 000	Broken, hilly, grazing land.
	Lincoln.....	40, 040	.....	40, 040	.....	3, 960	44, 000	Level prairie, grazing land.
Leadville.....	Prowers.....	502, 166	.....	502, 166	.....	528, 834	1, 031, 000	Prairie and valley farming land.
	Total.....	3, 177, 894	.....	3, 177, 894	8, 000	1, 894, 106	5, 080, 000	
	Chaffee.....	556, 181	.....	556, 181	1, 600	134, 219	692, 000	Mineral and agricultural.
	Eagle.....	54, 334	114, 136	168, 470	.....	15, 530	184, 000	Mineral.
	Fremont.....	18, 295	.....	18, 295	.....	2, 205	20, 500	Agricultural.
	Gunnison.....	.....	7, 350	7, 350	.....	8, 650	8, 000	Mineral.
Montrose.....	Jefferson.....	6, 845	.....	6, 845	23, 900	8, 255	39, 000	Agricultural.
	Lake.....	103, 110	56, 843	159, 953	1, 820	72, 227	234, 000	Mineral and agricultural.
	Park.....	575, 575	.....	575, 575	432, 000	383, 425	1, 391, 000	Mineral.
	Pitkin.....	.....	97, 436	97, 436	.....	8, 564	106, 000	Grazing.
	Saguache.....	89, 283	960	116, 427	.....	32, 573	149, 000	Mineral and agricultural.
	Summit.....	27, 144	.....	27, 144	.....	23, 898	52, 000	Mineral.
Pueblo.....	Teller.....	28, 142	.....	28, 142	.....	661, 546	2, 876, 500	
	Total.....	1, 431, 765	303, 869	1, 735, 634	479, 320	104, 035	680, 000	Coal, agricultural, grazing, mineral.
	Delta.....	426, 842	56, 963	483, 805	92, 160	3, 960	81, 500	Mineral, grazing, arid.
	Dolores.....	37, 220	40, 320	77, 540	.....	.....	6, 000	Mineral, mountainous.
	Hinsdale.....	.....	.....	6, 000	48, 000	145, 321	1, 522, 000	Coal, farming, mineral, and grazing.
	Mesa.....	912, 405	416, 274	1, 328, 679	.....	205, 915	1, 358, 500	Do.
Pueblo.....	Montrose.....	1, 000, 039	182, 546	1, 182, 585	.....	34, 042	315, 500	Agricultural, rich mineral, grazing, coal.
	Ouray.....	281, 458	.....	281, 458	.....	.....	777, 500	Do.
	San Miguel.....	581, 867	133, 240	715, 107	.....	62, 393	777, 500	Do.
	Total.....	3, 245, 831	799, 343	4, 045, 174	140, 160	555, 666	4, 741, 000	
	Bent.....	77, 382	.....	77, 382	.....	90, 111	167, 500	Agricultural and grazing.
	Chaffee.....	9, 660	.....	9, 660	.....	.....	9, 660	Mountainous.



Sterling .....	Costilla.....	26,123	.....	26,123	.....	8,877	35,000	Do.
	Custer.....	134,693	.....	134,693	56,000	234,307	425,000	Mountains and grazing.
	Elbert.....	177,199	.....	177,199	.....	97,801	205,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	El Paso.....	237,637	1,500	239,137	129,908	990,455	1,359,500	One-third mountains; two-thirds agricultural and grazing.
	Fremont.....	644,557	.....	644,557	.....	279,443	924,000	Two-thirds mountains; one-third agricultural and grazing.
	Huerfano.....	456,941	480	457,421	134,400	421,179	1,013,000	One-third mountains; two-thirds agricultural and grazing.
	Kiowa.....	71,260	.....	71,260	.....	68,740	140,000	Grazing.
	Las Animas.....	1,352,880	.....	1,352,880	138,880	1,128,240	2,620,000	One-third mountains; two-thirds agricultural and grazing.
	Lincoln.....	363,855	.....	363,855	.....	83,145	447,000	Grazing.
	Otero.....	802,763	.....	802,763	.....	499,237	1,302,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Pueblo.....	539,502	4,260	543,762	64,000	944,238	1,552,000	Three-fourths agricultural and grazing; one-fourth mountains.
	Saguache.....	76,800	.....	76,800	.....	200	77,000	Mountains.
	Teller.....	30,450	.....	30,450	50,572	218,478	299,500	Mountains; largely mineral.
	Total.....	5,001,702	6,240	5,007,942	573,760	4,994,458	10,576,160	
	Logan.....	327,364	.....	327,364	.....	842,136	1,169,500	Agricultural and grazing.
	Morgan.....	209,753	.....	19,747	.....	229,500	229,500	Do.
	Phillips.....	3,833	.....	429,647	.....	343,000	433,000	Do.
	Sedgwick.....	40,082	.....	40,082	.....	301,918	342,000	Do.
	Washington.....	49,942	.....	49,942	.....	188,058	138,000	Do.
	Weld.....	311,921	.....	311,921	.....	189,579	501,500	Do.
	Yuma.....	65,318	.....	65,318	.....	83,182	148,500	Do.
	Total.....	1,008,233	.....	1,008,233	.....	1,954,267	2,962,500	
	Total in Colorado.....	34,719,759	4,396,055	39,115,814	5,694,161	21,538,185	66,348,160	

## FLORIDA.

[The greater part of the land in the State is level and timbered and there are no mountains. There are some large swamps and marshes in the southern part of the State.]

Gainesville.....	Alachua.....	15,840	.....	15,840	.....	802,660	818,500	Low pine land.
	Baker.....	3,767	.....	3,767	.....	368,253	372,000	Do.
	Bradford.....	1,445	.....	1,445	.....	339,555	341,000	Do.
	Brevard.....	51,684	29,302	80,986	115	1,491,899	1,573,000	Low pine and swamp land.
	Calhoun.....	65,114	.....	65,114	2,483	645,903	713,500	Low pine land.
	Citrus.....	28,585	.....	28,585	.....	391,915	420,500	Do.
	Clay.....	28,649	.....	28,649	.....	364,851	393,500	Do.
	Columbia.....	2,988	.....	2,988	.....	510,512	513,500	Do.
	Dade.....	37,097	92,960	130,057	1,857	2,705,086	2,837,000	Do.
	De Soto.....	79,172	.....	79,172	.....	2,351,828	2,431,000	Do.
	Duval.....	1,770	1,200	2,970	.....	500,030	503,000	Do.
	Escambia.....	4,735	.....	4,735	4,894	424,871	434,500	Do.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

FLORIDA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Aces.	Aces.	Aces.	Aces.	Aces.	Aces.	
Gainesville.....	Franklin.....	4,437	.....	4,437	.....	457,000	457,000	No vacant public land.
	Gadsden.....	3,116	.....	3,116	.....	333,563	338,000	Low pine land.
	Hamilton.....	7,725	.....	7,725	.....	338,384	341,500	Do.
	Hernando.....	2,130	.....	2,130	.....	324,275	332,000	Do.
	Hillsboro.....	2,313	.....	2,313	1,235	841,635	845,000	Low pine and swamp land.
	Holmes.....	17,010	.....	17,010	.....	288,187	290,500	Low pine land.
	Jackson.....	17,010	.....	17,010	.....	618,990	638,000	Do.
	Jefferson.....	37,340	.....	37,340	.....	378,524	379,000	Do.
	Lafayette.....	43,203	.....	43,203	.....	700,160	707,500	Low pine and swamp land.
	Lake.....	30,658	.....	30,658	.....	620,797	665,000	Low pine land.
	Lee.....	1,110	12,800	43,458	1,176	2,355,566	2,980,110	Low pine and swamp land.
	Leon.....	35,764	.....	35,764	212	466,800	468,000	Low pine land.
	Levy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700,024	736,000	Do.
	Liberty.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478,000	478,000	No vacant public land.
	Madison.....	3,081	.....	3,081	.....	453,419	453,500	Low pine land.
	Manatee.....	15,407	.....	15,407	.....	852,533	865,000	Do.
	Marion.....	143,700	.....	143,700	.....	902,300	1,046,000	Do.
	Monroe.....	6,727	.....	6,727	.....	435,273	942,000	Low pine and swamp land.
	Nassau.....	6,015	.....	6,015	419	407,066	413,500	Low pine land.
	Orange.....	24,471	.....	32,791	.....	779,209	812,000	Do.
	Osceola.....	10,390	.....	12,798	.....	1,121,202	1,134,000	Do.
	Pasco.....	3,633	.....	3,633	.....	487,807	491,500	Do.
	Polk.....	21,407	.....	21,407	.....	1,164,533	1,186,000	Do.
	Putnam.....	16,554	.....	16,554	.....	460,446	477,000	Do.
	St. John.....	14,876	.....	14,876	643	598,981	614,500	Do.
	Santa Rosa.....	117,137	.....	117,137	267	896,036	1,013,500	Do.
	Sumter.....	1,320	.....	1,320	.....	376,140	377,500	Do.
	Suwannee.....	1,720	.....	1,720	.....	440,780	442,500	Do.
	Taylor.....	70,983	.....	70,983	.....	623,017	631,000	Do.
	Volusia.....	17,881	13,080	30,961	.....	706,639	737,000	Do.
	Wakulla.....	169,649	.....	169,649	.....	391,900	392,500	Do.
	Walton.....	145,955	.....	145,955	.....	729,351	839,000	Do.
	Washington.....	145,955	.....	145,955	5,958	768,087	920,000	Do.
Total in district and State.		1,299,704	160,070	1,459,774	19,259	33,533,607	35,072,640	

## IDAHO.

Blackfoot .....	Bannock .....	537,406	291,240	828,746	750,000	381,254	1,960,000	Mountainous and agricultural lands.
	Bear Lake .....	187,285	213,234	406,519	.....	209,481	616,000	Do.
	Bingham .....	500,018	380,563	1,080,521	50,000	1,577,479	2,708,000	Do.
	Blaine .....	.....	39,500	39,500	.....	.....	39,500	Do.
	Fremont .....	1,451,506	1,049,893	2,501,399	.....	1,377,601	3,879,000	Do.
	Lemhi .....	457,546	689,302	1,030,000	.....	.....	103,000	Do.
	Oneida .....	.....	.....	1,136,848	250,000	343,152	1,750,000	Do.
	Total .....	3,133,761	2,982,772	6,116,533	1,050,000	3,888,967	11,055,500	
Boise .....	Ada .....	366,898	245,714	612,612	639	147,749	761,000	Arid, mountainous, timbered.
	Boise .....	716,345	1,454,528	2,170,873	.....	227,627	2,398,500	Mountainous, timbered, mineral, grazing.
	Canyon .....	363,141	163,832	526,973	.....	309,027	836,000	Arid and grazing.
	Elmore .....	642,873	308,735	951,608	.....	106,452	1,061,000	Arid, mountainous, mineral.
	Idaho .....	47,468	1,544,290	1,591,758	2,940	242	1,592,000	Grazing, sagebrush plains.
	Owyhee .....	1,005,236	3,197,657	4,202,893	.....	243,947	4,451,000	Arid, mountainous, mineral.
	Washington .....	906,525	682,334	1,588,859	4,160	255,961	1,844,820	Arid, mountainous, timber, mineral.
	Total .....	4,048,486	7,597,090	11,645,576	7,739	1,291,005	12,944,320	
Coeur d'Alene .....	Kootenai .....	540,169	1,610,943	2,151,112	231,429	988,159	3,370,700	Agricultural and timbered.
	Shoshone .....	30,257	1,201,856	1,252,033	.....	64,907	1,317,000	Agricultural, timbered, and mineral.
	Total .....	590,426	2,812,779	3,403,205	231,429	1,053,066	4,687,700	
Hailey .....	Bingham .....	6,520	69,000	75,520	640	2,840	79,000	Lava and sagebrush plains.
	Blaine .....	700,543	2,880,453	3,580,996	55,080	222,324	3,859,000	Mountainous, grazing sagebrush plains.
	Boise .....	.....	112,500	112,500	.....	.....	112,500	Mountainous.
	Cassia .....	973,235	1,401,534	2,374,769	26,263	504,908	2,906,000	Grazing, sagebrush plains.
	Custer .....	183,490	2,711,866	2,895,356	11,840	50,364	2,905,500	Mountainous, grazing sagebrush plains.
	Elmore .....	421,005	357,993	778,998	7,680	56,242	542,920	Do.
	Fremont .....	18,080	65,000	83,080	1,280	640	85,000	Lava and sagebrush plains.
	Idaho .....	.....	1,301,000	1,301,000	.....	.....	1,301,000	Mountainous, grazing.
	Lemhi .....	162,453	2,410,014	2,572,467	82,960	99,573	2,755,000	Mountainous and arid prairie.
	Lincoln .....	839,869	1,001,983	1,841,852	45,680	224,468	2,112,000	Lava and sagebrush plains.
	Owyhee .....	89,233	501,712	590,945	5,760	5,295	602,000	Do.
	Total .....	3,094,428	12,813,055	15,907,483	237,783	1,174,634	17,319,920	
Lowiston .....	Idaho .....	223,369	3,418,380	3,641,749	12,000	370,751	4,024,500	Mountainous, timbered, agricultural.
	Kootenai .....	.....	12,000	12,000	.....	.....	12,000	Do.
	Latah .....	93,705	.....	93,705	.....	620,235	714,000	Do.
	Nez Perce .....	163,015	107,256	270,271	139,000	486,229	895,500	Do.
	Shoshone .....	332,899	1,051,755	1,384,654	69,360	185,986	1,640,000	Mountainous, timbered, agricultural.
	Total .....	812,988	4,589,391	5,402,379	220,360	1,663,261	7,286,000	
	Total in Idaho .....	11,680,089	30,795,087	42,475,176	1,747,311	9,070,953	53,243,440	



Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.			
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
						19,658,880	No vacant public land.

IOWA.

Des Moines.....					35,646,080	35,646,080	No vacant public land.
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KANSAS.

Colby.....	Cheyenne.....	42,211	.....	42,211	38,400	658,000	Farming, grazing.
	Decatur.....	400	.....	400	67,420	576,000	Do.
	Graham.....	120	.....	120	100,160	463,000	Do.
	Jewell.....	.....	.....	.....	12,800	229,300	No vacant public land.
	Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	2,720	43,280	Do.
	Mitchell.....	160	.....	160	18,760	168,080	Broken, grazing.
	Norton.....	100	.....	100	48,240	518,600	Do.
	Osborne.....	600	.....	600	59,200	571,000	Do.
	Phillips.....	40	.....	40	33,280	540,080	Do.
	Rawlins.....	12,935	.....	12,935	618,305	685,000	Do.
	Rooks.....	920	.....	920	36,320	455,000	Do.
	Sheridan.....	1,240	.....	1,240	156,160	417,760	Do.
	Sherman.....	480	.....	480	47,360	300,600	Do.
	Smith.....	.....	.....	.....	32,000	488,160	No vacant public land.
	Thomas.....	360	.....	360	32,000	541,000	Farming, grazing.
	Total.....	59,626	.....	59,626	168,640	379,000	
					870,220	7,134,000	
Dodge City.....	Barber.....	21,890	.....	21,890	698,110	720,000	Broken.
	Barton.....	1,515	.....	1,515	574,485	576,000	Broken, sandy.
	Chase.....	.....	.....	.....	148,000	148,000	No vacant public land.
	Clark.....	14,930	.....	14,930	601,070	616,000	Broken, sandy.
	Comanche.....	3,010	.....	3,010	501,990	505,000	Do.
	Edwards.....	1,000	.....	1,000	393,000	394,000	Do.
	Finney.....	98,585	.....	98,585	726,415	825,000	Sandy and broken, mostly; some farming land.

	980	1,900	698,120	698,000	Grazing.
Ford.....	980	1,900	698,120	698,000	Grazing.
Grant.....	32,380	.....	336,670	369,000	Do.
Gray.....	32,560	.....	518,440	551,000	Part grazing, part broken and sandy.
Hamilton.....	82,630	.....	541,370	624,000	Do.
Harper.....	160	.....	504,840	505,000	Do.
Harvey.....	.....	.....	346,000	346,000	No vacant public land.
Haskell.....	45,340	.....	326,600	372,000	Grazing.
Hodgeman.....	5,790	.....	546,210	552,000	Do.
Kearney.....	89,065	.....	456,935	546,000	Part grazing, part broken and sandy
Kingman.....	40	.....	555,960	556,000	Broken.
Kiowa.....	16,760	.....	446,240	463,000	Do.
McPherson.....	40	.....	112,960	113,000	Do.
Marion.....	200	.....	182,800	183,000	Do.
Meade.....	10,480	.....	610,520	621,000	Grazing.
Morton.....	87,360	.....	370,640	458,000	Do.
Pawnee.....	.....	.....	482,000	482,000	No vacant public land.
Prairie.....	1,940	.....	401,060	463,000	Broken, grazing.
Reno.....	630	.....	798,370	799,000	Broken and sandy.
Rice.....	320	.....	452,680	453,000	Do.
Sedgwick.....	.....	.....	645,000	645,000	No vacant public land.
Seward.....	84,245	.....	326,755	411,000	Grazing, part broken and sandy.
Stafford.....	400	.....	512,600	513,000	Broken.
Stanton.....	28,880	.....	404,120	433,000	Grazing, part broken and sandy.
Stevens.....	60,200	.....	406,800	467,000	Do.
Sumner.....	.....	.....	754,000	754,000	No vacant public land.
Total.....	721,280	1,900	15,435,820	16,159,000	
Allen.....	.....	.....	322,000	322,000	Do.
Anderson.....	.....	.....	367,000	367,000	Do.
Archison.....	.....	.....	279,000	279,000	Do.
Bourbon.....	.....	.....	423,000	423,000	Do.
Brown.....	.....	.....	371,000	371,000	Do.
Butler.....	60	.....	917,940	918,000	Rough, broken land.
Chase.....	.....	.....	334,000	334,000	No vacant public land.
Chautauque.....	80	.....	409,920	410,000	Broken, grazing land.
Cherokee.....	.....	.....	391,000	391,000	No vacant public land.
Clay.....	.....	.....	412,000	412,000	Do.
Cloud.....	.....	.....	452,000	452,000	Do.
Coffey.....	.....	.....	413,000	413,000	Do.
Cowley.....	117	.....	717,883	718,000	Broken, grazing lands.
Crawford.....	.....	.....	387,000	387,000	No vacant public land.
Dickinson.....	.....	.....	536,000	536,000	Do.
Doniphan.....	.....	.....	290,000	290,000	Do.
Douglas.....	.....	.....	291,000	291,000	Do.
Elk.....	391	.....	409,609	410,000	Broken, rough lands.
Ellsworth.....	40	.....	453,960	454,000	Do.
Franklin.....	.....	.....	370,000	370,000	No vacant public land.
Franklin.....	.....	.....	238,405	262,000	Do.
Gary.....	.....	25,595	743,889	744,000	Rough, broken land.
Greenwood.....	111	.....	344,840	437,000	No vacant public land.
Jackson.....	.....	92,160	363,000	363,000	Do.
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

## KANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		<i>Acre.</i>	<i>Acre.</i>	<i>Acre.</i>	<i>Acre.</i>	<i>Acre.</i>	<i>Acre.</i>	
Topeka	Jewell	.....	.....	.....	.....	346,000	346,000	No vacant public land.
	Johnson	.....	.....	.....	.....	312,000	312,000	Do.
	Labette	.....	.....	.....	.....	408,000	408,000	Do.
	Leavenworth	.....	.....	.....	.....	286,000	286,000	Do.
	Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	415,000	415,000	Do.
	Linn	.....	.....	.....	.....	389,000	389,000	Do.
	Lyon	.....	.....	.....	.....	539,000	539,000	Do.
	McPherson	.....	.....	.....	.....	456,000	456,000	Do.
	Marion	.....	.....	.....	.....	437,000	437,000	Do.
	Marshall	.....	.....	.....	.....	586,000	586,000	Do.
	Miami	.....	.....	.....	.....	381,000	381,000	Do.
	Mitchell	.....	.....	.....	.....	275,000	275,000	Do.
	Montgomery	.....	.....	.....	.....	406,000	406,000	Do.
	Morris	.....	.....	.....	.....	447,000	447,000	Do.
	Nemaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	463,000	463,000	Do.
	Neosho	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,000	366,000	Do.
	Osage	.....	.....	.....	.....	466,000	466,000	Do.
	Ottawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	460,000	460,000	Do.
	Portawatomie	.....	.....	.....	.....	528,000	528,000	Do.
	Republic	.....	.....	.....	.....	439,000	439,000	Do.
	Riley	.....	.....	.....	.....	368,000	368,000	Do.
Wakeeney	Russell	400	.....	400	.....	572,600	573,000	Grazing lands.
	Saline	.....	.....	.....	.....	456,000	456,000	No vacant public lands.
	Shawnee	.....	.....	.....	.....	359,000	359,000	Do.
	Wabunsee	.....	.....	.....	.....	513,000	513,000	Do.
	Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	581,000	581,000	Do.
	Wilson	.....	.....	.....	.....	368,000	368,000	Do.
	Woodson	.....	.....	.....	.....	321,000	321,000	Do.
	Wyandotte	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,000	96,000	Do.
	Total	1,199	.....	1,199	115,755	22,257,046	22,374,000	
	Ellis	5,160	.....	5,160	.....	564,840	570,000	Broken.
	Gove	34,880	.....	34,880	.....	686,000	686,000	Agricultural.
	Graham	.....	.....	.....	.....	115,000	115,000	No vacant public land.
	Greeley	54,200	.....	54,200	.....	440,800	445,000	Agricultural.
	Lane	17,120	.....	17,120	.....	440,880	458,000	Do.
	Logan	60,560	.....	60,560	.....	627,440	688,000	Do.



	4, 140	4, 140	4, 140	.....	681, 860	686, 000	Do.
New.....	400	400	400	.....	114, 600	115, 000	Broken.
Rooks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452, 000	455, 000	No vacant public land.
Rush .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	423, 360	425, 000	Agricultural.
Scott .....	31, 640	31, 640	31, 640	.....	114, 960	115, 000	Do.
Sheridan .....	40	40	40	.....	127, 400	135, 000	Do.
Sherman .....	7, 600	7, 600	7, 600	.....	136, 800	137, 000	Do.
Thomas .....	200	200	200	.....	567, 320	570, 000	Do.
Trego .....	2, 680	2, 680	2, 680	.....	512, 890	583, 000	Do.
Wallace .....	70, 110	70, 110	70, 110	.....	441, 240	455, 720	Do.
Wichita .....	14, 480	14, 480	14, 480	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	303, 210	303, 210	303, 210	.....	6, 412, 510	6, 715, 720	.....
Total in Kansas .....	1, 085, 315	1, 085, 315	1, 085, 315	.....	50, 309, 530	52, 382, 720	.....

LOUISIANA.

	5, 673	16, 500	22, 173	98, 567	285, 288	406, 028	The character of the land in this district is sandy and clay soil, and timbered principally with pine.
Bienville .....	6, 074	3, 094	9, 168	146, 722	381, 483	537, 373	
Bossier .....	2, 246	12, 912	15, 158	139, 213	410, 314	564, 685	
Cadde .....	878	.....	878	36, 915	284, 574	322, 367	
Claborne .....	1, 694	8, 633	10, 327	65, 299	477, 564	553, 190	
De Soto .....	2, 249	.....	2, 249	13, 703	44, 174	60, 126	
Natchitoches .....	31, 175	7, 550	38, 725	245, 892	485, 360	769, 977	
Rapides .....	4, 670	.....	4, 670	94, 684	70, 290	169, 644	
Red River .....	1, 441	7, 787	9, 228	85, 299	150, 538	245, 065	
Sabine .....	19, 911	.....	19, 911	159, 200	459, 273	638, 444	
Vernon .....	14, 024	.....	14, 024	211, 786	370, 550	586, 360	
Webster .....	7, 268	8, 542	15, 810	81, 943	292, 083	389, 836	
Winn .....	4, 845	.....	4, 845	76, 751	137, 497	219, 093	
Total .....	102, 148	65, 018	167, 166	1, 456, 034	3, 848, 988	5, 472, 188	

	100	.....	100	.....	413, 900	414, 000	Prairie.
Acadia .....	320	.....	320	.....	200, 680	201, 000	Alluvial.
Assumption .....	55	.....	55	.....	317, 945	318, 000	Swampy.
Avoyelles .....	600	.....	600	.....	540, 400	541, 000	Prairie and pine wood.
Bienville .....	2, 970	.....	2, 970	.....	130, 030	133, 000	High pine woods.
Caldwell .....	1, 500	.....	1, 500	.....	2, 291, 500	2, 293, 000	Prairie and pine woods.
Caldwell .....	9, 767	.....	9, 767	.....	339, 233	349, 000	High pine woods.
Cameron .....	252	.....	252	.....	933, 318	946, 000	Prairie land.
Caliboula .....	41, 400	.....	41, 400	.....	835, 000	877, 000	Pine woods.
Claborne .....	528	.....	528	.....	168, 472	169, 000	High pine woods.
Concordia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	453, 000	454, 000	No vacant public land.
East Baton Rouge .....	135	.....	135	.....	284, 000	284, 000	Do.
East Carroll .....	800	.....	800	.....	259, 805	260, 000	Low pine woods.
East Feliciana .....	562	.....	562	.....	307, 200	308, 000	Pine woods.
Franklin .....	8, 273	.....	8, 273	.....	388, 438	389, 000	Timbered and agricultural.
Grant .....	908	.....	908	.....	364, 727	373, 000	Pine woods.
Iberia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367, 092	368, 000	Agricultural.
Iberville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417, 000	417, 000	No vacant public land.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

## LOUISIANA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
New Orleans .....	Jackson .....	3,538	.....	3,538	.....	362,462	366,000	Pine woods.
	Jefferson .....	1,760	.....	1,760	.....	282,210	284,000	Low, swampy.
	Lafayette .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,000	161,000	No vacant public land.
	Lafourche .....	160	.....	160	.....	652,840	653,000	Agricultural.
	Lincoln .....	1,680	.....	1,680	.....	307,320	309,000	Pine woods.
	Livingston .....	2,709	.....	2,709	.....	417,291	420,000	Hard woods.
	Madison .....	79	.....	79	.....	422,921	423,000	Farming land.
	Morehouse .....	4,671	.....	4,671	.....	526,329	531,000	Pine woods.
	Orleans .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	389,000	397,000	No vacant public land.
	Ouachita .....	8,000	.....	8,000	.....	656,533	660,172	Pine woods.
	Plaquemines .....	3,639	.....	3,639	.....	376,905	377,000	Ordinary farming and pine land.
	Poinc. Coupet .....	95	.....	95	.....	724,965	734,000	Do.
	Rapides .....	9,035	.....	9,035	.....	353,864	354,000	Pine woods and agricultural.
	Richland .....	136	.....	136	.....	362,360	365,000	Farming and swampy.
	St. Bernard .....	2,020	.....	2,020	.....	191,000	191,000	No vacant public land.
	St. Charles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267,840	268,000	Pine woods.
	St. Helena .....	160	.....	160	.....	190,000	190,000	No vacant public land.
	St. James .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117,000	117,000	Do.
	St. John the Baptist .....	1,113	.....	1,113	.....	1,071,887	1,073,000	Prairie and pine woods.
	St. Landry .....	388	.....	388	.....	314,612	315,000	Prairie land.
	St. Martin .....	85	.....	85	.....	407,915	408,000	Do.
	St. Mary .....	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	576,000	577,000	Pine woods.
	St. Tammany .....	1,122	.....	1,122	.....	496,878	498,000	Do.
	Tangipahoa .....	1,117	.....	1,117	.....	394,883	395,000	Alluvial soil.
	Tensas .....	1,865	.....	1,865	.....	1,200,135	1,202,000	Low, swampy.
	Terrebonne .....	7,796	.....	7,796	.....	577,204	585,000	Pine woods and agricultural.
	Union .....	165	.....	165	.....	816,835	817,000	Prairie land.
	Vermilion .....	5,821	.....	5,821	.....	270,679	276,000	Pine woods.
	Vernon .....	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	415,000	416,000	Pine woods and alluvial soil
	Washington .....	110	.....	110	.....	137,890	138,000	Do.
	West Baton Rouge .....	806	.....	806	.....	240,194	241,000	Do.
	West Carroll .....	70	.....	70	.....	227,330	228,000	Do.
	West Feliciana .....	25,359	.....	25,359	.....	363,641	363,000	Do.
	Winn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Total .....		152,169	.....	152,169	12,400	23,418,603	23,583,172	
Total in Louisiana....		254,317	65,018	319,335	1,408,434	27,267,591	29,055,360	

## MICHIGAN.

Marquette.....	Alcona.....	7,536 6,672	.....	7,536 6,672	.....	1,723	434,464	442,000	Light soil.
	Alcester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	590,605	599,000	Third-rate farming land.
	Allegan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	538,000	538,000	No vacant public land.
	Alpena.....	2,934	.....	2,934	.....	.....	366,066	369,000	Fair farming land.
	Antrim.....	280	.....	280	.....	.....	313,720	314,000	Do.
	Arenac.....	881	.....	881	.....	.....	233,119	234,000	Good farming land.
	Baraga.....	11,363	.....	11,363	.....	50,690	518,147	580,200	Timbered farming land.
	Barry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365,000	365,000	No vacant public land.
	Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284,000	284,000	Do.
	Benzie.....	2,444	.....	2,444	.....	.....	193,556	198,000	Good farming land.
	Berrien.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	373,000	373,000	No vacant public land.
	Branch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	329,000	329,000	Do.
	Calhoun.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	455,000	455,000	Do.
	Cass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320,000	320,000	Do.
	Charlevoix.....	2,554	.....	2,554	.....	.....	274,446	277,000	Fair farming land.
	Cheboygan.....	9,061	.....	9,061	.....	.....	503,339	513,000	Do.
	Chippewa.....	65,171	.....	65,171	.....	22,142	917,687	1,005,000	Do.
	Clare.....	2,829	.....	2,829	.....	.....	364,171	367,000	Do.
	Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362,000	362,000	No vacant public land.
	Crawford.....	20,511	.....	20,511	.....	.....	347,489	368,000	Light farming land.
	Delta.....	16,019	.....	16,019	.....	46	738,935	755,000	Timbered farming land.
	Dickinson.....	2,363	.....	2,363	.....	.....	498,637	501,000	Do.
	Eaton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362,000	362,000	No vacant public land.
	Emmet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299,000	299,000	Do.
	Genesee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419,000	419,000	Do.
	Gladwin.....	25,000	.....	25,000	.....	.....	304,000	329,000	Light farming land.
	Gogebic.....	925	.....	925	.....	41	728,034	729,000	Third-rate farming land.
	Grand Traverse.....	1,080	.....	1,080	.....	.....	298,920	300,000	Good farming land.
	Gratiot.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362,000	362,000	No vacant public land.
	Hillsdale.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385,000	385,000	Do.
	Houghton.....	3,681	.....	3,681	.....	68	639,251	663,000	Timbered farming land.
	Huron.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	542,000	542,000	No vacant public land.
	Ingham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364,000	364,000	Do.
	Ionia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	361,000	361,000	Do.
	Iosco.....	36,618	.....	36,618	.....	.....	317,382	334,000	Light farming land.
	Iron.....	8,645	.....	8,645	.....	.....	762,355	771,000	Timbered, sandy loam.
	Isabella.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,000	366,000	No vacant public land.
	Jackson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	453,000	453,000	Do.
	Kalamazoo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,000	366,000	Do.
	Kalamaska.....	2,878	.....	2,878	.....	.....	364,122	367,000	Light soil; some timber.
	Kent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	544,000	544,000	No vacant public land.
	Keweenaw.....	13,602	.....	13,602	.....	1,053	343,345	358,000	Light soil; some timber.
	Lake.....	2,542	.....	2,542	.....	.....	364,458	367,000	Very light soil.
	Lapeer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	429,000	429,000	No vacant public land.
	Leelanau.....	3,626	.....	3,626	.....	.....	221,374	225,000	Good farming land.
	Lenawee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	477,000	477,000	No vacant public land.
	Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370,000	370,000	Do.
	Luce.....	20,464	.....	20,464	.....	.....	576,536	597,000	Fair farming land; some timber.
	Mackinac.....	9,019	.....	9,019	.....	9,154	649,827	668,000	Do.



Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

## MICHIGAN—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Marquette.....	Macomb.....	943	.....	.....	296,000	296,000	No vacant public land.
	Manistee.....	47,482	.....	943	351,057	352,000	Fair farming land.
	Marquette.....	2,286	.....	256	1,144,262	1,192,000	Timbered farming land.
	Mason.....	240	.....	.....	318,714	321,000	Fair farming land.
	Meosta.....	1,918	.....	.....	365,760	366,000	Do.
	Menominee.....	3,120	.....	.....	606,082	608,000	Timbered farming land.
	Midland.....	.....	.....	.....	336,000	336,000	No vacant public land.
	Missaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	356,880	360,000	Good farming land.
	Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	367,000	367,000	No vacant public land.
	Montcalm.....	.....	.....	.....	464,000	464,000	Do.
	Montmorency.....	22,460	.....	.....	329,540	352,000	Fair farming land.
	Muskegon.....	.....	.....	.....	318,000	318,000	No vacant public land.
	Newaygo.....	403	.....	403	548,597	549,000	Fair farming land.
	Oakland.....	.....	.....	.....	573,000	573,000	No vacant public land.
	Oceana.....	2,059	.....	.....	350,941	353,000	Good farming land.
	Ogemaw.....	3,322	.....	.....	356,678	360,000	Do.
	Ontonagon.....	5,799	.....	2,573	859,628	868,000	Timbered farming land.
	Oscoda.....	520	.....	.....	366,480	367,000	Good farming land.
	Oscoda.....	48,353	.....	.....	313,647	362,000	Mostly light soil.
	Osego.....	1,960	.....	.....	338,040	340,000	Good farming land.
	Ottawa.....	.....	.....	.....	360,000	360,000	No vacant public land.
	Presque Isle.....	11,177	.....	.....	398,823	410,000	Fair farming land.
	Roscommon.....	9,694	.....	.....	322,306	332,000	Light soil.
	Saginaw.....	.....	.....	.....	520,000	520,000	No vacant public land.
	St. Clair.....	.....	.....	.....	438,000	438,000	Do.
	St. Joseph.....	.....	.....	.....	331,000	331,000	Do.
	Sanilac.....	.....	.....	.....	619,000	619,000	Fair farming land; some timber.
	Schoolcraft.....	21,483	.....	.....	748,517	770,000	No vacant public land.
	Shiawassee.....	.....	.....	.....	351,000	351,000	Do.
	Tuscola.....	.....	.....	.....	530,000	530,000	Do.
	Van Buren.....	.....	.....	.....	402,000	402,000	Do.
	Washtenaw.....	.....	.....	.....	449,000	449,000	Do.
	Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	404,000	404,000	Do.
	Wexford.....	240	.....	.....	363,760	364,000	Good farming land.
Total in district and State.		462,157	.....	87,746	36,269,297	36,819,200	

## MINNESOTA.

Crookston	Becker	6,072	.....	6,072	279,000	592,928	878,000	Sandy, broken; some timber.
	Beltrami	284,968	.....	1,336,048	514,000	1,180,032	3,000,080	Prairie and timber; some swamp.
	Cass	47,000	.....	47,000	.....	.....	47,000	Timber, brush, and swamp.
	Clay	.....	.....	.....	.....	669,000	669,000	No vacant public land.
	Kirkson	22,033	840	22,873	25,600	639,127	682,000	Good land; some swamp.
	Marshall	36,814	.....	36,814	348,160	1,077,386	1,140,000	Do.
	Norman	.....	.....	.....	.....	558,840	907,000	No vacant public land.
	Ottertail	.....	.....	.....	.....	172,000	172,000	Do.
	Polk	8,010	.....	8,010	240,000	1,249,310	1,257,320	Level, low; some swamp.
	Red Lake	352	.....	352	203,000	419,328	639,680	Do.
Roseau	95,366	.....	137,369	.....	.....	659,631	1,060,000	Good land; some swamp.
	Total	500,618	1,093,920	1,594,538	1,669,760	7,237,782	10,502,080	
Duluth	Aitkin	5,120	.....	5,120	245,360	64,520	315,000	Agricultural and timber.
	Carlton	3,430	.....	3,430	312,820	225,750	542,000	Do.
	Cook	248,040	46,853	298,893	94,164	534,943	924,000	Timber, iron, nickel; light soil.
	Itasca	475,527	413,955	889,482	784,204	1,842,314	3,516,000	Largely timber; gold in north, with light soil; agricultural in south; iron belt in center, running east and west.
	Lake	269,160	382,390	651,550	118,911	497,539	1,268,000	Timber; light soil; iron.
Marshall	St. Louis	360,420	235,790	596,210	1,287,169	2,125,621	4,009,000	Iron, timber, and agricultural.
	Total	1,361,697	1,078,988	2,440,085	2,842,628	5,290,687	10,574,000	
	Bigstone	.....	.....	.....	.....	338,000	338,000	No vacant public land.
	Blue Earth	.....	.....	.....	.....	486,000	486,000	Do.
	Brown	.....	.....	.....	.....	386,000	386,000	Do.
	Carver	.....	.....	.....	.....	239,000	239,000	Do.
	Chippewa	.....	.....	.....	.....	386,000	386,000	Do.
	Cottonwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	409,000	409,000	Do.
	Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	380,000	380,000	Do.
	Dodge	.....	.....	.....	.....	282,000	282,000	Do.
Faribault	.....	.....	.....	.....	462,000	462,000	Do.	
Fillmore	.....	.....	.....	.....	532,000	532,000	Do.	
Freeborn	.....	.....	.....	.....	457,000	457,000	Do.	
Goodhue	.....	.....	.....	.....	498,000	498,000	Do.	
Hennepin	.....	.....	.....	.....	364,000	364,000	Do.	
Houston	.....	.....	.....	.....	364,000	364,000	Do.	
Jackson	.....	.....	.....	.....	450,000	450,000	Do.	
Kandiyohi	.....	.....	.....	.....	388,000	388,000	Do.	
Lac qui Parle	.....	.....	.....	.....	502,000	502,000	Do.	
Lesueur	.....	.....	.....	.....	293,000	293,000	Do.	
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	341,000	341,000	Do.	
Lyon	.....	.....	.....	.....	455,000	455,000	Do.	
McLeod	.....	.....	.....	.....	316,000	316,000	Do.	
Martin	.....	.....	.....	.....	450,000	450,000	Do.	
Meeker	.....	.....	.....	.....	307,000	307,000	Do.	
Mower	.....	.....	.....	.....	448,000	448,000	Do.	

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued

## MINNESOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Marshall	Murray.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448,000	448,000	No vacant public land.
	Nicollet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291,000	291,000	Do.
	Nobles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	453,000	453,000	Do.
	Olmsted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	418,000	418,000	Do.
	Pipestone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298,000	298,000	Do.
	Pope.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222,000	222,000	Do.
	Redwood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	568,000	568,000	Do.
	Renville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	632,000	632,000	Do.
	Rice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	317,000	317,000	Do.
	Rock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306,000	306,000	Do.
	Scott.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226,000	226,000	Do.
	Sibley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	372,000	372,000	Do.
	Steele.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275,000	275,000	Do.
	Stevens.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182,000	182,000	Do.
	Swift.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	482,000	482,000	Do.
	Wabasha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348,000	348,000	Do.
	Wasca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271,000	271,000	Do.
	Watonwan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281,000	281,000	Do.
	Winona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398,000	398,000	Do.
	Wright.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328,000	328,000	Do.
	Yellow Medicine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475,000	475,000	Do.
Total.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	17,144,000	17,144,000	
St. Cloud	Aitkin.....	17,440	.....	17,440	1,320	887,240	856,000	Timber and swamp.
	Anoka.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292,000	292,000	No vacant public land.
	Benton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265,000	265,000	Do.
	Cass.....	32,280	.....	32,280	421,240	854,480	1,308,000	Timber, brush, and swamp.
	Chisago.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281,000	281,000	No vacant public land.
	Crow Wing.....	9,290	.....	9,290	680	649,030	659,000	Timber, brush, and swamp.
	Douglas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404,000	404,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354,000	354,000	Do.
	Hennepin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	7,000	Do.
	Hubbard.....	29,000	.....	29,000	2,520	576,480	608,000	Timber and prairie.
	Isanti.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296,000	296,000	No vacant public land.
	Itasca.....	8,440	.....	8,440	360	146,200	150,000	Timber, brush, and swamp.
	Kanabec.....	240	.....	240	.....	347,700	348,000	Do.
	Kandiyohi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,000	133,000	No vacant public land



Meeker.....	.....	.....	.....	80,000	80,000	Do.
Millelacs.....	.....	.....	.....	376,000	376,000	Do.
Morrison.....	840	.....	.....	733,000	733,000	Timber and prairie.
Otertail.....	.....	.....	.....	1,144,000	1,144,000	No vacant public land.
Pine.....	9,080	.....	.....	895,920	905,000	Timber, brush, and prairie.
Pope.....	.....	.....	.....	220,000	220,000	No vacant public land.
Ramsey.....	.....	.....	.....	104,000	104,000	Do.
Sherburne.....	.....	.....	.....	290,000	290,000	Do.
Stearns.....	.....	.....	.....	824,000	824,000	Do.
Stevens.....	.....	.....	.....	181,000	181,000	Do.
Todd.....	440	.....	.....	600,560	601,000	Timber, brush, and prairie.
Traverse.....	.....	.....	.....	364,000	364,000	No vacant public land.
Wadena.....	2,920	.....	.....	341,080	344,000	Timber and brush.
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	256,000	256,000	No vacant public land.
Wilkin.....	.....	.....	.....	485,000	485,000	Do.
Wright.....	.....	.....	.....	110,000	110,000	Do.
Total.....	104,970	.....	426,120	12,446,910	12,978,000	
Total in Minnesota.....	1,967,285	2,172,908	4,140,193	42,119,379	51,198,080	

## MISSISSIPPI.

Adams.....	.....	.....	.....	259,000	259,000	No vacant public land.
Alcorn.....	.....	.....	.....	250,000	250,000	Do.
Amite.....	6,600	.....	.....	447,400	454,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Attala.....	3,000	.....	.....	455,000	458,000	Do.
Benton.....	.....	.....	.....	260,000	260,000	No vacant public land.
Bolivar.....	.....	.....	.....	558,000	558,000	Do.
Calhoun.....	500	.....	.....	372,500	373,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Carroll.....	800	.....	.....	389,200	390,000	Do.
Chickasaw.....	.....	.....	.....	319,000	319,000	No vacant public land.
Choctaw.....	1,600	.....	.....	261,400	263,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Claborne.....	.....	.....	.....	295,000	295,000	No vacant public land.
Clarke.....	3,000	.....	.....	463,000	426,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Clay.....	.....	.....	.....	267,000	267,000	No vacant public land.
Coahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	333,000	333,000	Do.
Copiah.....	2,400	.....	.....	488,600	491,000	Agricultural.
Covington.....	240	.....	.....	379,760	380,000	Do.
De Soto.....	.....	.....	.....	313,000	313,000	No vacant public land.
Franklin.....	14,680	.....	.....	340,320	355,000	Agricultural.
Greene.....	14,000	.....	.....	530,000	544,000	Do.
Grenada.....	1,140	.....	.....	283,860	285,000	Do.
Hancock.....	21,000	.....	.....	383,000	404,000	Do.
Harrison.....	12,500	.....	.....	638,500	651,000	Do.
Hinds.....	.....	.....	.....	550,000	550,000	No vacant public land.
Holmes.....	380	.....	.....	540,620	541,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Issaquena.....	.....	.....	.....	261,120	261,120	No vacant public land.
Ivawamba.....	.....	.....	.....	325,000	325,000	Do.

Jackson .....

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Jackson	Jackson	17,000	.....	17,000	.....	657,000	674,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Jasper	1,580	.....	1,580	.....	423,420	425,000	Do.
	Jefferson	.....	.....	.....	.....	326,000	326,000	No vacant public land.
	Jones	200	.....	200	.....	442,800	443,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Kemper	4,500	.....	4,500	.....	473,500	478,000	Do.
	Lalayette	.....	.....	.....	.....	421,000	421,000	No vacant public land.
	Laurendale	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	447,000	448,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Lawrence	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	414,000	417,000	Do.
	Leake	8,000	.....	8,000	.....	362,000	370,000	Do.
	Lee	.....	.....	.....	.....	290,000	290,000	No vacant public land.
	Leflore	.....	.....	.....	.....	372,000	372,000	Do.
	Lincoln	280	.....	280	.....	366,720	367,000	Agricultural.
	Lowndes	40	.....	40	.....	317,960	318,000	Do.
	Madison	.....	.....	.....	.....	466,000	466,000	No vacant public land.
	Marion	920	.....	920	.....	719,080	720,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Marshall	.....	.....	.....	.....	445,000	445,000	No vacant public land.
	Monroe	2,700	.....	2,700	.....	487,300	490,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Mongomery	2,680	.....	2,680	.....	259,320	260,000	Do.
	Neshoba	10,000	.....	10,000	.....	350,000	350,000	Do.
	Newton	2,540	.....	2,540	.....	359,460	362,000	Do.
	Noxubee	840	.....	840	.....	433,160	434,000	Do.
	Oktibbeha	.....	.....	.....	.....	287,000	287,000	No vacant public land.
	Panola	.....	.....	.....	.....	443,000	443,000	Do.
	Pearl River	4,780	.....	4,780	.....	415,220	420,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Perry	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	706,000	707,000	Do.
	Pike	480	.....	480	.....	455,520	456,000	Do.
	Pontotoc	.....	.....	.....	.....	314,000	314,000	No vacant public land.
	Prentiss	.....	.....	.....	.....	260,000	260,000	Do.
	Quitman	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,000	256,000	Do.
	Rankin	3,240	.....	3,240	.....	494,760	498,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Scott	4,620	.....	4,620	.....	376,380	381,000	Do.
	Sharkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	281,000	281,000	No vacant public land.
	Simpson	440	.....	440	.....	372,560	373,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Smith	240	.....	240	.....	397,760	398,000	Do.
	Sunflower	.....	.....	.....	.....	444,000	444,000	No vacant public land.
	Tallahatchie	1,440	.....	1,440	.....	403,560	405,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Tate	.....	.....	.....	.....	260,000	260,000	No vacant public land.
	Tippah	.....	.....	.....	.....	289,000	289,000	Do.

Tishomingo.....					275,000	Do.
Tunica.....					266,000	Do.
Union.....					268,000	Do.
Warren.....					365,000	Do.
Washington.....					565,000	Do.
Wayne.....	5,640				504,360	510,000
Webster.....	700				267,300	268,000
Wilkinson.....	27,080				394,920	422,000
Winston.....	8,420				377,580	386,000
Yalobusha.....	340				316,660	317,000
Yazoo.....	440				667,560	668,000
Total in district and State.	195,980				29,489,140	29,685,120

MISSOURI.

Boonville.....	Adair.....					367,000	No vacant public land.
	Andrew.....					277,000	Do.
	Atchison.....					345,000	Do.
	Audrain.....					439,000	Do.
	Bates.....					552,000	Do.
	Benton.....	2,280				472,720	Broken timber land.
	Boone.....					440,000	No vacant public land.
	Buchanan.....					263,000	Do.
	Caldwell.....	160				270,000	Do.
	Callaway.....	160				516,840	Broken lands.
	Camden.....	19,840				417,160	Broken timber land.
	Carroll.....					443,000	No vacant public land.
	Cass.....					456,000	Do.
	Cedar.....	80				123,000	Broken lands.
	Charlton.....					490,000	No vacant public land.
	Clark.....					323,000	Do.
	Clay.....					254,000	Do.
	Clinton.....					267,000	Do.
	Cole.....					250,000	Do.
	Cooper.....					357,000	Do.
	Crawford.....	400				252,000	Broken lands.
	Dallas.....	12,680				124,320	Timber and grazing land.
	Daviess.....					357,000	No vacant public land.
	Dekalb.....					270,000	Do.
	Franklin.....					567,000	Do.
	Gasconade.....	80				330,000	Broken lands.
	Gentry.....					313,000	No vacant public land.
	Grundy.....					274,000	Do.
	Harrison.....					468,000	Do.
	Henry.....					474,000	Do.
	Hickory.....					255,000	Broken timber land.
	Holt.....	4,100				289,000	No vacant public land.
	Howard.....					291,000	Do.





Schuyler.....	203,000	203,000	No vacant public land.
Scotland.....	282,000	282,000	Do.
Shelby.....	325,000	325,000	Do.
Sullivan.....	418,000	418,000	Do.
Vernon.....	377,000	377,000	Do.
Warren.....	266,000	266,000	Do.
Washington.....	228,600	228,600	Broken lands.
Worth.....	169,000	169,000	No vacant public land.
Total.....	26,225,080	26,301,000	
Bollinger.....	383,798	385,000	Broken lands.
Butler.....	444,327	445,000	Low level lands.
Cape Girardeau.....	367,960	368,000	Rolling.
Carters.....	320,770	321,000	Timbered land.
Crawford.....	220,185	223,000	Do.
Dent.....	473,499	477,000	Do.
Dunklin.....	338,000	338,000	No vacant public land.
Howell.....	577,683	580,000	Rolling.
Iron.....	337,304	347,000	Timbered; hilly.
Madison.....	309,668	316,000	Do.
Mississippi.....	269,000	269,000	No vacant public land.
New Madrid.....	422,000	422,000	Do.
Oregon.....	485,703	491,000	Broken.
Pemiscot.....	310,000	310,000	No vacant public land.
Perry.....	291,697	292,000	Broken.
Phelps.....	301,181	311,000	Do.
Pulaski.....	42,688	47,000	Do.
Reynolds.....	521,502	528,000	Timbered.
Ripley.....	395,806	399,000	Broken.
St. Francois.....	243,730	244,000	Do.
St. Genevieve.....	217,542	219,000	Do.
Scott.....	266,000	266,000	No vacant public land.
Shannon.....	620,746	626,000	Hilly and timbered.
Stoddard.....	526,000	526,000	No vacant public land.
Texas.....	503,476	516,000	Rolling.
Washington.....	243,197	245,000	Broken.
Wayne.....	481,398	486,000	Hilly, timbered.
Total.....	9,914,770	9,997,000	
Barry.....	496,116	496,000	Broken timber land.
Barton.....	377,000	377,000	No vacant public land.
Cedar.....	189,000	189,000	Do.
Christian.....	386,580	387,000	Broken timber land.
Dade.....	320,000	320,000	No vacant public land.
Dallas.....	205,013	208,000	Hilly farm land.
Douglas.....	496,760	503,000	Timbered and rough.
Greene.....	426,000	426,000	No vacant public land.
Jasper.....	405,000	405,000	Do.
Laclede.....	324,976	330,000	Broken timber land.
Lawrence.....	385,000	385,000	No vacant public land.
Springfield.....			

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Springfield .....	McDonald.....	<i>Acres.</i> 8,894	<i>Acres.</i> .....	<i>Acres.</i> 8,894	<i>Acres.</i> .....	<i>Acres.</i> 326,106	<i>Acres.</i> 335,000	Broken timber land.
	Newton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390,000	390,000	No vacant public land.
	Ozark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426,434	481,000	Timbered, hills, and valleys.
	Polk.....	54,566	.....	54,566	.....	.....	335,000	No vacant public land.
	Pulaski.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,124	53,000	Timber land, hills, and valleys.
	Stone.....	1,876	.....	1,876	.....	307,750	322,000	Broken timber land.
	Taney.....	14,250	.....	14,250	.....	408,526	417,000	Timber land, hills, and valleys.
	Texas.....	13,474	.....	13,474	.....	208,846	211,000	Hilly farm land.
	Vernon.....	2,154	.....	2,154	.....	153,000	153,000	No vacant public land.
	Webster.....	268	.....	268	.....	372,732	373,000	Broken timber land.
	Wright.....	2,540	.....	2,540	.....	429,300	431,840	Hilly farm land.
Total.....		123,577	.....	123,577	.....	7,374,263	7,497,840	
Total in Missouri.....		281,727	.....	281,727	.....	43,514,113	43,795,840	

MONTANA.

Bozeman .....	Broadwater.....	38,719	32,000	70,719	.....	65,281	136,000	Principally arid.
	Carbon.....	496,327	822,063	1,318,390	.....	206,610	1,525,000	One-third good farming land, two-thirds mountainous.
	Crow Reservation.....	.....	.....	.....	312,000	.....	312,000	No vacant public land.
	Gallatin.....	66,049	491,472	557,521	.....	1,039,479	1,597,000	No vacant public land, three-fourths mountainous.
	Jefferson.....	55,313	20,218	75,531	.....	71,469	147,000	Principally arid.
	Madison.....	358,303	638,526	996,829	.....	272,211	1,269,040	One-fourth arid, three-fourths mountainous.
	Park.....	202,013	1,095,832	1,297,845	.....	430,155	1,728,000	One-third good farming land, two-thirds arid and mountainous.
	Sweet Grass.....	390,454	683,008	1,073,462	.....	441,588	1,515,000	Grazing and mountainous.
	Yellowstone.....	192,042	183,054	375,096	.....	761,904	1,137,000	Arid and mountainous.
	Total.....	1,799,220	3,966,173	5,765,393	312,000	3,288,647	9,366,040	



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Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

MONTANA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Missoula	Missoula	<i>Acres.</i> 63,765	<i>Acres.</i> 2,837,398	<i>Acres.</i> 2,901,163	<i>Acres.</i> 1,333,333	<i>Acres.</i> 708,504	<i>Acres.</i> 4,943,000	Small valleys, mountains, timber, and mineral.
	Powell	21,686	19,330	41,006	.....	26,494	67,500	Mountains, timber, grazing, mineral.
	Ravalli	23,893	716,902	740,795	631,200	361,565	1,736,500	Do.
	Silverbow	.....	9,500	9,500	.....	.....	9,500	Mountainous, mineral.
	Total	180,878	4,602,112	4,782,990	2,024,533	1,280,977	8,088,500	
Total in Montana		19,138,446	46,664,861	65,803,307	12,347,531	15,442,762	38,593,600	
NEBRASKA.								
Alliance	Boxbutte	55,832	.....	55,832	.....	631,168	687,000	Level prairie.
	Cheyenne	287,771	.....	287,771	.....	118,229	406,000	Sand hills.
	Dawes	174,270	.....	174,270	8,110	717,620	900,000	Table and broken timber.
	Deuel	518,776	.....	518,576	.....	96,224	615,000	Sand hills.
	Scotts Bluff	130,725	.....	130,725	.....	254,275	385,000	Prairie and sandy.
Brokenbow	Sheridan	597,211	.....	597,211	12,534	969,255	1,579,000	Prairie, table, and sand hills.
	Stoux	894,372	.....	894,372	11,158	411,470	1,317,000	Sandy and rough timber.
	Total	2,658,957	.....	2,658,957	31,802	3,198,241	5,889,000	
	Blaine	247,078	.....	247,078	.....	208,922	456,000	Grazing, sandy.
	Brown	146,972	.....	146,972	.....	36,028	182,000	Do.
Brokenbow	Cherry	541,750	.....	541,750	.....	195,250	737,000	Do.
	Custer	44,059	.....	44,059	.....	776,941	821,000	Do.
	Grant	305,865	.....	305,865	.....	150,435	456,000	Do.
	Hooker	336,612	.....	336,612	.....	120,388	457,000	Do.
	Logan	146,908	.....	146,908	.....	126,092	273,000	Do.
Brokenbow	McPherson	390,690	.....	390,690	.....	111,310	502,000	Do.
	Thomas	339,752	.....	339,752	.....	116,248	456,000	Do.
	Total	2,498,386	.....	2,498,386	.....	1,841,614	4,340,000	

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Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

## NEBRASKA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
McCook	Redwillow	Acres. 400	Acres.	Acres. 400	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Broken and grazing lands. No vacant public land.
	Webster	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,000	366,000	
	Total	198,240	.....	198,240	.....	5,674,760	5,873,000	
North Platte	Custer	4,813	.....	4,813	.....	461,187	466,000	Broken.
	Dawson	220	.....	220	.....	446,780	447,000	Do.
	Frontier	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,000	93,000	No vacant public land.
	Gosper	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,000	138,000	Do.
	Keith	116,624	.....	116,624	.....	485,376	602,000	Grazing.
	Lincoln	194,471	.....	194,471	.....	1,438,529	1,693,000	Broken and grazing.
	Logan	32,635	.....	32,635	.....	60,365	93,000	Grazing, broken, and sandy.
	McPherson	387,600	.....	387,600	.....	119,400	507,000	Grazing and sandy.
	Perkins	14,080	.....	14,080	.....	547,920	562,000	Do.
	Total	730,443	.....	730,443	.....	3,790,557	4,541,000	
O'Neill	Antelope	.....	.....	.....	.....	548,000	548,000	No vacant public land.
	Boone	6,378	.....	6,378	.....	177,622	184,000	Sandy, grazing.
	Boyd	22,481	.....	22,481	.....	320,519	343,000	Rough land.
	Brown	5,900	.....	5,900	.....	8,000	8,000	Sandy.
	Burt	.....	.....	.....	.....	299,000	299,000	No vacant public land.
	Cedar	.....	.....	.....	.....	472,000	472,000	Do.
	Cuming	.....	.....	.....	.....	368,000	368,000	Do.
	Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,000	154,000	Do.
	Dixon	.....	.....	.....	.....	292,000	292,000	Do.
	Dodge	.....	.....	.....	.....	348,000	348,000	Do.
	Douglas	.....	.....	.....	.....	212,000	212,000	Do.
	Gardner	159,639	.....	159,639	.....	208,361	368,000	Sandy and broken.
	Holt	117,297	.....	117,297	.....	1,498,703	1,546,000	Do.
	Keyapaha	800	.....	800	.....	49,200	50,000	Broken.
	Knox	480	.....	480	.....	710,520	711,000	Do.
	Loup	207,140	.....	207,140	.....	160,800	368,000	Sandy and broken.
	Madison	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,000	366,000	No vacant public land.
	Pierce	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,000	366,000	Do.
	Rock	51,962	.....	51,962	.....	32,038	84,000	Sandy.
	Sarpy	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,000	141,000	No vacant public land.
	Stanton	.....	.....	.....	.....	274,000	274,000	Do.

Sidney .....	Thurston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245,000	Do.	245,000
	Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236,000	Do.	236,000
	Wayne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284,000	Do.	284,000
	Wheeler .....	94,888	.....	94,888	.....	368,000	Sandy, grazing.	368,000
	Total .....	666,965	.....	666,965	.....	7,968,035		8,635,000
	Banner .....	48,169	.....	48,169	1,800	419,031	Grazing.	469,000
	Cheyenne .....	217,139	.....	217,139	1,040	1,042,821	Do.	1,261,000
	Deuel .....	150,742	.....	150,742	.....	591,258	Do.	742,000
	Keith .....	11,658	.....	11,658	.....	69,342	Do.	81,000
	Kimball .....	111,131	.....	111,131	.....	496,869	Do.	608,000
Valentine .....	McPherson .....	28,000	.....	28,000	.....	.....	Do.	28,000
	Perkins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	No vacant public land.	12,000
	Scotts Bluff .....	17,969	.....	17,969	.....	50,031	Grazing.	68,000
	Total .....	584,808	.....	584,808	2,840	2,681,352		3,269,000
	Brown .....	295,742	.....	295,742	.....	299,258	Rough, grazing and small valleys.	595,000
	Cherry .....	2,036,504	.....	2,036,504	35,000	1,055,496	Do.	3,127,000
	Keyapaha .....	45,692	.....	45,692	.....	407,308	Do.	453,000
	Rock .....	184,492	.....	184,492	.....	371,508	Do.	556,000
	Total .....	2,562,430	.....	2,562,430	35,000	2,133,570		4,731,000
	Total in Nebraska .....	9,926,670	.....	9,926,670	69,642	39,140,968		49,137,280

## NEVADA.

Carson City .....	Churchill .....	1,200,746	1,446,133	2,646,939	420,356	84,205	Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber.	3,151,500
	Douglas .....	250,104	62,961	313,065	.....	264,435	Do.	577,500
	Elko .....	6,156,769	2,262,618	8,419,387	1,800,867	835,246	Do.	11,055,500
	Esmeralda .....	2,861,635	2,402,362	6,263,997	594,900	65,803	Do.	5,889,000
	Eureka .....	773,330	1,461,945	2,235,275	371,528	77,697	Mountainous, arid grazing land, no timber.	2,684,500
	Humboldt .....	3,365,655	4,795,186	8,160,841	1,792,891	452,268	Do.	10,406,000
	Lander .....	1,122,285	1,934,459	3,056,744	336,377	99,679	Do.	3,493,000
	Lincoln .....	6,190,690	6,236,698	11,427,388	1,427	373,185	Do.	11,802,000
	Lyon .....	222,823	327,632	550,505	190,516	108,479	Do.	849,500
	Nye .....	4,296,189	6,757,226	11,053,415	.....	118,085	Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber.	11,171,500
	Ormsby .....	8,452	.....	8,452	1,920	72,128	Mountainous, arid grazing land, second growth.	82,500
	Storey .....	28,010	50,104	78,114	91,163	4,723	Mountainous, arid grazing land, no timber.	174,000
	Washoe .....	1,231,958	1,311,604	2,543,562	716,964	345,474	Mountainous, arid grazing land, second growth.	3,606,000
	White pine .....	2,958,731	2,605,810	5,564,541	.....	129,599	Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber.	5,694,140
	Total in district and State .....	29,667,377	31,654,848	61,322,225	5,983,409	3,031,006		70,336,640

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

## NEW MEXICO.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Clayton	Colfax	Acre. 482,395	Acre. 92,821	Acre. 575,216		Acre. 147,605	Acre. 630,000	Arid, broken, and grazing.
	Guadalupe	2,644,873	2,737,694	5,382,567		204,306	2,942,000	Grazing and broken.
	Mora	312,870	312,870	625,740		312,870	339,000	Grazing mostly, some broken.
	San Miguel	724,967	724,967	1,449,934		71,033	796,000	Grazing.
	Union	3,304,999	370,020	3,675,019		464,981	4,140,000	Grazing and broken.
Les Cruces	Total	7,470,104	462,841	7,932,945		914,055	8,847,000	
	Donna Ana	1,946,295	616,347	2,562,642		142,980	3,041,000	Grazing, mountainous.
	Grant	3,811,518	1,388,882	5,200,400	335,378	778,186	5,986,000	Mountainous, some plains for grazing.
	Otero	1,387,211	1,196,000	2,583,211	7,414	148,789	2,732,000	Do.
	Sierra	1,516,631	1,274,379	2,791,010	74,875	107,115	1,973,000	Mountainous, grazing.
Roswell	Socorro	5,105,151	2,017,050	7,122,201	278,008	137,791	7,538,000	Mountainous, table-lands for grazing.
	Total	13,766,806	5,492,658	19,259,464	695,675	1,314,861	21,270,000	
	Chaves	4,829,132	2,120,353	6,949,485	3,280	576,235	7,529,000	Grazing, rolling prairie.
	Eddy	1,778,781	2,253,741	4,032,522	6,300	281,178	4,320,000	Mostly prairie, some timber in mountains.
	Guadalupe	6,980	110,670	6,930	106,924	1,280	8,210	Undulating, grazing prairie.
Santa Fe	Lincoln	51,878	1,377,549	1,429,427	208,440	344,839	3,176,000	Do.
	Valencia	145,200	145,200	290,400	12,800	14,133	1,652,000	Grazing land.
	Total	9,425,488	5,862,313	15,287,801	324,944	1,230,465	16,843,210	Do.
	Bernalillo	707,648	293,924	1,001,572	653,800	1,625,888	3,281,260	Mountainous, timber and grazing.
	Colfax	149,828	23,040	172,868		1,625,132	1,798,000	Mountainous, grazing.
Santa Fe	Guadalupe	1,019,867	10,000	1,029,867		559,893	1,589,760	Grazing and agricultural.
	McKinley	794,174	58,959	853,133	999,516	1,363,291	3,255,940	Mountainous and grazing.
	Mora	361,193	102,160	463,353		785,647	1,249,000	Do.
	Rio Arriba	1,469,224	799,400	2,268,624	840,161	1,150,215	4,259,000	Do.
	San Juan	1,014,916	480,600	1,495,516	1,958,400	243,084	3,697,000	Grazing and agricultural.
Santa Fe	San Miguel	791,806	89,860	881,666	202,550	1,246,784	2,331,000	Do.
	Santa Fe	582,625	47,556	630,181	188,900	581,749	1,370,830	Do.
	Socorro	1,124,463	128,060	1,252,523		895,457	2,148,000	Mountainous and grazing.
	Taos	349,662	301,353	651,015	119,931	699,054	1,470,000	Do.
	Valencia	2,110,704	287,872	2,398,576	401,304	2,218,920	5,018,800	Grazing and agricultural.
Total in New Mexico.	Total	10,446,110	2,662,804	13,108,914	5,364,562	12,995,114	31,468,590	
	Total in New Mexico.	41,108,508	14,480,616	55,589,124	6,385,181	16,454,495	78,428,800	



## NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck.....	Billings.....	586,903	2,603,230	3,190,133	.....	401,367	3,591,500	Agricultural and grazing.
	Burlingh.....	219,660	.....	219,660	.....	833,340	1,053,000	
Devils Lake.....	Eddy.....	272,130	.....	272,130	.....	704,870	977,000	Do.
	Emmons.....	1,960	.....	1,960	.....	67,040	69,000	
Fargo.....	Foster.....	240,800	.....	240,800	.....	632,200	893,000	Do.
	Kidder.....	236,460	.....	236,460	.....	401,540	638,000	
	Logan.....	169,290	.....	169,290	.....	456,710	626,000	Do.
	McIntosh.....	798,260	.....	798,260	.....	508,740	1,332,000	
	Mercer.....	400,315	490,680	890,995	25,000	248,885	1,159,880	Do.
	Morton.....	1,294,384	.....	1,294,384	930,000	787,616	3,012,000	
	Oliver.....	159,280	.....	159,280	.....	294,720	454,000	Do.
	Stark.....	1,408,948	739,451	2,148,399	.....	874,721	3,023,120	
	Stutsman.....	317,400	.....	317,400	.....	223,600	541,000	Do.
	Wells.....	149,610	.....	149,610	.....	403,390	553,000	
	Total.....	6,255,600	3,833,361	10,088,961	975,000	6,881,539	17,945,500	
	Benson.....	18,900	.....	18,900	182,380	610,660	812,000	Prairie, farming.
	Bottineau.....	8,960	.....	8,960	40,960	681,080	731,000	
	Cavalier.....	1,480	.....	1,480	7,040	111,980	119,500	Prairie, some timber.
	Eddy.....	1,000	.....	1,000	8,120	174,880	184,000	
	McHenry.....	42,000	.....	42,000	62,560	1,109,940	1,214,300	Do.
	McLean.....	135,600	.....	135,600	17,920	108,480	322,000	
	Pierce.....	97,000	.....	97,000	38,330	541,610	667,000	Grazing.
	Ramsey.....	1,000	.....	1,000	10,630	227,370	239,000	
	Rosette.....	30,200	.....	30,200	81,280	486,520	598,000	Prairie, farming.
	Towner.....	3,000	.....	3,000	39,960	622,040	665,000	
	Wells.....	2,000	.....	2,000	15,040	258,960	276,000	Farming, brush, and timber.
	Total.....	400,200	.....	400,200	504,280	4,933,520	5,838,000	
	Barnes.....	3,200	.....	3,200	53,760	902,040	959,000	Farming and grazing lands.
	Cass.....	54,800	.....	54,800	72,720	1,051,280	1,124,000	
	Dickey.....	5,000	.....	5,000	40,960	637,240	733,000	No vacant public land.
	Eddy.....	3,500	.....	3,500	6,400	104,100	115,500	
	Foster.....	3,700	.....	3,700	19,200	320,300	343,000	Do.
	Griggs.....	10,400	.....	10,400	25,600	428,700	458,000	
	Lemoure.....	3,300	.....	3,300	40,960	685,640	737,000	Do.
	Ransom.....	3,900	.....	3,900	30,720	517,980	552,000	
	Richland.....	3,800	.....	3,800	48,640	880,400	933,000	Do.
	Sargent.....	22,320	.....	22,320	30,720	519,480	554,000	
	Steele.....	.....	.....	.....	27,050	433,950	461,000	No vacant public land.
	Stutsman.....	.....	.....	.....	51,200	839,980	913,500	
	Tralli.....	.....	.....	.....	32,000	522,000	554,000	Farming and grazing lands.
	Total.....	113,920	.....	113,920	479,930	7,843,150	8,437,000	

*Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.*

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Grand Forks.....	Benson.....	Acres. 140	Acres. .....	Acres. 140	Acres. 46,000	Acres. 6,860	Acres. 53,000	Farming and grazing lands.
	Cavalier.....	14,000	.....	14,000	120,000	717,000	851,000	Do.
	Eddy.....	9,500	.....	9,500	28,000	50,500	88,000	Do.
	Grand Forks.....	480	.....	480	48,000	864,020	912,500	Do.
	Nelson.....	2,200	.....	2,200	50,000	582,800	635,000	Do.
	Pembina.....	1,480	.....	1,480	42,000	683,520	727,000	Do.
	Ramsey.....	11,000	.....	11,000	60,500	453,500	525,000	Do.
	Walsh.....	1,400	.....	1,400	48,721	776,879	827,000	Do.
	Total.....	40,200	.....	40,200	443,221	4,135,079	4,618,500	
	Billings.....	.....	198,000	198,000	172,000	.....	370,000	Grazing and broken farming lands.
Minot.....	Bottineau.....	.....	266,080	266,080	20,120	.....	364,000	Do.
	McLean.....	270,640	.....	270,640	181,000	77,800	461,000	Do.
	Mercer.....	.....	.....	.....	62,000	.....	62,000	No vacant public land.
	Stark.....	276,480	344,720	621,200	92,800	.....	714,000	Grazing and broken farming lands.
	Ward.....	2,533,572	358,706	2,913,368	296,140	664,992	3,873,500	Do.
	Williams.....	1,797,046	246,876	2,043,922	145,000	37,658	2,226,580	Do.
	Total.....	5,163,818	1,149,392	6,313,210	963,060	789,810	8,071,080	
	Total in North Dakota.....	11,973,738	4,982,753	16,956,491	3,370,491	24,583,098	44,910,080	
Alva.....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Enid.....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Guthrie.....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Okla. ....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Enid.....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Guthrie.....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Okla. ....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Enid.....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Guthrie.....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Okla. ....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Enid.....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Guthrie.....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Okla. ....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Enid.....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Guthrie.....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Okla. ....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Enid.....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Guthrie.....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Okla. ....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant.....	960	.....	960	75,335	595,705	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total.....	960	.....	960	149,797	1,161,243	1,312,000	
	Lincoln.....	32	.....	32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
Enid.....	Woods.....	49,554	.....	49,554	.....	.....	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
	Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	74,462	565,588	640,000	No

Kingfisher.	Oklahoma.					3,840	88,160	92,000	Do.
	Payne.					55,994	265,096	321,000	Do.
	Total	32			32	133,430	1,029,538	1,163,000	
Mangum.	Blaine.					237,040	290,960	528,000	Do.
	Canadian.					39,360	39,640	139,000	Do.
	uster.					51,060	266,940	321,000	Do.
	ewey.	16,067				108,320	512,613	637,000	Grazing lands.
	ay.	331,376			16,067	38,400	236,224	666,000	Do.
	Kingfisher.	543			331,376	74,240	493,217	568,000	Agricultural.
	Logan.				543	6,400	105,600	112,000	No vacant public land.
	Oklahoma.					1,280	21,720	23,000	Do.
	Roger Mills.	61,573			61,573	12,160	61,267	135,000	Grazing lands.
	Total	409,559		409,559		571,260	2,148,181	3,129,000	
Mangum.	Greer.					7,841	1,280,412	1,511,575	Prairie, farming, and grazing.
	Oklahoma.								No vacant public land.
Perry.	Blaine.					55,000	10,000	65,000	Do.
	Canadian.					181,420	200,580	382,000	Do.
	Cleveland.					80,000	268,000	348,000	Broken and rocky.
	Custer.	4,860			4,860	80,000	241,140	326,000	No vacant public land.
	L.					646,000		646,000	Do.
	Lincoln.					118,000	111,000	229,000	Do.
	Oklahoma.					32,000	316,000	348,000	Do.
	Pottawatomie.					273,900	227,100	501,000	Do.
	Roger Mills.	68,400			68,400	40,000	513,600	622,000	Broken and rocky.
	Washita.	1,580			1,580	109,000	517,420	628,000	Do.
	Total	74,840		74,840		1,615,320	2,404,840	4,095,000	
Woodward.	Kay.					46,579	425,421	472,000	No vacant public land.
	Noble.					30,345	468,655	499,000	Do.
	Paynee.	58			58	30,949	301,993	333,000	Broken.
	Payne.					10,842	152,158	163,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	58		58		118,715	1,348,227	1,467,000	
Indian reservations, unsurveyed and signed.	Beaver.								Grazing and farming lands.
	Woodward.								Do.
	Total	3,168,695		3,168,695			512,305	3,681,000	
	Kansas.	726,585		726,585		1,680	1,395,735	2,124,000	
Indian reservations, unsurveyed and signed.	Kowa, Comanche, and Apache.								No vacant public land.
	Osage.								
	Total	3,895,280		3,895,280		1,680	1,908,040	5,805,000	
	Total in Oklahoma.	4,653,605		4,653,605		100,137		100,137	
						2,989,630		2,989,630	
						1,470,058		1,470,058	
						4,559,825		4,559,825	
						7,157,868	12,962,927	24,774,400	



*Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.*

OREGON.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Burns	Baker	<i>Acres.</i> 225,972	<i>Acres.</i> 39,993	<i>Acres.</i> 265,965	<i>Acres.</i> .....	<i>Acres.</i> 45,085	<i>Acres.</i> 311,000	Principally grazing; some timber.
	Crook	135,919	.....	135,919	.....	109,581	245,500	Do.
	Grant	1,019,548	128,908	1,148,456	.....	314,544	1,463,000	Do.
	Harney	2,226,921	466,755	2,693,676	.....	765,324	3,459,000	Principally grazing; some farming.
	Malheur	2,226,169	1,062,360	3,288,529	.....	442,971	3,731,500	Do.
Lagrande	Wheeler	92,000	.....	92,000	.....	.....	92,000	Principally grazing; some timber.
	Total	5,926,529	1,698,016	7,624,545	.....	1,677,455	9,302,000	
	Baker	1,100,806	138,192	1,238,998	.....	448,602	1,687,600	55 per cent timbered mountains, 10 per cent arid, 25 per cent grazing, 10 per cent farming.
	Grant	945,603	60,821	1,006,424	.....	358,576	1,365,000	50 per cent timbered mountains, 35 per cent grazing, 15 per cent farming.
	Morrow	242,948	.....	242,948	.....	288,052	511,000	25 per cent timbered mountains, 40 per cent grazing, 25 per cent arid, 10 per cent farming.
Lagrande	Umatilla	747,935	20,934	768,869	151,360	1,070,771	1,991,000	30 per cent timbered mountains, 30 per cent arid, 35 per cent grazing, 5 per cent farming.
	Union	523,924	126,286	650,210	.....	755,190	1,405,400	75 per cent timbered mountains, 15 per cent grazing, 10 per cent farming.
	Wallowa	723,779	716,752	1,440,531	.....	442,469	1,883,000	50 per cent timbered mountains, 45 per cent grazing, 5 per cent farming.
	Total	4,284,995	1,062,985	5,347,980	151,360	3,343,660	8,843,000	
Lakeview	Crook	322,557	102,857	425,414	214,282	143,164	782,860	One-tenth mountainous, two-tenths agricultural, seven-tenths grazing.
	Douglas	.....	.....	.....	45,000	.....	45,000	No vacant public land.
	Harney	1,103,644	1,546,362	2,650,006	.....	275,994	2,926,000	One-tenth mountainous, three-tenths agricultural, six-tenths grazing.
	Klamath	1,330,480	452,391	1,782,871	972,053	799,336	3,554,260	Two-tenths timber, three-tenths agriculture, five-tenths grazing.
	Lake	2,932,153	1,288,250	4,220,403	137,000	711,897	5,069,300	Three-tenths timber, one-tenth mountainous, three-tenths agricultural, three-tenths grazing.

Lakeview .....	Lane .....	1, 124, 384	1, 365, 729	2, 490, 113	35, 000	123, 757	35, 000	No vacant public land.
	Matheur .....	6, 813, 218	4, 755, 589	11, 568, 807	1, 404, 465	2, 054, 148	2, 615, 000	One-tenth mountainous, three-tenths agricultural, six-tenths grazing.
Oregon City .....	Total .....						15, 027, 120	
Benton .....	Benton .....	18, 606	29, 740	18, 606	10, 880	288, 014	317, 500	Broken grazing lands.
Clackamas .....	Clackamas .....	285, 795	18, 129	232, 525	399, 212	573, 503	1, 172, 830	Timbered, farming, and grazing lands.
Clatsop .....	Clatsop .....	18, 749	6, 617	25, 366	800	501, 454	527, 620	Timbered and grazing lands.
Columbia .....	Columbia .....	3, 918		3, 918		429, 822	433, 740	Rolling and broken timber lands.
Crook .....	Crook .....	103, 651	29, 740	133, 391	330, 000		330, 000	No vacant public land.
Lincoln .....	Lincoln .....	105, 396	18, 129	123, 525	168, 000	246, 489	547, 880	Timber and broken lands.
Linn .....	Linn .....	95, 210	68, 484	163, 694	230, 000	609, 475	963, 000	Timber and grazing lands.
Multnomah .....	Multnomah .....	7, 544	17, 831	25, 375	105, 860	508, 446	778, 000	Farming and timber lands, broken.
Polk .....	Polk .....	11, 015	8, 575	19, 590	40, 934	231, 211	297, 520	Timber lands.
Tillamook .....	Tillamook .....	244, 931	158, 128	403, 059	24, 920	401, 941	446, 000	Farming and timber lands, broken.
Wasco .....	Wasco .....	76, 151		76, 151	108, 840	314, 941	718, 000	Broken, timber, and grazing lands.
Washington .....	Washington .....	70, 379	2, 340	72, 719		384, 000	112, 000	Timber and grazing lands, broken.
Yamhill .....	Yamhill .....				12, 796	375, 485	460, 160	Rolling, timber, and grazing lands.
Roseburg .....	Total .....	1, 041, 345	314, 164	1, 355, 509	1, 342, 242	4, 867, 499	7, 565, 250	Do.
Benton .....	Benton .....	14, 419		14, 419		107, 081	121, 500	Timber and grazing lands.
Coos .....	Coos .....	106, 977	33, 477	140, 454	8, 699	882, 847	1, 032, 000	Timber, agricultural.
Curry .....	Curry .....	167, 372	534, 666	702, 038		269, 962	972, 000	Mountainous, timber.
Douglas .....	Douglas .....	201, 346	362, 027	563, 373	597, 340	1, 858, 287	3, 019, 000	Mineral, grazing, and agricultural.
Jackson .....	Jackson .....	382, 384	89, 941	472, 325	245, 685	1, 110, 990	1, 829, 000	Timber, grazing, fruit.
Josephine .....	Josephine .....	194, 959	610, 799	805, 758		323, 242	1, 129, 000	Hilly, grazing, and farming.
Klamath .....	Klamath .....	8, 679	27, 253	35, 932	235, 626	49, 442	321, 000	Timber.
Lane .....	Lane .....	328, 628	185, 995	514, 623	862, 395	1, 352, 752	2, 729, 770	Timber, grazing, and farming.
Lincoln .....	Lincoln .....	56, 871	6, 019	62, 890		36, 610	99, 500	Broken, grazing.
Linn .....	Linn .....	31, 485	66, 627	98, 112	142, 240	291, 148	531, 500	Hilly, grazing.
The Dalles .....	Total .....	1, 493, 120	1, 916, 804	3, 409, 924	2, 091, 985	6, 282, 361	11, 784, 270	Lands in district are broken and hilly, and principally adapted to grazing purposes. There are some small valleys and some undulating table-lands which constitute good farming lands. Greater portion is broken, hilly, and mountainous.
Clackamas .....	Clackamas .....	7, 560	9, 680	17, 240	600	160	18, 000	
Crook .....	Crook .....	2, 567, 247	139, 180	2, 706, 427	424, 387	587, 186	3, 718, 000	
Gilliam .....	Gilliam .....	343, 266	33, 221	376, 487		396, 513	773, 000	
Grant .....	Grant .....	98, 807		98, 807	7, 123	32, 070	138, 000	
Morrow .....	Morrow .....	14, 550		14, 550		788, 950	803, 500	
Sherman .....	Sherman .....	51, 507	19, 000	70, 507	25, 600	442, 893	539, 000	
Wasco .....	Wasco .....	380, 282	179, 060	559, 342	23, 530	1, 178, 128	1, 761, 000	
Wheeler .....	Wheeler .....	619, 938	13, 960	633, 898	23, 529	341, 573	1, 065, 000	
Total .....	Total .....	4, 083, 157	394, 101	4, 477, 258	510, 769	3, 767, 473	8, 755, 500	
Total in Oregon .....	Total in Oregon .....	23, 642, 364	10, 141, 659	33, 784, 023	5, 500, 821	21, 992, 596	61, 277, 440	

*Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.*

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Aberdeen.....		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	Grazing and swampy. Agricultural and grazing. Do. Do. Do.
		480		480	60,110	1,034,410	1,095,000	
		57,400		57,400	36,720	397,880	492,000	
		9,170		9,170	43,200	672,630	725,000	
		35,870		35,870	40,482	660,648	737,000	
Chamberlain.....		38,820		38,820	26,240	406,940	472,000	Broken and grazing lands. Do. Do. Do. Do.
		141,740		141,740	206,752	3,172,508	3,521,000	
		6,000		6,000		528,000	584,000	
		3,180		3,180	163,000	145,320	311,500	
		15,270		15,270	496,957	128,773	641,000	
Huron.....		1,008,060	80,000	1,088,060	693,000	215,940	1,689,000	Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Rough and rolling grazing lands. Rosebud Indian Reservation. Rough and rolling grazing lands. Rosebud Indian Reservation. Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
		642,120	11,035	653,155	1,303,500	38,845	1,790,000	
					28,000		1,820,000	
					1,049,500		1,049,500	
					1,002,500		1,002,500	
Mitchell.....		1,674,630	91,035	1,765,665	5,091,457	1,056,878	7,914,000	Broken and stony. Do. Lake beds and stony. Grazing lands. Broken. Lake beds and stony.
		551		551		782,037	782,588	
		1,148		1,148		643,484	644,632	
		5,749		5,749		913,902	919,651	
		40,152		40,152	54,720	458,008	552,880	
Aurora.....		31,958		31,958		535,243	567,201	Swampy grazing lands. No vacant public lands. Broken grazing lands. No vacant public lands. No vacant public lands. No vacant public lands. No vacant public lands. Smooth and fertile. Broken grazing lands. No vacant public land.
		1,318		1,318		961,735	963,053	
Bonhomme.....		80,876		80,876	54,720	4,294,409	4,430,005	Swampy grazing lands. No vacant public lands. Broken grazing lands. Swampy grazing lands. No vacant public lands. No vacant public lands. No vacant public lands. No vacant public land.
Charles Mix.....		80		80		454,920	455,000	Swampy grazing lands. No vacant public lands. Broken grazing lands. Swampy grazing lands. No vacant public lands. No vacant public lands. No vacant public land.
		4,000		4,000		362,500	362,500	
		56		56		705,000	710,000	
						253,944	254,000	
						276,500	276,500	
Douglas.....		38		38		288,942	289,000	Swampy grazing lands. No vacant public land. Smooth and fertile. Broken grazing lands. No vacant public land.
						278,000	278,000	
						327,975	328,000	
						346,080	346,000	
						358,000	358,000	



Lincoln	.....	2	.....	.....	370,000	370,000	Do.
McCook	.....	.....	.....	.....	367,998	368,000	Lake bed.
Miner	.....	.....	.....	.....	367,000	367,000	No vacant public land.
Minnehaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	511,000	511,000	Do.
Moody	.....	.....	.....	.....	331,000	331,000	Do.
Sauborn	.....	.....	.....	.....	361,000	361,000	Do.
Turner	.....	.....	.....	.....	333,000	333,000	Do.
Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	282,000	282,000	Do.
Yankton	.....	28	.....	.....	328,972	329,000	Swampy and sandy.
Total	.....	4,569	.....	.....	7,164,431	7,169,000	
Armstrong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,162,500	No vacant public land.
Dewey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	622,000	Indian reservation.
Hughes	.....	88,431	.....	.....	.....	490,000	Farming and grazing lands.
Lyman	.....	18,448	.....	.....	.....	23,000	Grazing lands.
Schnasse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274,000	Indian reservation.
Stanley	.....	1,566,111	.....	.....	.....	1,955,050	Grazing lands.
Sully	.....	18,806	.....	.....	.....	671,000	Farming and grazing lands.
Unassigned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,000	No vacant public land.
Total	.....	1,691,796	.....	.....	1,243,177	5,256,550	
Butte	.....	4,528,947	.....	.....	.....	5,038,000	Agricultural and grazing.
Custer	.....	291,736	.....	.....	.....	1,001,000	Broken, agricultural, mineral, and grazing.
Fall River	.....	693,738	.....	.....	.....	1,113,000	Part hilly; agricultural, grazing, and timbered.
Lawrence	.....	4,586	.....	.....	.....	518,000	Rough and broken, timber, mineral, and agricultural land.
Meade	.....	1,556,806	.....	.....	.....	2,249,000	Part hilly and part prairie, agricultural and timber land.
Pennington	.....	797,213	.....	.....	.....	1,753,000	Agricultural, grazing, mineral, and timbered.
Shannon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	688,000	Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	821,000	Agricultural and grazing.
Total	.....	7,873,025	.....	.....	2,435,549	13,181,000	
Beadle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,000	No vacant public land.
Brookings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	503,000	Do.
Clark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610,000	Do.
Codington	.....	340	.....	.....	.....	429,660	Level prairie, soil black and rich.
Day	.....	385	.....	.....	.....	669,615	Do.
Deuel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400,000	No vacant public land
Grant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	431,000	Do.
Hamlin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334,000	Do.
Kingsbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	519,000	Do.
Marshall	.....	1,945	.....	.....	.....	557,055	Grazing land.
Roberts	.....	1,832	.....	.....	.....	691,168	Do
Total	.....	4,562	.....	.....	5,167,498	5,172,000	
Pierre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rapid City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Watertown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

## SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Indian reservation lands unassigned.	Schnasse .....	.....	.....	.....	778,000	.....	778,000	No vacant public land.
	Unattached .....	.....	.....	.....	118,000	.....	118,000	Do.
	Boreman .....	.....	.....	.....	822,000	.....	822,000	Do.
	Dewey .....	.....	.....	.....	841,845	.....	841,845	Do.
	Total .....	.....	.....	.....	2,562,845	.....	2,562,845	
Total in South Dakota.		11,471,138	397,866	11,869,004	12,802,946	24,534,450	49,206,400	

## UTAH.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Salt Lake City .....	Beaver .....	315,137	1,274,258	1,589,395	.....	59,605	1,649,000	Generally arid and mountainous.
	Boxelder .....	1,372,229	1,133,499	2,505,728	347,132	635,140	3,488,000	Do.
	Cache .....	53,679	294,770	328,449	89,483	348,068	766,000	Do.
	Carbon .....	293,352	591,836	885,188	.....	89,812	975,000	Do.
	Davis .....	36,281	10,964	47,245	.....	132,755	180,000	Do.
	Emery .....	386,502	2,280,021	2,666,523	.....	125,917	2,790,440	Do.
	Garfield .....	411,310	2,770,514	3,181,824	13,786	52,390	3,248,000	Do.
	Grand .....	185,295	2,202,485	2,387,780	.....	13,220	2,401,000	Do.
	Iron .....	534,880	1,384,779	1,919,659	.....	184,341	2,104,000	Do.
	Juab .....	615,816	1,356,026	1,971,842	.....	136,258	2,122,000	Do.
	Kane .....	428,139	2,247,170	2,675,309	13,900	207,481	2,716,000	Do.
	Millard .....	1,344,013	2,698,486	4,042,499	.....	40,691	4,265,000	Do.
	Morgan .....	92,547	85,743	178,290	15,020	20,961	386,000	Do.
	Pine .....	248,719	177,340	426,059	35,844	171,866	484,000	Do.
	Rich .....	409,368	21,487	430,855	7,830	50,091	484,000	Do.
	Salt Lake .....	63,881	76,023	139,904	53,623	193,522	678,000	Do.
	San Juan .....	163,239	4,377,631	4,540,870	24,987	331,109	496,000	Do.
	Sanpete .....	269,960	399,906	669,866	16,800	316,334	1,003,000	Do.
	Sevier .....	644,141	375,166	1,019,310	67,929	328,761	1,217,000	Do.
	Summit .....	483,036	7,585	490,621	445,111	328,268	1,264,000	Do.
	Tuacale .....	998,660	3,235,030	4,233,690	6,411	190,898	4,431,000	Do.
	Utah .....	605,564	1,014,939	1,620,503	1,579,646	128,851	3,329,000	Do.
	Wasatch .....	41,234	651,203	692,437	192,425	329,070	1,363,000	Do.
	Washington .....	313,133	1,206,081	1,519,214	1,986,560	103,390	2,671,000	Do.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,786	1,562,000	Do.

Wayne .....		233,996	1,243,037	1,477,033	680	47,287	1,525,000	Do.
Weber .....		115,826	29,818	145,644	68,240	136,116	350,000	Do.
Total in district and State.		10,830,242	31,685,613	42,515,855	5,487,608	4,537,917	52,541,440	
WASHINGTON.								
North Yakima.....		125,960	19,760	145,720	.....	146,140	291,860	Rolling prairie, hilly, grazing.
Franklin .....		6,500	.....	6,500	.....	.....	6,500	Prairie grazing lands.
Kittitas .....		240,229	405,139	645,368	58,373	713,889	1,417,630	Grazing, prairie, hilly, and timber.
Lewis .....		.....	.....	.....	21,500	.....	21,500	No vacant public land
Yakima .....		257,351	880,480	637,831	1,285,000	1,517,469	3,440,300	Grazing, and prairie, and timber.
Total .....		630,040	805,379	1,435,419	1,364,873	2,377,498	5,177,790	
Olympia.....		7,045	7,585	14,640	387,570	840,290	1,242,500	Mountainous timbered lands.
Jefferson .....		.....	.....	.....	84,523	33,137	117,660	No vacant public land.
King .....		14,117	100,236	114,353	1,350	76,797	192,500	Mountainous, timbered land.
Kitsap .....		1,752	.....	1,752	.....	57,778	59,530	Do.
Lewis .....		2,473	14,090	16,563	75,000	83,937	175,500	Do.
Mason .....		2,900	5,620	8,520	168,405	437,955	614,880	Do.
Pacific .....		8,067	27,259	35,326	.....	53,894	89,220	Do.
Pierce .....		7,889	3,705	11,594	308,261	636,665	956,520	Do.
Thurston .....		7,188	13,328	20,516	1,300	456,144	478,020	Do.
Total .....		51,431	171,833	223,264	1,036,409	2,676,397	3,926,330	
Seattle.....		90,332	9,737	100,069	525,732	535,379	1,161,240	Mountainous and broken; good supply of excellent timber.
Island .....		.....	.....	.....	2,133	127,527	129,720	No vacant public land.
Jefferson .....		4,587	20,091	24,678	735,006	223,976	983,360	Broken and timbered.
King .....		23,349	328,376	351,725	6,400	759,755	1,117,880	Broken, and has good supply of timber.
Kitsap .....		.....	.....	.....	8,214	182,286	190,500	No vacant public land.
Pierce .....		.....	.....	.....	1,038	44,962	46,000	Do.
San Juan .....		700	.....	700	2,955	97,345	101,000	Broken, with but little good timber.
Skagit .....		59,217	277,609	336,826	348,476	485,698	1,171,000	Broken, and heavily timbered.
Snohomish .....		11,158	102,965	114,123	381,965	607,582	1,103,640	Do.
Whatcom. ....		20,769	52,354	73,123	905,480	427,077	1,405,680	Do.
Total .....		210,112	791,132	1,001,244	2,917,489	3,491,287	7,410,020	
Adams .....		58,280	.....	58,280	.....	675,720	734,000	Arid lands, valuable for fruit and grazing.
Douglas .....		.....	1,500	1,500	.....	.....	1,500	Arid lands.
Ferry .....		51,738	632,710	687,448	729,431	30,121	1,447,000	Farming, grazing, timber, and mineral.
Lincoln .....		130,629	4,448	135,077	700	1,364,473	1,490,250	Farming and grazing.
Okanogan .....		.....	138,240	138,240	136,260	.....	274,500	Farming, grazing, and mineral.



Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

## WASHINGTON—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Spokane	Spokane.....	16,734	66,806	83,540	.....	1,051,160	1,134,700	Farming, grazing, and mineral.
	Stevens.....	524,539	1,126,280	1,650,819	.....	833,681	2,504,500	Mountains, valuable for farming and mines.
	Whitman.....	4,280	.....	4,280	.....	649,020	653,300	Grazing lands.
	Total.....	789,200	1,909,984	2,739,184	806,391	4,614,175	8,239,750	
Vancouver	Clarke.....	24,586	5,261	29,847	636	371,677	402,160	Timbered and agricultural.
	Cowlitz.....	70,829	32,862	103,691	.....	622,729	726,420	Do.
	Klickitat.....	231,791	20,000	251,791	37,650	578,559	808,000	Timbered, agricultural, grazing.
	Lewis.....	59,252	151,931	211,183	299,520	820,547	1,331,220	Timbered and agricultural.
	Pacific.....	81,050	91,019	172,069	935	411,516	503,500	Do.
	Pierce.....	.....	.....	.....	13,500	.....	13,500	No vacant public land.
	Skamania.....	28,385	275,240	303,625	640,405	178,470	1,122,500	Do.
	Wahkiakum.....	7,581	.....	7,581	640	171,779	180,000	Timbered.
	Total.....	503,424	495,313	998,737	1,070,786	3,155,277	5,224,800	No vacant public land.
Walla Walla	Adams.....	64,374	.....	64,374	271,304	150,322	486,000	Prairie, farming, and grazing lands.
	Asotin.....	162,243	53,224	215,467	13,180	175,852	404,500	Mountainous, some timber, and prairie.
	Columbia.....	16,033	176,458	192,491	117,200	266,309	576,000	Do.
Waterville	Franklin.....	216,381	.....	216,381	426,540	133,079	782,000	Prairie, grazing lands; no timber.
	Garnett.....	10,404	96,680	107,084	75,474	293,942	462,500	Farming, grazing, and timber.
	Klickitat.....	210,537	.....	210,537	202,731	86,172	439,500	Grazing and farming; some timber.
	Walla Walla.....	48,915	.....	48,915	303,530	439,055	811,500	Do.
	Whitman.....	16,137	.....	16,137	255,182	438,881	710,500	Prairie, farming, and grazing lands.
	Yakima.....	58,464	.....	58,464	106,890	48,946	214,300	Desert and grazing lands; no timber.
	Total.....	803,788	326,302	1,130,150	1,772,091	2,034,559	4,936,800	
Waterville	Chelan.....	422,913	656,093	1,079,006	736,440	302,828	2,118,274	Mountainous, timber, farming.
	Douglas.....	1,123,146	196,158	1,319,304	.....	1,285,096	2,605,000	Prairie, farming, and grazing.
	Kititas.....	.....	206,286	206,286	.....	.....	206,286	Mountainous, timber, and farming.
	Okanogan.....	1,079,889	680,681	1,760,570	1,010,029	131,231	2,901,830	Do.
	Total.....	2,625,948	1,739,218	4,365,166	1,746,469	1,719,755	7,831,390	
	Total in Washington.....	5,613,943	6,299,221	11,913,164	19,764,568	20,069,148	42,746,880	

## WISCONSIN.

Ashtand.....	1,330	.....	1,330	113,300	503,370	678,000	Farming and timber lands.
Bayfield.....	34,416	.....	34,416	11,633	909,551	955,000	Do.
Burnett.....	17,937	.....	17,937	.....	86,063	104,000	Do.
Douglas.....	54,601	.....	54,601	.....	789,399	844,000	Do.
Iron.....	1,636	.....	1,636	.....	181,364	183,000	Do.
Sawyer.....	2,292	.....	2,292	.....	225,708	228,000	Do.
Washburn.....	15,663	.....	15,663	.....	163,337	179,000	Do.
Total.....	127,875	.....	127,875	124,333	2,918,792	3,171,000	
Adams.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,000	41,000	No vacant public land.
Barren.....	360	.....	360	.....	599,640	560,000	Level timber lands.
Buffalo.....	600	.....	600	.....	433,000	433,000	Broken agricultural lands.
Burnett.....	19,916	.....	19,916	.....	436,084	456,000	Ordinary agricultural lands.
Chippewa.....	1,888	.....	1,888	.....	1,252,112	1,254,000	Timber and agricultural lands.
Clark.....	240	.....	240	.....	777,760	778,000	Timbered.
Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126,000	126,000	No vacant public land.
Crawford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357,000	357,000	Do.
Dane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327,000	327,000	Do.
Dunn.....	1,553	.....	1,553	.....	540,447	542,000	Timbered, agricultural lands.
Eau Claire.....	1,545	.....	1,545	.....	414,455	416,000	Agricultural lands.
Grant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732,000	732,000	No vacant public land.
Green.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279,000	279,000	Do.
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	491,000	491,000	Do.
Jackson.....	1,600	.....	1,600	.....	631,400	633,000	Agricultural lands.
Juneau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,000	98,000	No vacant public land.
La Crosse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294,000	294,000	Do.
Lafayette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404,880	404,880	Do.
Marquette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000	22,000	Do.
Monroe.....	688	.....	688	.....	581,312	582,000	Arid lands.
Pepin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000	150,000	No vacant public land.
Pierre.....	120	.....	120	.....	366,880	367,000	Broken timbered lands.
Polk.....	8,089	.....	8,089	.....	588,911	597,000	Do.
Price.....	8,419	.....	8,419	.....	500,581	504,000	Timbered lands.
Richland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	379,000	379,000	No vacant public land.
St. Croix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	458,000	458,000	Do.
Sauk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357,000	357,000	Do.
Sawyer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	632,973	642,000	Timbered lands.
Taylor.....	1,833	.....	1,833	.....	461,167	463,000	Do.
Trempealeau.....	200	.....	200	.....	468,800	469,000	Broken lands.
Vernon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	527,000	527,000	No vacant public land.
Washburn.....	1,947	.....	1,947	.....	364,653	366,000	Timbered, agricultural lands.
Total.....	53,025	.....	53,025	.....	14,231,855	14,284,880	
Adams.....	1,522	.....	1,522	.....	390,478	392,000	Scrubby oak openings, sandy.
Brown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335,000	335,000	No vacant public land.
Calumet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211,000	211,000	Do.
Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381,000	381,000	Do.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

WI-CONSIN—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Wausau	Dane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445,000	445,000	No vacant public land.
	Dodge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	574,000	574,000	Do.
	Dor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316,000	316,000	Do.
	Flora.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301,888	301,888	Broken timbered lands.
	Fond du Lac.....	2,112	.....	2,112	.....	458,000	458,000	No vacant public land.
	Forest.....	1,383	.....	1,383	.....	685,617	685,000	Heavily timbered lands.
	Green.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,000	97,000	No vacant public land.
	Green Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226,000	226,000	Do.
	Iron.....	4,226	.....	4,226	11,520	307,254	323,000	Timbered and swamp lands.
	Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351,000	351,000	No vacant public land.
	Juneau.....	1,280	.....	1,280	.....	407,720	409,000	Scrub-oak openings, sandy.
	Kenosha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183,000	183,000	No vacant public land.
	Kewaunee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226,000	226,000	Do.
	Langlade.....	1,081	.....	1,081	.....	569,919	571,000	Hard-wood timber.
	Lincold.....	503	.....	503	.....	580,497	581,000	Heavily timbered, some swampy.
	Manitowoc.....	429	.....	429	.....	394,000	394,000	No vacant public land.
	Marathon.....	3,926	.....	3,926	.....	1,004,571	1,005,000	Swampy, timbered lands.
	Marquette.....	60	.....	60	.....	379,074	883,000	Timbered, quite sandy.
	Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267,940	268,000	Swampy.
	Oconto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,000	154,000	No vacant public land.
	Oneida.....	17,152	.....	17,152	69,120	632,295	702,000	Timbered lands.
	Outagamie.....	80	.....	80	.....	695,848	713,000	Heavily timbered, part swampy.
	Ozaukee.....	253	.....	253	.....	412,920	413,000	Swampy.
	Portage.....	5,685	.....	5,685	.....	150,000	150,000	No vacant public land.
	Price.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	513,747	514,000	Swampy and sandy.
	Racine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310,315	316,000	Hard-wood timber.
	Rock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210,000	210,000	No vacant public land.
	Shawano.....	80	.....	80	102,800	460,000	460,000	Do.
	Sheboygan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	630,120	733,000	Swampy and sandy.
	Taylor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325,000	325,000	No vacant public land.
	Vilas.....	8,913	.....	8,913	57,580	158,000	158,000	Do.
	Walworth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	557,507	624,000	Heavily timbered, part swampy.
	Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	361,000	361,000	No vacant public land.
	Waukesha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284,000	284,000	Do.
	Wauwata.....	40	.....	40	.....	366,000	366,000	Do.
	Waushara.....	240	.....	240	.....	492,960	493,000	Swampy and sandy.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420,790	421,000	Do.



Winnipeg.	Wood.	363	.....	363	.....	288,000	No vacant public land.
Total	49,913	.....	49,913	241,020	.....	514,000	Swampy.
Total in Wisconsin.	230,813	.....	230,813	365,353	.....	17,819,000	
WYOMING.							
Bighorn	2,556,958	611,577	3,168,535	.....	226,465	3,395,000	Grazing, mountainous, timber, broken.
Converse	11,200	.....	11,200	.....	800	12,000	Grazing.
Crook	316,995	.....	316,995	320	10,685	328,000	Do.
Fremont	12,696	.....	12,696	.....	25,000	25,000	Do.
Johnson	2,290,424	35,200	2,325,624	.....	330,376	2,656,000	Agricultural, grazing, timber, broken, mountainous.
Natrona	71,006	.....	71,006	.....	5,394	77,000	Grazing.
Sheridan	974,862	214,880	1,189,742	5,733	453,525	1,649,000	Timber, grazing, agricultural, broken, mountainous.
Weston	307,720	.....	307,720	.....	1,280	309,000	Grazing.
Total	6,542,461	861,657	7,404,118	6,053	1,040,829	8,451,000	
Albany	1,717,715	21,581	1,739,296	264,476	854,228	2,588,000	About one-half country broken, mountainous land. Other half prairie, grazing, and farming lands; farm land along streams.
Carbon	3,596,989	3,965	3,602,954	997,435	532,611	5,133,000	Greater portion broken, mountainous land, some timber; agricultural land along streams.
Fremont	205,508	32,979	238,482	.....	3,518	242,000	Mountainous, arid, timber.
Laramie	2,814,811	23,040	2,837,851	.....	1,558,149	4,396,000	Principally prairie and broken grazing lands, with agricultural land along streams which can be irrigated.
Sweetwater	711,655	.....	711,655	263,986	5,359	981,000	Mountainous, broken, and alkaline plains.
Total	9,048,673	81,565	9,130,238	1,525,897	2,953,865	13,610,000	
Converse	3,780,495	6,400	3,786,895	.....	398,105	4,185,000	Grazing, mountainous, and mineral.
Fremont	825,711	104,362	930,073	.....	30,927	961,000	Grazing and mountainous.
Natrona	3,045,771	116,236	3,162,007	.....	199,993	3,362,000	Grazing, mineral, and mountainous.
Total	7,651,977	226,998	7,878,975	.....	629,025	8,508,000	
Fremont	1,004,614	702,737	1,707,351	107,080	62,969	1,878,000	Mountainous.
Sweetwater	5,312,422	338,947	5,651,369	33,600	75,031	5,760,000	Do.
Uinta	3,437,805	827,038	4,264,843	9,598	631,559	4,906,000	Do.
Total	9,754,841	1,868,722	11,623,563	150,878	769,559	12,544,000	

*Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.*

WYOMING—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Lander .....	Bighorn .....	<i>Acres.</i> 2, 223, 725	<i>Acres.</i> 828, 961	<i>Acres.</i> 3, 052, 686	<i>Acres.</i> 989, 464	<i>Acres.</i> 304, 850	<i>Acres.</i> 4, 347, 000	Mountainous, farming,* grazing, and timber.
	Fremont.....	2, 080, 010	602, 190	2, 682, 200	2, 235, 318	151, 482	5, 069, 000	Arid, mountainous, grazing, and farming.
	National Park .....	.....	.....	.....	1, 897, 000	.....	1, 897, 000	No vacant public land.
	Uinta.....	568, 277	417, 216	985, 493	1, 132, 805	42, 702	2, 161, 000	Arid, grazing, mountainous, timber, and mineral.
Sundance .....	Total .....	4, 872, 012	1, 848, 367	6, 720, 379	6, 254, 587	499, 034	13, 474, 000	
	Converse .....	101, 442	.....	101, 442	.....	1, 558	103, 000	Prairie and grazing lands; good for farming.
	Crook .....	2, 608, 367	.....	2, 608, 367	57, 603	492, 310	3, 158, 280	Semimountainous, with fertile valleys,
	Weston .....	2, 189, 814	.....	2, 189, 814	.....	395, 186	2, 585, 000	Timber, grazing, and farming lands.
	Total.....	4, 899, 623	.....	4, 899, 623	57, 603	889, 054	5, 846, 280	
	Total in Wyoming.....	42, 769, 587	4, 887, 309	47, 656, 896	7, 995, 018	6, 781, 366	62, 433, 280	

## RECAPITULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface in State or Territory.	Total area of water surface in State or Territory.	Grand total in State or Territory.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama.....	312, 630	312, 630	52, 820	32, 292, 470	32, 657, 920	465, 920	33, 123, 840
Alaska.....	(1)	367, 983, 506	2 120, 174	(1)	368, 103, 680	15, 541, 760	383, 645, 440
Arizona.....	11, 615, 248	37, 155, 806	18, 285, 008	5, 736, 258	72, 792, 320	84, 480	72, 876, 800
Arkansas.....	3, 224, 128	3, 224, 128	2 560	30, 316, 992	33, 543, 680	522, 240	34, 065, 920
California.....	34, 052, 596	7, 996, 412	16, 063, 670	41, 857, 242	99, 969, 920	1, 299, 200	101, 269, 120
Colorado.....	34, 719, 759	4, 396, 055	5, 694, 161	21, 593, 185	66, 318, 160	2, 677, 120	66, 540, 160
Florida.....	1, 299, 704	19, 259	5, 694, 161	33, 593, 607	37, 719, 760	53, 649, 920	53, 649, 920
Idaho.....	11, 680, 089	160, 070	1, 747, 311	35, 842, 560	35, 842, 560	1, 504, 000	37, 346, 560
Illinois.....		30, 795, 087		22, 950, 400	22, 950, 400	35, 842, 560	23, 415, 680
Indiana.....			19, 658, 880		19, 658, 880	279, 680	19, 938, 560
Iowa.....	1, 085, 315		987, 875	35, 646, 080	35, 646, 080	366, 720	36, 012, 800
Kansas.....	234, 317	65, 018	1, 408, 454	90, 369, 530	92, 352, 720	218, 320	92, 631, 040
Louisiana.....	462, 157		87, 746	36, 269, 297	36, 819, 200	2, 705, 280	31, 760, 640
Michigan.....	1, 967, 285	2, 172, 908	4, 938, 508	42, 119, 379	51, 198, 080	25, 894, 400	62, 713, 600
Minnesota.....	195, 980			29, 489, 140	29, 685, 120	4, 056, 320	55, 254, 400
Mississippi.....	281, 727			43, 514, 113	43, 795, 840	343, 040	30, 028, 160
Missouri.....	19, 138, 446	46, 664, 861		15, 442, 762	98, 593, 600	525, 440	94, 217, 680
Montana.....	9, 926, 070		69, 642	39, 140, 968	49, 137, 280	482, 560	49, 619, 840
Nevada.....	29, 667, 377	31, 654, 848	5, 983, 409	3, 031, 006	70, 336, 640	497, 920	70, 834, 560
New Mexico.....	41, 108, 508	14, 480, 616	6, 385, 181	16, 454, 495	78, 438, 800	90, 880	78, 519, 680
North Dakota.....	11, 973, 738	4, 982, 753	3, 370, 491	24, 583, 098	44, 910, 080	452, 480	45, 362, 560
Ohio.....				26, 062, 720	26, 062, 720	2, 394, 240	28, 456, 960
Oklahoma.....	4, 653, 605		7, 157, 868	12, 962, 927	24, 933, 120	158, 720	25, 091, 840
Oregon.....	23, 642, 364	10, 141, 659	5, 500, 821	21, 992, 596	61, 277, 400	698, 880	61, 976, 280
South Dakota.....	11, 471, 138	397, 866	12, 802, 946	24, 534, 450	49, 206, 400	441, 800	49, 648, 200
Texas.....	10, 830, 242	42, 515, 855	5, 487, 668	4, 537, 917	52, 541, 400	1, 812, 480	54, 353, 880
Utah.....	5, 613, 943	6, 299, 221	10, 764, 568	20, 069, 148	42, 746, 880	2, 420, 480	45, 167, 360
Washington.....	230, 813		365, 353	34, 678, 714	35, 274, 880	6, 840, 320	42, 115, 200
Wisconsin.....	42, 769, 587	4, 887, 309	7, 995, 018	6, 781, 366	62, 453, 280	208, 640	62, 661, 920
Wyoming.....							
Grand total.....	312, 177, 366	601, 919, 608	147, 356, 902	748, 085, 964	1, 809, 539, 840	74, 481, 920	1, 884, 021, 760

<sup>1</sup> The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.<sup>2</sup> So far as estimated.



## E.—DIVISION OF PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The work performed in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was as follows:

Letters:	
On hand unanswered July 1, 1900.....	176
Received during the year.....	5,678
Written during the year.....	4,658
Disposed of during the year.....	5,767
Remaining on hand July 1, 1901.....	87
Pages of press copy, typewritten.....	8,042
Pages of record copied.....	3,520
Copies of field notes:	
Pages of field notes for official and individual use.....	2,180
Surveying returns:	
Returns pending July 1, 1900.....	125
Received during the year.....	187
Acted on during the year.....	197
On hand July 1, 1901.....	115
Plats and transcripts pending July 1, 1900.....	643
Same received during the year.....	1,609
Same disposed of during the year.....	1,829
On hand July 1, 1901.....	423
Reports of examination of surveys:	
Reports pending July 1, 1900.....	141
Received during the year.....	142
Acted on during the year.....	178
On hand July 1, 1901.....	105
Surveying contracts:	
Pending July 1, 1900.....	0
Received during the year.....	143
Special instructions (in lieu of contracts) received during the year.....	43
Supplemental special instructions received and approved.....	20
Contracts acted on and approved during the year.....	140
Contracts canceled.....	2
Contracts pending July 1, 1901.....	1
Special instructions acted on and approved during the year.....	42
Special instructions canceled.....	1

*Statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following Land States and Territories up to June 30, 1900, during the past fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1901; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.*

Land States and Territories.	In acres.	In square miles.	Up to June 30, 1900.	Under contracts made prior to June 30, 1900, and not heretofore reported because accepted since June 30, 1900.	Under contracts made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.	Total up to June 30, 1901.	Total area of public and Indian lands remaining unsurveyed, including the area of private land claims surveyed up to June 30, 1901.
Alabama .....	32,657,920	51,028	32,657,920	.....	.....	32,657,920	.....
Arkansas .....	33,543,680	52,412	33,543,680	.....	.....	33,543,680	.....
California .....	99,969,920	156,203	76,667,355	54,288	.....	<sup>2</sup> 76,721,643	23,248,277
Colorado .....	66,348,160	103,669	61,681,977	264,333	.....	61,946,310	4,401,850
Florida .....	35,072,640	54,801	30,832,730	2,223	606	30,835,559	4,237,081
Illinois .....	35,842,560	56,004	35,842,560	.....	.....	35,842,560	.....
Indiana .....	22,950,400	35,860	22,950,400	.....	.....	22,950,400	.....
Iowa .....	35,646,080	55,697	35,646,080	.....	.....	35,646,080	.....
Idaho .....	53,293,440	83,271	18,333,164	849,057	.....	19,182,221	34,111,219
Kansas .....	52,382,720	81,848	52,382,720	.....	.....	52,382,720	.....
Louisiana .....	29,055,360	45,399	27,175,212	.....	.....	27,175,212	1,880,148
Michigan .....	36,819,200	57,530	36,819,200	<sup>1</sup> 3	<sup>1</sup> 18	36,819,200	.....
Minnesota .....	51,198,080	79,997	47,183,636	299,730	.....	47,483,366	3,714,714
Mississippi .....	29,685,120	46,383	29,685,120	.....	.....	29,685,120	.....
Missouri .....	43,795,840	68,431	43,795,840	.....	.....	43,795,840	.....
Montana .....	93,593,600	146,240	32,273,825	1,665,918	.....	33,939,743	59,653,857
Nebraska .....	49,137,280	76,777	49,087,856	.....	.....	49,087,856	49,424
Nevada .....	70,336,640	109,901	36,742,515	51,250	.....	36,793,765	33,542,875
North Dakota .....	44,910,080	70,172	36,119,403	2,103,287	.....	38,222,690	6,687,390
Ohio .....	26,062,720	40,723	26,062,720	.....	.....	26,062,720	.....
Oregon .....	61,277,440	95,746	45,307,463	750,951	.....	46,058,414	15,219,026
South Dakota .....	49,206,400	76,885	43,357,033	757,940	.....	44,114,973	5,091,427
Utah .....	52,541,440	82,096	18,544,687	535,721	.....	19,080,408	33,461,032
Wisconsin .....	35,274,880	55,117	35,274,880	<sup>1</sup> 4	<sup>1</sup> 176	35,274,880	.....
Washington .....	42,746,880	66,792	27,203,006	292,658	.....	27,495,664	15,251,216
Wyoming .....	62,433,280	97,552	53,905,824	467,522	.....	54,373,346	8,059,934
Alaska .....	368,103,680	575,162	2,004	152	.....	2,236	368,101,444
Arizona .....	72,792,320	113,738	17,464,250	627,674	87,527	18,179,451	54,612,869
Indian Territory ..	19,658,880	30,717	19,658,880	.....	.....	19,658,880	.....
New Mexico .....	78,428,800	122,545	50,934,429	.....	.....	50,934,429	27,494,371
Oklahoma .....	24,774,400	38,710	24,695,192	.....	.....	24,695,192	79,208
Total .....	1,809,539,840	2,827,406	1,101,831,641	8,722,704	88,133	1,110,642,478	<sup>3</sup> 698,897,362

<sup>1</sup> This area appears to have been included in former reports, and is therefore not added in this column.

<sup>2</sup> There were 172,110 acres embraced in forest reserves in California, the exterior lines of which were surveyed under the direction of this office, not counted in this column.

<sup>3</sup> This estimate is of a very general nature and affords no index to the disposable volume of land remaining, nor the amount available for agricultural purposes. It includes Indian and other public reservations, unsurveyed private land claims, as well as surveyed private land claims in the districts of Arizona, California, Colorado, and New Mexico; the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections reserved for common schools; unsurveyed lands embraced in railroad, swamp land, and other grants; the great mountain areas; the areas of unsurveyed rivers and lakes; and large areas wholly unproductive and unavailable for ordinary purposes.

*Historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each in square miles and in acres, the date of acts organizing Territories, date of acts admitting new States into the Union, the population of each State and Territory at the taking of the census in 1900, and the area surveyed and remaining unsurveyed up to June 30, 1901.*

Civil divisions.	Act organizing Territory.		United States Statutes.		Act admitting State.	United States Statutes.		Area of States and Territories, land surface.		Number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1901.	Area remaining unsurveyed on June 30, 1901.	Population in 1900.
			Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.	In square miles.	In acres.			
THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.												
New Hampshire.....								9, 056	5, 795, 840			411, 588
Massachusetts.....								8, 038	5, 144, 320			2, 805, 346
Rhode Island.....								1, 081	691, 840			428, 556
Connecticut.....								4, 794	3, 068, 100			908, 420
New York.....								47, 687	30, 519, 680			7, 268, 894
New Jersey.....								7, 454	4, 770, 560			1, 883, 669
Pennsylvania.....								44, 679	28, 594, 560			6, 302, 115
Delaware.....								1, 969	1, 260, 160			184, 735
Maryland.....								9, 875	6, 320, 000			1, 188, 044
Virginia.....								39, 925	25, 552, 000			1, 854, 184
North Carolina.....								48, 972	31, 342, 080			1, 893, 810
South Carolina.....								30, 460	19, 494, 400			1, 340, 316
Georgia.....								58, 850	37, 664, 000			2, 216, 331
STATES ADMITTED.												
Kentucky.....	Mar. 3, 1805	2	331	Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	39, 898	25, 534, 720				2, 147, 174
Vermont.....	May 7, 1800	1	58	Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	9, 114	5, 832, 960				343, 641
Tennessee.....	Apr. 7, 1798	1	549	June 1, 1796	1	491	41, 686	26, 679, 040				2, 020, 616
Maine.....	Feb. 3, 1809	2	514	Mar. 3, 1820	3	544	29, 894	19, 132, 160				694, 466
Texas.....	Mar. 3, 1817	3	371	Dec. 29, 1845	9	108	262, 506	168, 003, 840				3, 048, 710
West Virginia.....	June 20, 1863	3	713	Dec. 31, 1862	12	633	24, 343	15, 579, 520				958, 800
PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.												
<i>States.</i>												
Ohio.....	Mar. 3, 1805	2	331	Apr. 30, 1802	2	173	40, 723	26, 062, 720	26, 062, 720			4, 157, 545
Louisiana.....	May 7, 1800	1	58	Apr. 8, 1812	2	701	45, 399	29, 055, 360	27, 175, 212	1, 880, 148		1, 381, 625
Indiana.....	Apr. 7, 1798	1	549	Dec. 11, 1816	3	399	35, 860	22, 950, 400	22, 950, 400			2, 516, 462
Mississippi.....	Feb. 3, 1809	2	514	Dec. 10, 1817	3	472	46, 383	29, 685, 120	29, 685, 120			1, 551, 270
Illinois.....	Mar. 3, 1817	3	371	Dec. 3, 1818	3	536	56, 004	35, 842, 560	35, 842, 560			4, 821, 550
Alabama.....	June 4, 1819	3	713	Dec. 14, 1819	3	608	51, 028	32, 657, 920	32, 657, 920			1, 828, 697
Missouri.....	Mar. 2, 1819	3	493	Mar. 2, 1821	3	615	68, 431	43, 795, 840	43, 795, 840			3, 106, 665
Arkansas.....	Jan. 31, 1865	3	309	June 15, 1836	5	50	52, 412	33, 543, 680	33, 543, 680			1, 311, 564
Michigan.....	Mar. 30, 1822	5	634	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	37, 530	36, 819, 200	36, 819, 200			2, 420, 982
Florida.....	June 12, 1838	5	235	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	54, 801	35, 072, 640	35, 072, 640	4, 237, 081		528, 542
Iowa.....				do	5	742	55, 697	35, 646, 080	35, 646, 080			2, 231, 853



	Apr. 20, 1836	5	10	May	29, 1848	9	233	55, 117	35, 274, 880	35, 274, 880	2, 069, 042
Wisconsin.....	Mar. 3, 1849	9	103	Sept	3, 1850	9	432	136, 203	76, 721, 643	23, 248, 277	1, 485, 053
California.....	Aug. 14, 1848	9	277	Feb.	11, 1858	11	285	79, 997	51, 198, 080	3, 714, 714	1, 751, 394
Minnesota.....	May 30, 1854	10	323	Jan.	14, 1859	11	383	95, 746	46, 058, 414	15, 219, 026	413, 536
Oregon.....	Mar. 2, 1861	12	209	3 Mar.	29, 1861	12	126	81, 848	52, 382, 720	38, 542, 875	1, 470, 495
Nevada.....	May 30, 1854	10	277	4 Feb.	21, 1864	13	30	109, 901	70, 336, 640	36, 793, 765	42, 335
Nebraska.....	July 25, 1861	12	277	5 Mar.	9, 1867	14	391	76, 777	49, 137, 280	49, 087, 856	1, 066, 330
Colorado.....	Feb. 28, 1861	12	277	6 Mar.	3, 1875	18	474	103, 669	66, 318, 160	4, 401, 850	539, 700
Wyoming.....	July 25, 1868	15	178	July	10, 1890	26	222	97, 552	62, 433, 280	51, 373, 346	92, 531
Washington.....	Mar. 2, 1853	10	172	6 Feb.	22, 1889	25	676	166, 792	42, 746, 880	15, 251, 216	518, 103
Montana.....	Mar. 26, 1864	13	85	do	do	25	676	146, 240	93, 593, 000	33, 934, 743	243, 329
North Dakota.....	Mar. 2, 1861	12	239	do	do	25	676	70, 172	44, 910, 080	38, 222, 690	319, 146
South Dakota.....	do	12	239	do	do	25	676	76, 885	49, 206, 400	44, 114, 973	401, 570
Idaho.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	808	July	3, 1890	26	215	83, 271	53, 293, 440	34, 111, 219	161, 772
Utah.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	453	7 July	16, 1894	28	107	82, 096	52, 541, 440	19, 080, 408	276, 749
<i>Territories.</i>											
New Mexico.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446	.....	.....	.....	.....	122, 545	78, 428, 800	50, 934, 429	195, 310
Arizona.....	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664	.....	.....	.....	.....	113, 738	72, 792, 320	18, 179, 451	122, 931
District of Alaska.....	July 27, 1868	15	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	575, 162	368, 103, 080	2, 236	63, 592
Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30, 717	19, 658, 880	.....	392, 060
District of Columbia.....	July 16, 1790	1	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	37, 700	.....	278, 718
Oklahoma.....	Mar. 3, 1791	1	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	38, 710	24, 774, 400	79, 208	398, 331
.....	May 2, 1890	26	81	.....	(8)	.....	.....	3, 547, 746	2, 270, 557, 440	698, 897, 362	976, 058, 167
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Joint resolution by Congress.

<sup>2</sup> See President's proclamation (3 Stat. L., Appendix No. 2).

<sup>3</sup> See President's proclamation, Oct. 13, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 720).

<sup>4</sup> See President's proclamation, Mar. 1, 1867 (14 Stat. L., 820).

<sup>5</sup> See President's proclamation, Aug. 1, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 665).

<sup>6</sup> See President's proclamation, (26 Stat. L., 1548 to 1552, inclusive).

<sup>7</sup> See President's proclamation, Jan. 4, 1880 (29 Stat. L., 876).

<sup>8</sup> See President's proclamation (26 Stat. L., 1544).

<sup>9</sup> These figures do not include the population of Hawaii, which is given in the report of the Twelfth Census as 154,001, and the area in square miles as 6,449, or 4,427,300 acres. The Hawaiian Islands were by joint resolution of Congress (30 Stat. L., 750) annexed as a part of the territory of the United States.

## MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office.*

[For reservations relinquished under act of July 5, 1884, see p. 140.]

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
ALASKA.		
Fort Wrangell: In the town of Fort Wrangell, a tract of land upon which are the buildings now occupied by the civil government, described as follows: Beginning on the south side of Main street at the northwest corner of the warehouse occupied by Sylvester & Reid; thence in a northwesterly direction by land occupied by Rufus Sylvester, 210 feet to a post in picket fence; thence in a northeasterly direction along said picket fence, old stockade blockhouse, and lands occupied by Rufus Sylvester, 214 feet to a post; thence in a northwesterly direction at a right angle with aforesaid line by lands of the United States, 240 feet to a post; thence in a southwesterly direction and parallel with the northwest wall of the old fort and 40 feet distant from said wall by lands of the United States, 550 feet to low tide-water mark; thence along low tide-water mark in a southeasterly direction by the sea 450 feet, to the south side of Main street; thence along south side of Main street to place of beginning.	14.00	
The plat of ground marked No. 20 on the map, but more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the northern corner of that plat of ground which we hereafter ask shall be reserved as a public common and now known as the "parade ground," near the Presbyterian Church, and running north 33° east 64.68 feet; thence west 35° north 59.73 feet; thence north 39° east 87.79 feet to a road 26.40 feet wide, crossing this and continuing the line (north 39° east) 59.40 feet; thence east 39° south 104.28 feet; thence south 104.28 feet; thence south 30° west 46.20 feet to a road 26.40 feet wide; thence on south side of said road east 30° south 86.46 feet; thence south 29° west 111.54 feet; thence west 4° north 150.40 feet to point of starting, for marine or military barracks and garden.	(2)	President's order, June 21, 1890.
Ten acres of land, including that now designated on the plat of land as surveyed and claimed by Rev. Sheldon Jackson for the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, as the same appears of record in the office of the recorder ex officio for this district and marked "Military Cemetery," and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at corner mark No. 8 on said plat, running northwesterly 660 feet; thence at right angles southwesterly 660 feet; thence southeasterly 660 feet; thence northeasterly 660 feet, for a military and naval cemetery, subject to any rights which said Board of Home Missions may have.	10.00	
Two hundred and fifty feet of land on each side of the stream of water running into Jamestown Bay, on the south side thereof, on Baranoff Island, now used for watering purposes by the United States Navy and mercantile vessels, for a wharf and such other purposes as may be necessary for use of the United States Navy and mercantile marine; also all of that island situated directly opposite the town of Sitka known as Japonsky Island, for naval and military purposes.	(2)	
Fort St. Michael: St. Michael Island, and all other lands and islands within a radius of 10 miles of the flagstaff of the post of Fort St. Michael.	(2)	President's order, Oct. 27, 1900.

<sup>1</sup> About.

<sup>2</sup> Area not known.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.*

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
ALASKA—continued.		
In the vicinity of Dyea:		
1. Beginning point about 200 yards north of the dock of the Dyea Klondike Transportation Co.; thence northerly along the shore of Lynn Canal 2 miles; thence west 1 mile; thence south 2 miles; thence east 1 mile to point of beginning.	31,280	President's order, Dec. 31, 1898.
2. Beginning at point on shore of Lynn Canal just north of where road from Haines Mission turns westerly toward Chilkat; thence southerly along coast line of Lynn Canal 2 miles; thence west 1 mile; thence northerly 2 miles; thence east 1 mile to point of beginning.	31,280	
At junction of the Tanana and Yukon rivers: Beginning at a post marked "U. S. M. R.," situated on the north or right bank of the Yukon River, opposite the mouth of the Tanana River; thence running due north from said post 10 miles; thence due west 10 miles; thence due south to a point at low-water mark on the north bank of the Yukon River; thence easterly along the north bank of said Yukon River at low-water mark to a point due south of said beginning post; thence north to the place of beginning.	164,000	President's order, July 10, 1899.
Fort Egbert: Commencing at a post at the mouth of Mission Creek, marked "U. S. M. R.," thence due west 2 miles; thence south 5 miles; thence east 8 miles; thence north to the bank of the Yukon River; thence westerly along the shore of the left bank of the Yukon River to the place of beginning.	.....	President's order, June 13, 1899.
This description was amended to read as follows: Commencing at a post at the mouth of Mission Creek, on the left bank, and running due west 2 miles; thence due south 5 miles; thence due east 8 miles, or to the one hundred and forty-first meridian west of Greenwich (Canadian boundary); thence north along said meridian 5 miles; thence due west to place of beginning; comprising 25,600 acres more or less.	25,600	President's order, Mar. 31, 1900.
The following lands embraced within the limits below described were released from reservation so as to be included in a town-site entry (Eagle City), viz: Beginning at a point where the center line of C street and the Yukon River intersect; thence in a southwesterly direction along the center line of C street for a distance of 200 rods; thence southeasterly 320 rods on a line at right angles to said C street; thence in a northeasterly direction parallel to and with said C street to the left bank of the Yukon River; thence along the left meander line of said river in a northwesterly direction to place of beginning, containing approximately 400 acres.	125,200	President's order, July 23, 1900.
On recommendation contained in letter from the Secretary of War, so much of the peninsula embracing Point Spencer as lies north of the southern boundary as hereinafter described was reserved for public purposes, viz: Commencing at the extreme north end of the peninsula embracing Point Spencer, shown by the General Land Office map of Alaska, 1898, as being in approximate latitude 65° 17' north, longitude 166° 45' west from Greenwich; thence to a point due south from Point Spencer, 2 miles to a point east or west from the west shore of Port Clarence Bay; thence to a point due east or west as the case may be to a point at low-water mark on the west shore of	(1)	
	.....	President's order, Jan. 23, 1900.

<sup>1</sup> About.<sup>2</sup> Area not known.<sup>3</sup> Estimated area.



*Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.*

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
ALASKA—continued.		
Port Clarence Bay; thence due west crossing said peninsula from the point at low-water mark on the west shore of Port Clarence Bay to a point at low-water mark on Bering Sea, the last-named course to constitute the southern boundary of the tract.		
One tract of land in the town of Nome, initial point bearing south 66° 50' east, 1,669 feet from United States land mark No. 1, near mouth of Snake River; thence north 23° east 107 feet; thence north 69° west 14 feet; thence north 27° east 160 feet; thence south 70° east 152 feet; thence south 26° 15' west 422 feet 8 inches to southeast corner on beach at mean high tide; thence north 69° west 102 feet; thence north 27° east 146 feet; thence north 57° west 35 feet to point of beginning. Another tract near the mouth of Nome River beginning at a stake at point of "spit" mouth of Nome River and running thence south of east along the coast of Bering Sea 1 mile; thence north to center of channel of Nome River; thence down said channel to mouth of river opposite stake first mentioned. A tract of land beginning at initial post No. 1, near Swanport, Port Valdez, and following the shore line north 69° 45' 27" east, distance 2½ miles, to post No. 2 (post No. 2 is 257 feet westward from a waterfall, stream draining "Solomans Gulch," and slanting about 60 degrees from the bluff); thence south 20° 14' 33" east, distance 1 mile, to post No. 3; thence south 69° 45' 27" west, 2½ miles, to post No. 4; thence north 20° 14' 33" west, distance 1 mile, to initial point No. 1, near Swanport.	11,600	President's order, July 18, 1900.
Total in Alaska, as far as known or estimated.	118,574	
ALABAMA.		
At entrance to Mobile Bay, the small islands between the north point of Dauphin Island and Cedar Point, Grant, Heron, Tower, and other islands (a), and so much of Cedar Point as lies in fractional secs. 25 and 26, T. 8 S., R. 2 W.: Cedar Point.....	296.50	President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.
Fort Gaines, on eastern end of Dauphin Island.	(2)	Lands conveyed to the United States by decree of chancery in Jan., 1853.
Fort Morgan, in T. 9 S., R. 1 E.....	(2)	Secretary of War, Sept. 10, 1842.
ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.		
All of Ship Island, Hurricane and Dog islands (Dog and Hurricane islands estimated at 100 acres).	1,653.40	President's order, Aug. 30, 1847.
Total in Alabama and Mississippi, as far as known.	1,949.90	
ARIZONA TERRITORY.		
Camp Apache, within the limits of the White Mountain Indian Reservation.	7,421.14	President's order, Feb. 1, 1877.
Camp Grant (new), in Ts. 8, 9, and 10 S., Rs. 23 and 24 E.	42,341.00	President's order, Apr. 17, 1876.
Fort Huachuca, in southern Arizona, adjacent to Babacomari private land claims.	49,920.00	President's orders, Oct. 29, 1881, and May 14, 1883.
Fort Whipple, in T. 14 N., R. 2 W.....	1,730.00	President's orders, Aug. 31, 1869, and Oct. 19, 1875; act of Congress, approved June 22, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 201).
Total in Arizona, so far as known .....	101,412.14	
ARKANSAS.		
Fort Smith National Cemetery, in sec. 17, T. 8 N., R. 32 W.	14.81	President's orders, May 22, 1871, and Dec. 3, 1876. (See act of Feb. 26, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 596.)
Total in Arkansas.....	14.81	

<sup>1</sup> About.<sup>2</sup> Area not known.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.*

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
CALIFORNIA.		
Angel Island, in San Francisco Bay .....	(1)	President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Apr. 10, 1860.
Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay .....	(2)	President's order, Nov. 6, 1850.
Drum Barracks, at Wilmington, Cal. ....	55.00	Deeded to the United States by private parties.
Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, in Ts. 2 and 3 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W. ....	344.90	President's order, Oct. 10, 1862. Deed by private parties in 1849.
Deadman Island, being lot 1, sec. 19, T. 5 S., R. 13 W., San Bernardino meridian. ....	2.00	President's order, Mar. 15, 1872.
Camp Gaston, in T. 8 N., R. 5 E., of Humboldt meridian, within Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. ....	451.50	President's order, Apr. 2, 1869.
Fort Hill or Monterey, at Monterey. ....	(3)	President's order, Nov. 23, 1866.
Island called Red Rock, Golden Rock, or Molate, in sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 5 W., Mount Diablo meridian. ....	7.52	Secretary of Interior, Mar. 2, 1858; President's order, Oct. 21, 1882.
Presidio Military Reserve, Fort Point, on San Francisco Bay. ....	1,479.94	President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Dec. 31, 1851; act of Congress, May 9, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 52).
Point San Jose (originally included within the Presidio Reserve No. 1.). ....	57.89	President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Dec. 31, 1851; act of Congress, July 1, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 186).
Point Loma (San Diego), at San Diego Harbor: "To include that portion of the peninsula lying on west side of entrance to the harbor which shall be included between the southernmost point of the peninsula (Punta de Loma) and a line drawn across said peninsula from the harbor to the ocean, at a distance of 1½ miles above Punta de Guisanaas." ....	(3)	President's order, Feb. 26, 1852.
San Pedro Bay, in T. 5 S., Rs. 13 and 14 W., S. B. M. This tract of land was originally a public reservation by cession from Mexico under treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, concluded Feb. 2, 1848. ....	440.00	President's order, Sept. 14, 1888.
Sausalito Bay Point: From southern boundary of Sausalito Bay, a line parallel to the channel of entrance to the Pacific. ....	(5)	President's order, Nov. 6, 1850.
Three Brothers, Three Sisters, and Marine islands, in entrance to the San Pablo Bay. ....	(6)	President's order, Oct. 25, 1867.
Yerba Buena Island (Camp Reynolds), in San Francisco Bay. ....	(3)	President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Oct. 12, 1866.
Mount Whitney: All of T. 15 S., R. 34 E.; T. 16 S., R. 34 E.; T. 16 S., R. 35 E.; secs. 19 to 36, inclusive, of T. 15 S., R. 35 E.; secs. 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 15 S., R. 36 E., Mount Diablo meridian. ....	184,468.00	President's order, Sept. 20, 1883.
Total in California .....	86,906.75	
FLORIDA.		
North end of Amelia Island (Fort Clinch), fractional sec. 8, T. 3 N., R. 29 E.; fractional sec. 11 and lots 1 and 2 of sec. 14, T. 3 N., R. 28 E. ....	419.44	Declared by President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. Lot 2 of sec. 14 patented to D. L. Yulee, Sept. 5, 1853.
Fort McRae, near Pensacola, in T. 3 S., R. 31 W.: "All the public land within 1 mile of the fort on Fosters Bank." ....	(3)	President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.
North Key, in Ts. 15 and 16 S., R. 12 E. ....	159.48	[President's order, Mar. 2, 1840; order of Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849. Originally reserved as a part of Cedar Keys, although Mullet Key is not one of the Cedar Keys, but is at the entrance of Tampa Bay.]
Snake Key, in T. 16 S., R. 13 E. ....	52.17	
Mullet Key, in T. 33 S., R. 16 E. ....	842.29	
At Charlotte Harbor: "The south end of Gasparilla Island for a distance of 2 miles from its southern extremity, in T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and the north end of Boca Grande or Cayo Costa Island for a length of 2 miles from its northern extremity," in T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and T. 44 S., Rs. 20 and 21 E. ....	2,143.38	Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849; President's order, Nov. 17, 1882.
Dry Tortugas (including Fort Jefferson) .....	(1)	President's order, Sept. 17, 1845.
Egmont Island, at entrance to Tampa Bay, in T. 33 S., R. 15 E. ....	7392.77	Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849; Executive order, Nov. 17, 1882.
Flag Island, in St. George Sound. ....	(1)	Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849; Executive order, Nov. 17, 1882.
Matanzas Inlet or Fort, in sec. 14, T. 9 S., R. 30 E. ....	(1)	Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849.

<sup>1</sup> Area of island not known.<sup>2</sup> Unsurveyed.<sup>3</sup> Area not known.<sup>4</sup> About.<sup>5</sup> Area not stated.<sup>6</sup> Unsurveyed; area not known.<sup>7</sup> Present area not known.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.*

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
FLORIDA—continued.		
Fort Barrancas in fractional secs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, T. 3 S., R. 30 W., and fractional secs. 1, 3, 16, 27, and unsurveyed lands south of fractional secs. 16 and 27 and north and east of claim of Joaquin Barilla in T. 3 S., R. 31 W.	2,500.00	Included in limits of naval reservation per act of Congress approved Apr. 22, 1826, and declared by President's order dated Jan. 10, 1838. President's order, May 11, 1844, transferred 1,667 acres to military authorities, and by President's orders dated May 21, 1888, and Oct. 2, 1891, boundaries were enlarged by transferring sufficient land to form present area.
Anastasia Island.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	President's order, May 4, 1893, reserves SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, all fractional sec. 22, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, and all sec. 27 in T. 7 S., R. 30 E., Florida; also all the lands formed by the sea since survey, 1855, lying east of said lands and between the north boundary line prolonged of said SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 21, and the south boundary line prolonged of said sec. 27.
Fort Pickens, all of Santa Rosa Island .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	Land deeded to the United States May 28, 1828; President's order, July 2, 1888.
At St. Andrew Sound: "The tongue or neck of land called Crooked Island, east of the several entrances along the coast."	( <sup>1</sup> )	Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849.
At St. Andrews Bay: Lots 1 and 2, sec. 4; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, sec. 5; lots 1 and 2, sec. 6, and fractional secs. 8 and 9, T. 5 S., R. 14 W., including Hurricane Island, as shown upon Coast Survey Chart No. 184; also lots 2 and 3, sec. 15; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, sec. 22; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, sec. 23; lot 2, sec. 25; lots 1, 2, and 3, sec. 26, and fractional secs. 27 and 35, T. 4 S., R. 15 W.	<sup>2</sup> 1,483.84	President's order, May 3, 1897.
At St. Augustine the following-named tracts:		
1. Site of Fort Marion and adjacent lands.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	Secretary of War, Oct. 12, 1838, and Mar. 23, 1849.
5. Spanish governor's house .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	
6. Treasury lot.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	
8. St. Francis barracks and grounds.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	
9. Military-hospital lot.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	
10. Powder-house lot .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	President's order, May 31, 1892.
11. Two small islands in the Matanzas River, St. Augustine Harbor.	( <sup>1</sup> )	
At St. Joseph Bay: "The whole neck or peninsula forming the bay of St. Joseph from its northern extremity or Point St. Joseph, to its connection with the mainland at the eastern shore of the bay, including Cape San Blas," in T. 9 S., R. 11 W., and Ts. 7, 8, and 9 S., R. 12 W.	3,851.21	Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849, besides what had been sold prior to date of order.
Santa Rosa Sound: "So much of the point opposite to and east of the east end of Santa Rosa Island as lies in T. 2 S., R. 22 W."	5,958.20	President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.
Santa Rosa Island: Reserves all that portion of Santa Rosa Island which was formerly a naval reserve and relinquished to the Department of the Interior Feb. 25, 1880, the same attached to and made a part of Fort Pickens Military Reservation, and embracing the entire area of Santa Rosa Island.	Unsurveyed.	President's order, July 2, 1888.
Key West, or Thompson Island.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	Land said to have been deeded to the United States. Key covered by private land claim, confirmed by Congress in 1828. (See act of July 22 1876, 19 Stat. L., 96.)
Key West Shoals, SW. point of Key West .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	President's order Sept. 17, 1845.
Haulover Canal, 1,000 feet each side from the center, in sec. 29, T. 20 S., R. 36 E.	( <sup>1</sup> )	President's orders, Aug. 20, 1886, and Feb. 11, 1897, reserves all lands owned by Government on Key West, Virginia Key, and Key Biscayne.
Lot 2, sec. 4; lots 1 and 2, sec. 9, T. 3 S., R. 29 W., and fractional sec. 1, T. 3 S., R. 30 W., Florida.	270.39	President's order, Aug. 21, 1897.
Total in Florida as far as known or estimated.	18,073.17	

<sup>1</sup> Area not known.<sup>2</sup> Estimated area.



*Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.*

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
<b>IDAHO.</b>		
Fort Boise, in Boise Valley, one-half mile from Boise City.	638.00	President's order, Apr. 9, 1873.
Fort Hall, within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, in T. 3 N., R. 38 E.	646.50	President's order, Oct. 12, 1870.
Total in Idaho .....	1,284.50	
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>		
Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), in fractional T. 18 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., fourth principal meridian.	1750.00	Request of Secretary of War, Mar. 2, 1825, and Sept. 11, 1835. By act of Congress approved June 27, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 75), certain small islands were added to the reserve and right of way was granted to the Rock Island Railroad Company. Act of Apr. 2, 1844 (6 Stat. L., 908), allowed George Davenport to enter the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 18 N., R. 2 W.
Total in Illinois .....	1750.00	
<b>KANSAS.</b>		
Fort Leavenworth, on west bank of Missouri River, in T. 8 S., R. 22 E.	2,750.00	President's order, Oct. 10, 1854. Diminished by direction of Secretary of the Interior in 1861. See also act of July 27, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 238); joint resolution Feb. 9, 1871 (16 Stat. L., 594); act of July 20, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 392.)
Fort Riley, in Ts. 11 and 12 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E.....	119,899.22	President's order, May 5, 1855. Reduced in area under joint resolution of July 26, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 367), and order of President thereunder of July 19, 1867. Further reduced under act of Mar. 2, 1867 (14 Stat. L., 573.)
Total in Kansas .....	22,649.22	
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>		
Battery Bienvenue, in T. 12 S., R. 13 E., east of river; "The public lands, 1,200 yards each way from the fort."	( <sup>3</sup> )	President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.
Fort Livingston, on west end of Grand Terre Island.	126.16	Purchased by United States in January, 1834.
Fort Jackson, sec. 50, T. 20 S., R. 30 E., southeast district, west of Mississippi River.	740.97	President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.
Fort Pike, consisting of "the public lands within 1,200 yards of Fort Pike."	( <sup>3</sup> )	President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. All the land has been patented to the State as swamp, except sec. 19 of T. 10 S., R. 15 E., southeast district, east of river and south of Great Rigolet. Area of reserve in sec. 19 not known.
Fort St. Philip, sec. 11, T. 19 S., R. 17 E., southeast district, east of river.	556.12	President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.
Tower Dupres: "All the public lands within 1,200 yards of the fort," in T. 13 S., R. 14 E., east of Mississippi River.	( <sup>4</sup> )	President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. Lands found to be covered by a private land claim.
Fort Macomb, on Pass Chef Menteur: "All the public land within 1,200 yards from the fort."	( <sup>3</sup> )	President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. See Executive order June 20, 1896, relinquishing part of Fort Macomb.
Proctor Landing, on Lake Borgne.....	292.00	Purchased Mar. 15, 1856.
United States barracks and land adjoining and above same, near New Orleans, on left bank Mississippi River about 3 miles above city.	( <sup>3</sup> )	Purchased by United States Dec. 14, 1833, and May 17, 1848.
Baton Rouge Arsenal, adjoining Baton Rouge ..	( <sup>3</sup> )	Purchased in 1814.
Total in Louisiana, as far as known or estimated.	1,515.25	
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>		
First area between south boundaries of claims Nos. 95 and 96 and north boundary of canal grant in T. 47 N., R. 1 E.; second area between north line of Canal street and south boundary canal grant, shown in diagram with order.	( <sup>3</sup> )	President's order, May 9, 1885.

<sup>1</sup> About.<sup>2</sup> Approximate present area.<sup>3</sup> Area not known.<sup>4</sup> Area not stated.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.*

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
MICHIGAN—continued.		
St. Marys Falls Canal reserve, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E.	9.41	President's order, June 10, 1882.
Improvement of Hay Lake Channel, St. Marys River, lots 5 and 6, sec. 2, and lot 3, sec. 3, T. 45 N., R. 2 E.	145.90	President's order, Oct. 30, 1884. Executive order, Oct. 12, 1889, reserves islands Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E., for use in connection with improvement of St. Marys River at Hay Lake Channel, 132.50.
Fort Brady .....	2,573.10	President's order, Jan. 19, 1895, reserves following tracts for rifle range and other military purposes in connection with post of Fort Brady: N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 6, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, T. 45 N., R. 4 W.; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 29, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{4}$ , E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, T. 46 N., R. 4 W.; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 25, T. 46 N., R. 5 W.
The unsurveyed islands in secs. 9 and 10, T. 47 N., R. 1 E.	( <sup>1</sup> )	Secretary of the Interior, Sept. 5, 1885.
Fort Wayne, near city of Detroit .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	President's order, Sept. 22, 1885. Land deeded to the United States June 3, 1842, and Apr. 15, 1844.
Total in Michigan as far as known .....	2,728.41	
MINNESOTA.		
Fort Snelling, at Junction of Mississippi and Minnesota rivers.	( <sup>2</sup> )	Reservation made at the request of Secretary of War, July 13, 1839, and Secretary of Treasury, July 15, 1839, President's orders, dated May 25, 1853, and Nov. 16, 1853. Act of Congress approved Aug. 26, 1852 (10 Stat. L., 36), and order of Secretary of War thereunder, dated Mar. 13, 1854. Joint resolution of Congress approved May 7, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 376). Reduction approved by Secretary of War Jan. 1, 1874.
Reservation on St. Louis River, in Minnesota, lot 1, sec. 20, T. 49 N., R. 13 W.	7.32	President's order, Mar. 13, 1854.
Total in Minnesota, except Fort Snelling..	7.32	
MISSOURI.		
Grand Tower Rock, in Mississippi River, which, if surveyed, would be in sec. 20, T. 34 N., R. 14 E. of fifth principal meridian.	( <sup>2</sup> )	President's order, Feb. 24, 1871.
Fort Leavenworth, on east bank of Missouri River, in Ts. 52 and 53 N., R. 36 W., of fifth principal meridian.	31,000.00	President's order, June 21, 1838. Portion of reserve released by Secretary of War Mar. 1, 1841. Present reserve is in R. 36 W.
S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, T. 33 N., R. 4 E. fifth principal meridian, Missouri, reserved as a target range for use of troops stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	160.00	President's order, Sept. 19, 1898.
Total in Missouri as far as known or estimated.	1,160.00	
MONTANA.		
Camp Baker in T. 11 N., R. 4 E .....	2,400.00	President's order, May 16, 1871.
Fort Keogh, at mouth of Tongue River .....	357,619.00	President's order, Mar. 14, 1878. General Orders, No. 6, Headquarters Department of Dakota, Feb. 18, 1880, describes the ferry or bridge site on east bank of river.
Fort Assiniboine, mostly between the Milk and Missouri rivers, and within the reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, and other Indians.	4168,640.00	President's orders, Mar. 4, 1880, June 16, 1881.

<sup>1</sup> Area not stated.<sup>2</sup> Area not known.<sup>3</sup> About.<sup>4</sup> Estimated.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.*

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
MONTANA—continued.		
Fort Missoula:		
Original reserve: Sec. 31, T. 13 N., R. 19 W.	640.00	President's order, Feb. 19, 1877.
Additional reserve: S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 13 N., R. 20 W., the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , sec. 30, T. 13 N., R. 19 W.	560.23	President's order, Aug. 5, 1878.
Timber reserve on unsurveyed land.....	1,577.41	President's order, June 10, 1879.
Fort Custer post reservation, 6 miles square, in Ts. 1 and 2 S., Rs. 33 and 34 E.	23,040.00	President's order, Dec. 7, 1886.
National cemetery of Custer's battlefield.....	640.00	Thirteen Indian families residing on post reservation not to be disturbed.
Limestone reservation, near old Fort C. F. Smith.	2,227.20	
Total in Montana as far as known or estimated.	257,343.84	
NEBRASKA.		
Fort McPherson National Cemetery.....	107.00	President's orders, Oct. 13, 1873, and Jan. 5, 1887.
Camp Robinson, on White River, at mouth of Spring Creek:		
Post reserve.....	12,800.00	President's orders, Nov. 14, 1876, and June 28, 1879.
Timber reserve, 4 miles square.....	10,240.00	President's order, Nov. 4, 1879.
Fort Niobrara:		
Post reserve: Secs. 26 and 35 of T. 34 N., secs. 2, 3, 10, 11, T. 33 N., and all that part of secs. 22, 23, 27, 33, and 34 of T. 34 N., and of secs. 4, 5, 8, 9, T. 33 N., lying on the right (south and east) bank of Niobrara River, all in R. 27 W., of the sixth principal meridian.	5,474.84	President's order, Dec. 10, 1879.
Wood and timber reserve: All that part of T. 34 N., R. 27 W., not already embraced within the existing reservation, excepting secs. 16 and 36 (school sections); the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 28; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 2 and 3 of sec. 27; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 3 of sec. 22; the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 25; the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33.		
In T. 34 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 29, 31, and 32; all of sec. 19, except lots 2, 3, 4, and 5; all of sec. 20, except the N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , and lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, and all of sec. 30, except the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1 and 2. In T. 33 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8. In T. 33 N., R. 27 W., all of secs. 1 and 12.	28,817.48	President's order, June 6, 1881.
(To the above was added the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., and at the same time there was excluded the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 30 of the same township and range.)		President's order, Apr. 29, 1884.
Restored to control of Secretary of the Interior 720 acres of Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, embracing the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 31, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., Nebraska, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884.	57,439.32 720.00	President's order, May 7, 1896.
Total in Nebraska.....	56,719.32	
NEW MEXICO.		
Fort Bayard, in T. 17 S., Rs. 12 and 13 W.....	8,840.00	President's order, Apr. 19, 1869.
Fort Sumner Post cemetery, situated in NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, T. 2 N., R. 26 E.:		
These two subdivisions contain.....	320.00	President's order, May 22, 1871.
Fort Union falls within the confirmed private land grant Mora:		
Post and timber reserve.....	66,880.00	President's order, Oct. 9, 1868.
Fort Wingate, in Ts. 13, 14, and 15 N., Rs. 15, 16, and 17 W.	83,200.00	President's orders, Feb. 18, 1870, and Mar. 26, 1881.
Total in New Mexico.....	159,240.00	



*Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.*

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
<b>NORTH DAKOTA.</b>		
Lot 11, sec. 34, T. 138 N., R. 80 W., fifth principal meridian.....	8.00	{President's order, May 17, 1899.
Lot 13, sec. 34, T. 138 N., R. 80 W., as an addition to Fort Lincoln.....	39.40	{President's order, Aug. 31, 1899. President's order, June 8, 1901.
Total in North Dakota.....	47.40	
<b>OREGON.</b>		
Sand Island, in secs. 14, 23, and 24, T. 9 N., R. 11 W. Point Adams (Fort Stevens), in T. 10 N., R. 10 W.; fractional secs. 5 and 6 and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. 7, 8, and 9.	192.07 1,250.11	President's order, Aug. 29, 1863. President's order, Feb. 26, 1852. A donation claim covers some 400 acres of the reservation.
For improvement of Coos Bay and Harbor: Lots 1, 2, 3, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, and lots 1 and 2 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 3, T. 26 S., R. 14 W.	174.27	President's order, July 14, 1884. President's order, Nov. 13, 1889, reserves parts of secs. 3, 4, and 9 and parts of 10 and 15; secs. 16, 17, and 20 and parts of secs. 21, 22, 27, and 28; secs. 29 and 31 and parts of 32; sec. 33 and part of 34, all in T. 24 S., R. 13 W.; parts of secs. 4 and 5; sec. 6; parts of secs. 7, 18, and 19, T. 25 N., R. 13 W.; parts of secs. 12, 13, and 23, and parts of 24, 25, and 26, T. 25 S., R. 14 W.
North side of Tillamook Head, fractional SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, lots 1 and 2 of sec. 30, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, T. 6 N., R. 10 W.	327.55	President's order, Nov. 4, 1885.
Total in Oregon.....	1,944.60	
<b>OKLAHOMA.</b>		
Fort Sill wood reserve, in Ts. 1 and 2 N., Rs. 8 and 9 W., Indian meridian.....	23,228.96	President's order, June 4, 1892, and Mar. 11, 1901.
Post reserve (unsurveyed).....	23,040.00	President's order, Oct. 7, 1871.
Post reserve (surveyed).....	26,736.00	President's order, Feb. 26, 1897.
Total in Oklahoma.....	73,004.96	
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>		
Fort Meade: Post reserve, in Ts. 5 and 6 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.....	7,840.00	President's order, Dec. 18, 1878.
Timber reservation as follows: Secs. 19, 30, 31, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 18, and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 20, T. 5 N., R. 5 E.; E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of secs. 24 and 25 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 13, T. 5 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.	3,344.83	President's order, Apr. 18, 1881. Executive order, Sept. 16, 1889, enlarging the wood and timber reservations as per boundaries described in letter of Secretary of War, dated Sept. 14, 1889. See also President's order, May 27, 1885.
Total in South Dakota as far as known or estimated.	11,184.83	
<b>UTAH.</b>		
Fort Douglas, in Ts. 1 N. and 1 S., R. 1 E.....	2,388.19	President's order, Sept. 3, 1867. Act of Congress, May 16, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 46), gave 20 acres for cemetery for Salt Lake religious bodies; act of Jan. 21, 1885 (23 Stat. L., 285), reduced reserve 151.81 acres.
Reservation for water supply for Fort Douglas..	1,920.00	Act Mar. 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 478), added to reserve for water supply. President's order, Mar. 13, 1890, withdraws for use of Fort Douglas, subject to rights of the U. P. R. R. Co., which have attached to odd-numbered sections, secs. 13 and 23, T. 1 N., R. 1 E.; sec. 17; N. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 18, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 20, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., with exception of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., Salt Lake meridian, Utah. Estimated area outside of land embraced in adjustment list of Central Pacific R. R. Co., which includes secs. 13 and 23, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., and sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., Utah, 600 acres.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.*

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
<b>UTAH—continued.</b>		
Reservation for water supply for Fort Douglas—Continued.	208.56	President's order, June 8, 1896, reserves SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26; NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 1, sec. 34, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., Utah, for use of Fort Douglas.
Fort Du Chesne, in T. 2 S., R. 1 E., Uintah meridian, within the Uintah Indian Reservation.	3,840.00	President's order, Sept. 1, 1887.
Total in Utah (estimated).....	8,956.75	
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>		
Port Angeles and Ediz Hook, in Ts. 30 and 31 N., Rs. 5 and 6 W.	( <sup>1</sup> )	President's orders, July 19, 1862, and Mar. 10, 1863. President's order, May 15, 1893, reserves blocks Nos. 32 and 53 within town site at Port Angeles for customs-service use.
Canoe Island, off east coast of Shaw Island.....	43.10	President's order, July 2, 1875.
Cape Disappointment, including Fort Canby, fractional section 9 (except lot 4, reserved for light-house purposes), and part of fractional sections 4 and 5, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.	536.20	President's order, Feb. 26, 1852.
Southwest part of Lopez Island, including Bunch Island and Whale Rocks.	599.30	
Northwest part of Lopez Island, extending from Flat Point to Upright Point. These reserves are in Ts. 34, 35, and 36 N., R. 2 W.	634.60	President's order, July 2, 1875..
At Neah Harbor, Strait of Juan de Fuca:		President's order, June 9, 1868. A part of these lands declared reserved were disposed of prior to date of order reserving same, viz: NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 3, sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.; lot 5 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 2 E., and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33, T. 22 N., R. 2 E.
1. Wa-addah Island.....	229.00	
2. Tract east side of harbor.....	2400.00	
3. Tract west side of harbor.....	2400.00	
At Narrows of Puget Sound:		
1. South end of Vashons Islands.....	633.60	
All in Ts. 21 and 22 N., R. 2 E.		
San Juan Island:		President's order, July 2, 1875. President's orders dated Mar. 2 and May 20, 1889, amended President's order of July 2, 1875, confirming the military reservation on San Juan Island to certain lots and subdivisions in secs. 7 and 8, in T. 34 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W., making an aggregate of 640 acres.
Southeast point of island, including Goose Island and Rocky Peninsula, in T. 34 N., R. 2 W.	640.00	
Northeast point of island, including Reed Rock (in secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, and 13, T. 35 N., R. 3 W.).	508.33	
Shaw Island:		
West end of island, mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W.	515.30	
Eastern reserve on island, mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W.	594.90	President's order, July 2, 1875.
Fort Three Tree Point, in T. 9 N., R. 7 W.....	640.00	President's order, July 31, 1865..
Fort Vancouver, in T. 2 N., R. 1 E.....	639.54	Order of Secretary of War, Oct. 29, 1853. President's order, Jan. 5, 1878 ( $\frac{1}{10}$ of an acre was granted to Catholic mission).
Fort Walla Walla, part of the post reserve remaining unsold.	619.57	President's order, May 13, 1859. Hay and timber reserve granted away or sold.
Fort Spokane, on Spokane River.....	640.00	Order of Secretary of Interior, June 24, 1881. President's order, Jan. 12, 1882; President's order, Nov. 17, 1887.
Fort Townsend, in secs. 21, 22, 27, 28, and 33, T. 30 N., R. 1 W.	621.97	President's order, Apr. 30, 1896, revokes order of Apr. 1, 1895, transferring the reservation declared by President's order of Jan. 29, 1859, to the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposal, and again reserves the land.
Lot 9, sec. 22, T. 9 N., R. 10 W., reserved in connection with existing reservation at Chinook Point, also known as Scarborough Head or Hill.	33.00	President's order, May 8, 1899.

<sup>1</sup> Area not known.<sup>2</sup> About.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.*

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Reservations as follows at points where the title should be found to be in the United States, viz:		
1. On north side of New Dungeness Harbor, embracing all the peninsula to its junction with the mainland, in T. 31 N., R. 4 W.	258.63	President's order, Sept. 22, 1866.
2. South side of New Dungeness Harbor, in T. 31 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.	628.00	
3. On west side of entrance to Washington Harbor, in T. 30 N., R. 3 W.	614.00	
4. East side of entrance to Washington Harbor, T. 30 N., R. 3 W.	1404.00	
5. Clallam Point, T. 30 N., R. 2 W.	614.00	
6. Opposite Clallam Point, in T. 30 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.	637.00	All disposed of before order issued.
7. Protection Island, in Ts. 30 and 31 N., R. 2 W.	.....	
8. Opposite Protection Island, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W.	624.25	President's order, Sept. 22, 1866.
9. Vancouver Point, in Ts. 29 and 30 N., R. 2 W.	603.00	
10. Point Wilson, in T. 31 N., R. 1 W.	464.00	All disposed of before order issued.
11. Point Hudson, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W.	.....	
12. Admiralty Head, in T. 31 N., R. 1 E.	450.00	
13. Marrowstone Point, in T. 30 N., Rs. 1 E. and 1 W.	590.00	
By Executive order, Nov. 14, 1896.	258.00	President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. This order declared reservations of 640 acres each where the title to the lands should be found in the United States, but upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas were reduced below 640 acres, as per this table. Quite a number of legal subdivisions within the limits designated were found to have been disposed of prior to date of order, which reduces the area reserved below the figures here stated. Exact reserved area not calculated.
N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, and that part of lot 6 of sec. 18, T. 30 N., R. 1 E., W. M., not already embraced in the reservation as per Executive order of Sept. 22, 1866, was reserved in connection with Marrowstone Point Reservation.		
14. North of entrance to Deception Pass, including two islands in the pass, in T. 34 N., R. 1 E.	550.00	
15. South entrance to the pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E.	630.00	
16. Two islands east of Deception Pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E.	140.00	
17. Tala Point, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E.	615.25	
18. Hoods Head, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E.	614.25	
19. Foulweather Point, in T. 28 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.	602.20	
20. Double Bluffs, fractional secs. 26, 27, 28, and lots 4 and 5, sec. 22, of T. 29 N., R. 2 E.	626.25	
21. Point Defiance, in T. 21 N., R. 2 E.	631.00	
25. Whidbey Island, most northerly point, in T. 34 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.	606.00	See preceding remarks.
Goose Island, situate in the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, off the southeastern point of San Juan Island, in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8, T. 24 N., R. 2 W.	.....	President's order, Jan. 9, 1889.
On N. side of entrance to Gig Harbor, lots 5 and 6, sec. 5, and lot 1, sec. 8, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.	81.80	President's order, Apr. 3, 1901.
Total in Washington	19,770.24	
WISCONSIN.		
Stone quarry, fractional secs. 25, 26, and 36, T. 28 N., R. 25 E.	1,046.10	Request of Secretary of War and order of Secretary of the Treasury, Sept. 1, 1837.
WYOMING.		
Fort D. A. Russell, adjoining city of Cheyenne, in T. 14 N., R. 67 W.	4,512.00	President's order, June 28, 1869.
Wood reserves for Forts Sanders, D. A. Russell, and Cheyenne depot, secs. 20, 28, 30, 32, T. 15 N., R. 71 W.	12,540.64	President's orders, Nov. 4, 1879, and Feb. 25, 1880.
Fort Fred. Steele National Cemetery	.....	Secretary of War, Nov. 19, 1886. Area not known.

<sup>1</sup> Excluding lands embraced in donation claim of Geo. H. Gerrish, per President's order, January 9, 1893.<sup>2</sup> Estimated area.



*Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.*

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
WYOMING—continued.		
Fort Washakie, within the Shoshone Indian Reservation.	1 1,405.00	President's order, May 21, 1887.
In T. 56 N., R. 84 W., secs. 7 and 8; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17; lots 1, 2, and 3, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20. Lot 1 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, and lots 2 and 3, sec. 31.	5,493.78	President's orders, Nov. 2, 1898, and Dec. 13, 1898.
In T. 56 N., R. 85 W., the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 1. All of secs. 2, 11, 12, 13, and all of sec. 14, except the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof.		
Total in Wyoming .....	13,951.42	
Total area of military reservations in the public-land States and Territories, as far as known or estimated.	960,234.93	

<sup>1</sup> About.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The following are the general and special instructions issued to surveyors general for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, viz:

By the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 615), there was appropriated—

“For surveys and resurveys of public lands, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, at rates not exceeding nine dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, seven dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines: *Provided*, That in expending this appropriation preference shall be given, first, in favor of surveying townships occupied, in whole or in part, by actual settlers, and of lands granted to the States by the act approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and the acts approved July third and July tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and, second, to surveying under such other acts as provide for land grants to the several States, except railroad land grants and such indemnity lands as the several States may be entitled to in lieu of lands granted them for educational and other purposes which may have been sold or included in some reservation or otherwise disposed of, and other surveys shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture, and lands within boundaries of forest reservations, except that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow, for the survey and resurvey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding thirteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, eleven dollars for township, and seven dollars for section lines; and in cases of exceptional difficulties in the surveys, where the work can not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be allowed by the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at rates not exceeding eighteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, fifteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines: *Provided further*, That in the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, the Territory of Arizona, and the district of Alaska there may be allowed, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the survey and resurvey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding twenty-five dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, twenty-three dollars for township, and twenty dollars for section lines. And of the sum hereby appropriated there may be expended such an amount as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may deem necessary for examination of public surveys in the several surveying districts, by such competent surveyors as the Secretary of the Interior may select, or by such competent surveyors as he may authorize the surveyor general to select, in order to test the accuracy of the work in the field, and to prevent payment for fraudulent or imperfect surveys returned by deputy surveyors, and for examinations of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent,

and inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, and for making fragmentary surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States."

Deducting from the \$325,000 appropriated the sum of \$75,000 set aside for examinations in the field, there remains available for apportionment among the several surveying districts the sum of \$250,000.

From the \$250,000 available there is hereby apportioned to the district of New Mexico the sum of \$8,000.

The fund set aside for examinations will be retained under the control of this office and expended for the maintenance of a corps of competent *examiners of surveys*, who will be detailed according to the exigencies of the service in the several surveying districts. Employees of this office who are competent and experienced public-land surveyors will also be detailed to make examinations in the several surveying districts whenever such a course is necessary in order to expedite the work in this branch of the service. It is the intention of this office to have all examinations in the field made by regular examiners of surveys, or office employees detailed for the purpose, except where exigencies arise making this impracticable.

The said act of June 6, 1900, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the current fiscal year, also appropriates—

"For survey of private land claims in the States of Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, and Utah, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, confirmed under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled: 'An act to establish a Court of Private Land Claims, and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories,' approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and for the resurvey of such private land claims heretofore confirmed as may be deemed necessary, ten thousand dollars, said sum to be also available for office work on such surveys and for the examination of the surveys in the field: *Provided*, That hereafter the notices of survey required by section ten of said act shall be published in one newspaper only, except where specifically directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office."

The annual instructions issued under date of August 26, 1898, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, were full and explicit. The instructions issued under date of July 29, 1899, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, made the instructions of August 26, 1898, applicable to the year ending June 30, 1900, which stated modifications as to applications for surveys by settlers in fractional townships and in the matter of advertising for proposals for surveys; and the surveying rates for the current year being the same as for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and June 30, 1900, it is not deemed necessary to repeat existing requirements in detail, but you will be governed in all matters relating to the expenditure of the sum of \$8,000, now placed at your disposal, by the said instructions of August 26, 1898, and July 29, 1899.

In connection with the matter of the letting of surveying contracts you are advised that it is especially desired that surveyors general should allow contracting deputies *ample time* in which to complete the work under their contracts. The Treasury Department officials hold that all instructions issued or privileges authorized subsequent to the award and approval of a contract *must be consummated during the life of the contract*; hence the necessity of allowing sufficient time for unforeseen contingencies.

In the matter of resurveys incident to the work under future contracts, it is hereby ordered that contracts shall contain, in the body thereof, provisions for such resurveys as may be found absolutely necessary in the course of the execution of the new work provided for in such contracts, and that the estimated liability of each contract shall include the estimated liability of such resurveys, and the execution of and compensation for the necessary resurveys will be governed by the regulations contained in approved circular letter bearing date June 15, 1898.

## F.—RAILROADS DIVISION.

*Tabulated statement of work performed during the year ended June 30, 1901.*

## DOCKET CASES.

Cases pending July 1, 1900.....	1,556	
Cases docketed and reinstated during the year .....	255	
Total .....		1,811
Cases closed during the year .....		1,112
Cases pending July 1, 1901 .....		699
Including—		
Cases pending before the Secretary on appeal or otherwise....	67	
Cases pending before this office in which action has been had.	253	
Cases suspended to await decisions in other cases and actions		
on adjustments of the railroad grants by the Department ..	243	
		563
Leaving pending ready for action.....		136
Cases transmitted to Secretary during the year:		
Appeals, etc.....	173	
Motions for review .....	59	
Applications for certiorari.....	2	
		234
Office decisions rendered during the year .....		1,170
Hearings ordered.....		54
Secretary's decisions promulgated .....		373
Reports to Congress .....		13
Reports to the Secretary .....		227

## APPLICATIONS FOR LANDS.

Pending July 1, 1900 .....	158	
Disposed of .....	10	
Pending July 1, 1901 <sup>1</sup> .....		148
, All of which are suspended.		

## ENTRIES.

Pending July 1, 1900:		
Original entries .....	1,105	
Final entries .....	1,298	
		2,403
Received during the year:		
Original entries.....	329	
Final entries .....	493	
		822
Total .....		3,225
Disposed of during the year by decisions rendered and entries referred to		
other divisions, including canceled entries:		
Original entries.....	982	
Final entries .....	1,290	
		2,272

<sup>1</sup> Of the 564 applications for Michigan lands reported pending last year, 50 have been finally disposed of, leaving 514 applications, which are suspended, awaiting the action of the courts in similar cases.



## Pending July 1, 1901:

Original entries .....	452	
Final entries.....	501	953
Included in docket cases.....	397	
Suspended.....	304	701
Balance.....		252

Nearly all of which have received action.

## LETTERS.

Pending July 1, 1900.....	605	
Received during the year.....	8,491	9,096
Disposed of during the year:		
Answered .....	4,095	
Filed (no answer required).....	4,357	
Referred to other divisions.....	541	8,993
Pending unanswered July 1, 1901.....		103
Letters written during the year.....		9,925
Pages of press copy covered.....		14,037

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Average number of clerks engaged during the year examining lists.....	2½
Average number of clerks engaged during the year on adjustments.....	5
Railroad lists, in acres, canceled during the year.....	94,535.13
Patents, number of pages written and compared.....	960
Patents, number of pages recorded and compared.....	943
Patents, number of pages copied and compared.....	59
Number of pages typewritten.....	20,415
Number of names indexed.....	33,311
Number of certified copies furnished.....	607
Cost.....	\$1,107.03
Letters and cases entered on register.....	8,491
Actions on cases and letters noted.....	16,383
Cards for notation on tract books.....	705
Cards for entries and cases.....	279
Railroad lists, in acres, received during the year.....	3,285,676.14
Number of pages copied.....	9,512
Patents, number issued.....	121

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, lands have been certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants as follows, viz:

Name of road.	Where located.	Number of acres.
RAILROADS.		
Florida Central and Peninsular .....	Florida .....	1,523.40
Pensacola and Georgia .....	do .....	40.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific .....	Iowa .....	40.00
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River .....	do .....	720.14
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul .....	do .....	403.65
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (formerly St. Vincent extension of the St. Paul and Pacific).....	Minnesota.....	8,294.18
Hastings and Dakota .....	do .....	6,364.88
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....	Kansas .....	160.00
Total of State grants.....		17,546.25
CORPORATIONS.		
Union Pacific (from a point near Omaha, Nebr., to a point near Ogden, in Utah).....		373,187.08
Central Pacific.....		388,084.88

Name of road.	Where located.	Number of acres.
RAILROADS—continued.		
Central Pacific, successor by consolidation with Western Pacific .....		142.65
Central Branch Union Pacific .....		157.10
Union Pacific (Kansas Division) .....		608,760.78
Union Pacific, successor to the Denver Pacific Rwy. Co. ....		4,125.27
Sioux City and Pacific (now Missouri Valley Land Co.) .....		160.06
Northern Pacific .....		802,544.49
Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific (California and Oregon) .....		46,555.39
Oregon and California .....		8,204.09
Atlantic and Pacific .....		121,882.15
Southern Pacific .....		62,210.37
Branch line of the Southern Pacific .....		34,423.71
New Orleans Pacific (formerly New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg) .....		2,820.34
Total of corporations .....		2,453,258.30
WAGON ROADS.		
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain .....		2,320.00
Dalles Military .....		163,227.18
Total of wagon roads .....		165,547.18

## RECAPITULATION.

Total to State grants .....	17,546.25
Total to corporations .....	2,453,258.30
Total to wagon roads .....	165,547.85
Grand total .....	2,636,351.73

A comparison with several preceding years will show a very considerable increase in the work accomplished during this year. In docket cases there was a gain during the year of 857, and there were rendered therein 1,170 decisions as against 463 during the previous year; and as against 34 reports to the Department during the previous year there were 227 this year.

Of entries there were disposed of during the year 2,272 as against 1,112 disposed of during the previous year, leaving pending July 1, 1901, 953 as against 2,403 pending July 1, 1900, a gain of 1,450. Of the 953 entries pending July 1, 1901, 397 were involved in docket cases and 304 were suspended.

There were written during the year 9,925 letters, an increase of 622 over the previous year, and there were prepared 607 certified copies, an increase of 368 over the previous year; for which there were received \$1,107.03, an increase of \$617.49 over the previous year. Many of these copies were voluminous and no money compensation for them was received, as they were prepared for use in suits instituted by the United States for the recovery of erroneously patented lands or of the value thereof.

There were 94,535.13 acres of railroad selections canceled during the year as against 38,230.04 acres canceled the previous year. There were received 3,285,676.14 acres of such selections as against 1,871,814.74 received during the previous year, and there were patented 2,636,351.73 railroad and wagon-road selections as against 1,339,374.20 acres during the year ending June 30, 1900.

## ADJUSTMENTS.

During the past year the grants by Congress to aid in the construction of the following railroads, with a view to their adjustment, have

been examined, and reports submitted to the Department with recommendations for action in cases where departmental action was deemed proper, viz:

Name of railroad.	Date of submission.
Oregon and California R. R., Oregon .....	Aug. 23, 1906
Burlington and Missouri River R. R., Nebraska .....	Aug. 22, 1900
Burlington and Missouri River R. R., Iowa .....	Jan. 22, 1901
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, Arkansas .....	June 22, 1901
Southern Pacific, branch line, California .....	June 25, 1901
Oregon Central, act May 4, 1870 .....	Jan. 19, 1901
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River .....	Apr. 10, 1901

Further examinations have been made of the grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad, now Railway Company, of the primary and first indemnity limits, but because of the large quantity of land that is still unsurveyed within said limits and the uncertainty as to the quantity of lands the company may receive as indemnity, providing for the adjustment of conflicting claims of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and settlers and other claimants, under the acts of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 597-620), and the act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 950), extending the provisions thereof to certain claims to lands within the indemnity limits of the company's grant, and the act of March 2, 1899, which provided for the relinquishment by the company of the Mount Ranier National Park and Pacific Forest Reserve and the selection in lieu thereof of an equal quantity of other lands of a designated character situated within any State into or through which the road of the company runs, no definite conclusion as to the adjustment of the grant can be reached.

Under the act of July 1, 1898 (supra), which, as stated, provided for the relief of settlers and others whose claims were in conflict with this company's grant, 16 lists embracing the claims of 160 individuals have been prepared, submitted to, and approved by the Department for relinquishment by the company. These embraced all the claims which had been presented and had not previously been disposed of excepting six cases which are now under consideration.

The relinquishment provided for by the act of March 2, 1899, of the Mount Ranier National Park and Pacific Forest Reserve was filed by the company and was accepted by the Department July 26, 1899. Of the selections filed by the company under this act, few have been patented, for the reason that they involve questions yet to be determined by the Department.

The examination of the grant to the Oregon Central Railroad Company under the act of May 4, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 94), disclosed that there will be a large deficiency thereon and that there remains within its limits only about 2,000 acres of land undisposed of. Early action will be taken upon the cases and lists involving these lands, with a view to the closing of the grant.

The adjustments of the grant to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company of Iowa, by the act of May 15, 1856, and June 2, 1864, and of Nebraska by the acts of July 2, 1864, have been pending before this office and Department for many years. Suits had been brought against the companies for the recovery of title to lands which had been erroneously certified or patented under said grants and were



pending when Congress passed the act of March 2, 1896, which extended the time within which suits might be brought by the Government to recover the title to lands which had been erroneously certified or patented under grants to railroads or wagon-road companies, but in doing so provided that no patent to any lands held by a bona fide purchaser should be vacated or annulled, and declared the right and title of such purchaser to be confirmed.

Following the passage of this act these suits were dismissed to the end that a further examination and investigation might be made with a view to the institution of other suits for the recovery of the land or of the price thereof and the confirmation of title of bona fide purchasers, as the investigation might determine.

Negotiations have since been pending with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the present owner of these roads and grants, and during the past year have resulted in the acquiescence of said company in the demands of the Department and the payment of \$14,142.79 on account of the Nebraska road and \$9,535.25 on account of the Iowa road—\$23,678.04. Therefore the grants were declared adjusted and closed.

Another case which during this year has been settled and closed by the payment of the value of the land was that against the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, which paid \$497.07.

During the past year the adjustment of the grant to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company was completed by the establishment of the eastern terminal thereof and the finding of the actual area of the grant, and while the grant has not yet been closed, for the reason that there are some conflicts of settlers and entrymen therewith yet to be finally determined, all the selections by the company which were free from such conflicts have been clear listed and conveyed under the grant, and all the conflicts have been decided by this office.

In the examination of these grants, with a view to their adjustment, it has been found that considerable quantities of land have been erroneously patented thereunder, and while in many cases the patents were issued under rulings in force at the time, the act of March 3, 1887, required that the grants should be adjusted in accordance with the rulings of the United States Supreme Court, and action for the recovery of title to lands the conveyance of which was not sustained by said rulings, was required. Accordingly, numerous rules to show cause why the proper steps should not be taken for the recovery of title to the erroneously certified or patented lands, or where the lands have been sold to bona fide purchasers and the titles of such purchasers after investigation have been declared confirmed under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1896 (*supra*), for the Government price thereof, have been laid; and upon answer by the companies, demands for reconveyance of the land or for the payment of the Government price thereof have been made. In some cases the rule has been dismissed.

During the past year demands for the recovery of title to lands have been made in 50 cases, and for the Government price of the lands in 61 cases, and the companies having failed to comply therewith suits have been instituted in 108 cases. Each of these cases when reported to the Department for suit was accompanied by a complete record, often very voluminous, for use by the Department of Justice in preparing its bill and the prosecution of the cause, and their preparation devolved upon this office a large amount of labor.

The effort made during the preceding year to clean up the old lists which had been pending for some time, of the tracts which for various reasons, principally because of conflicts, had been excluded when clear lists from the selection list were prepared for patenting, has been continued and good progress made. One hundred and seventeen railroad patents and certifications covering 2,470,804.55 acres, and 4 wagon-road patents covering 165,547.18 acres have been issued.

The grants to aid in the construction of the following railroads and wagon roads have been examined at various times with a view to their final adjustment, have been submitted with recommendations to the Department, and have been returned with instructions, chiefly with reference to the institution of suits for the recovery of title to lands found to have been erroneously certified or patented, or of the Government price thereof if they had been sold by the grantee company to bona fide purchasers whose claims were found to be protected by the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 556), or whose titles were confirmed by the act of March 2, 1896 (29 Stat L., 42):

Name of road.	Date of return.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha .....	Feb. 12, 1887
Hannibal and St. Joseph .....	May 29, 1887
Grand Rapids and Indiana .....	June 30, 1887
Sioux City and St. Paul .....	July 27, 1887
Missouri, Kansas and Texas .....	Aug. 2, 1887
Winona and St. Peter .....	Dec. 26, 1889
Coosa and Tennessee .....	July 25, 1890
Dubuque and Pacific .....	Apr. 9, 1891
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (main line and St. Vincent extension) .....	June 10, 1891
Hastings and Dakota .....	June 23, 1891
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (Arkansas) .....	Nov. 16, 1891
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul .....	July 29, 1892
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (on resubmission of July 23, 1898) .....	Oct. 21, 1898
Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific .....	May 18, 1892
Coos Bay Military Wagon Road .....	Sept. 1, 1892
Bay de Noquet and Marquette .....	Oct. 3, 1892
Mobile and Girard .....	Apr. 24, 1893
Alabama and Florida .....	Dec. 26, 1893
Florida and Alabama .....	Do.
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Company .....	Jan. 27, 1894
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (Missouri) .....	Feb. 12, 1894
Southwest Pacific .....	Mar. 21, 1894
Little Rock and Fort Smith .....	Oct. 10, 1894
Florida Central and Peninsular .....	Dec. 6, 1894
South and North Alabama .....	Dec. 22, 1894
Do .....	Jan. 12, 1895
Burlington and Missouri River (Iowa) .....	July 9, 1895
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe .....	July 18, 1895
Atlantic and Pacific (Missouri) or St. Louis and San Francisco (Springfield to west boundary of State) .....	Sept. 23, 1895
Central Pacific (Nevada) .....	Dec. 9, 1895
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston .....	Feb. 21, 1896
Chicago and Northwestern (Wisconsin) .....	Oct. 16, 1896
Central Pacific (California) .....	Feb. 27, 1897
Central Pacific (California) successor to California and Oregon .....	Do.
Willis Valley, now Alabama and Chattanooga .....	Mar. 15, 1897
Northeast and Southwest Alabama, now Alabama and Chattanooga .....	Do.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific .....	Nov. 30, 1897
Vicksburg and Meridian .....	July 18, 1898
Northern Pacific in Montana .....	June 29, 1899
Northern Pacific in Washington (main line) .....	July 13, 1900
Northern Pacific in Washington (branch line) .....	Do.
Southern Minnesota Rwy. Extension Company .....	July 31, 1900
Northern Pacific (resubmission of 1870), Oregon .....	Aug. 3, 1900
Northern Pacific (resubmission of 1870), Washington .....	Do.
Northern Pacific (Minnesota) .....	July 10, 1900
Northern Pacific (North Dakota) .....	Do.
Northern Pacific (Idaho) .....	Do.
Oregon and California .....	Sept. 1, 1900
Oregon Central .....	Jan. 31, 1901
Burlington and Missouri River (Iowa) .....	Feb. 23, 1901
Burlington and Missouri River (Nebraska) .....	Do.
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River .....	May 1, 1901
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (Arkansas) .....	July 13, 1901
Southern Pacific (branch line) .....	Do.

## RIGHT OF WAY RAILROADS.

By the act approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 482), Congress granted to railroads, upon certain conditions, right of way through the public lands. Right of way for railroads, wagon roads, and tramroads in Alaska was granted, upon certain conditions, by the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat., 409).

Under the provisions of these acts and of special acts, 547 companies have filed articles of incorporation which have been accepted, 38 of which were accepted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901. Right of way has been approved to 422 companies, 18 of which received their first approvals during the same period.

There were received during the year 478 maps of locations of railroads, which, with those already pending, made a total of 576 maps on hand for action during the year; of these 118 have been approved, 14 have been filed (not requiring approval), 4 are pending before the Secretary of the Interior, and 316 have been otherwise disposed of, a few of which were rejected, the rest having been returned for correction.

Instructions for making applications under the act of 1875 are given in the circular of November 4, 1898, and under the act of 1898 in the circular of June 8, 1898.

A list of railroad and wagon road maps that have been approved under said acts is given in the following table, with references to various special acts passed for the benefit of the applicants:

*Right of way railroads and wagon roads on public lands under the general act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 482), with references to various special acts passed for the benefit of said companies.*

[The \* indicates that right of way was first approved during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.
Aberdeen, Bismarck and Northwestern Rwy., successors to Ordway, Bismarck and Northwestern Rwy.	North Dakota and South Dakota.
Aberdeen, Fergus Falls and Pierre R. R.	Do.
Agua Fria and Hassayampa Rwy	Arizona.
Alabama and Little River R. R.	Alabama.
Alamogordo and Sacramento Mountain Rwy	New Mexico.
Arizona and Nevada R. R. and Navigation Co.	Arizona.
Arizona and Southeastern R. R.	Do.
Arizona and Utah Rwy.*	Do.
Arizona Mineral Belt R. R.	Do.
Arizona Narrow Gauge R. R., now Tucson, Globe and Northern R. R.	Do.
Arizona Northern Rwy.	Do.
Arizona Southern R. R. (act August 5, 1882, 22 Stat., 299, through Papago Indian Reservation).	Do.
Arkansas Southern R. R.	Arkansas.
Arkansas Valley and New Mexico R. R.	Colorado.
Arkansas Valley Rwy. (act of June 23, 1874, 18 Stat., 274).	Do.
Aspen and Western Rwy	Do.
Aspen and Short Line Rwy	Do.
Atlantic and Pacific R. R. (act of July 27, 1866, 14 Stat., 292)	Arizona.
Bakers Park and Lower Animas R. R.	Colorado.
Barnesville and Moorhead Rwy	Minnesota.
Bear Butte and Deadwood Rwy.	South Dakota.
Beaver Valley R. R.	Kansas.
Bellingham Bay Rwy. and Navigation Co.	Washington.
Bighorn Southern R. R. (act Feb. 12, 1889, 25 Stat., 660, through Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.; act Feb. 23, 1889, 25 Stat., 690, through Fort Custer Military Reservation, Mont.; act Mar. 1, 1893, 27 Stat., 529, through Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.).	Montana.
Billings, Clarke Fork and Cooke City R. R. (act June 4, 1888, 25 Stat., 167, through Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.).	Montana and Wyoming.
Bingham Canyon and Camp Floyd R. R.	Utah.
Black Hills and Fort Pierre R. R.	South Dakota.
Black Hills and Wyoming R. R.	Do.



*Right of way railroads and wagon roads on public lands, etc.—Continued.*

[The \* indicates that right of way was first approved during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.
Black Hills Central R. R. ....	South Dakota.
Black Hills R. R. ....	Do.
Blue Mountain and Columbia River R. R. ....	Oregon.
Bodie Rwy. and Lumber Co. ....	California.
Boise, Nampa and Owyhee Rwy. Co., Limited. ....	Idaho.
Boulder, Left Hand and Middle Park R. R. and Navigation Co. ....	Colorado.
Brackett (George A.) Wagon Road (act May 14, 1898, 30 Stat., 409, right of way in Alaska). ....	Alaska.
Brainard and Northern Minnesota Rwy. (act Feb. 24, 1896, 29 Stat., 12, through Leech Lake and Chippewa Indian reservations, Minn.). ....	Minnesota.
Bridal Veil Lumbering Co. ....	Oregon.
Burlington and Colorado R. R. ....	Colorado.
Burlington, Kansas and Southwestern R. R., now Southern Kansas Rwy. ....	Nebraska and Kansas.
Busk Tunnel Rwy. ....	Colorado.
Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Rwy. ....	Montana.
California Central Rwy. ....	California.
California Central Rwy., Mountain Division. ....	Do.
California Central Rwy., Nevada Division. ....	Nevada.
California Central Rwy., San Joaquin Division. ....	California.
California Eastern Rwy. ....	Do.
California Northern R. R. (act of Aug. 4, 1852, 10 Stat., 28) ....	Do.
California Short Line Rwy. ....	Utah.
California Southern Extension R. R., now California Southern R. R. ....	California.
California Southern R. R., successor to California Southern Extension R. R. ....	Do.
Canon City and Cripple Creek Electric Rwy. ....	Colorado.
Canon City and Cripple Creek Gold Belt Rwy. ....	Do.
Canon City and Cripple Creek R. R.*. ....	Do.
Canon City and San Juan Rwy. ....	Do.
Canon Creek R. R. ....	Idaho.
Canon de Agua R. R. ....	Colorado.
Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville R. R.*. ....	Alabama.
Carbon County Rwy.*. ....	Utah.
Carbon Cut-off Rwy. ....	Wyoming.
Carson and Colorado R. R. ....	Nevada.
Carson and Colorado R. R., Second Division. ....	California.
Carson and Colorado R. R., Third Division. ....	Do.
Casselton Branch R. R. ....	North Dakota.
Cebolla Rwy. ....	Colorado.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Rwy. (act Mar. 2, 1889, 25 Stat., 1012, through Pipestone Indian Reservation, Minn.). ....	Minnesota, South Dakota, and Iowa.
Central Washington R. R. ....	Washington.
Cheyenne and Burlington R. R. ....	Wyoming.
Cheyenne and Northern Rwy. (act June 30, 1886, 24 Stat., 104, through Fort Russell and Fort Laramie military reservations). ....	Do.
Chicago and Dakota Rwy. ....	Minnesota.
Chicago and Northwestern Rwy., successors to Menomonee River Rwy. and Iron River Rwy. ....	Michigan.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. ....	Montana and Wyoming.
Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Rwy., now Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy. (act Mar. 2, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 446; act June 27, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 181; through Indian Territory). ....	Oklahoma, Colorado, and Kansas.
Chicago, Kansas and Western Rwy. ....	Kansas.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rwy. (act of Apr. 30, 1888, sec. 16, 25 Stat. L., 94; act Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 16, 25 Stat. L., 888; through Great Sioux Indian Reservation). ....	North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.
Chicago, Rock Island and Colorado Rwy. ....	Colorado.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy., successor to Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Rwy. (act June 27, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 181; act Feb. 27, 1893, 27 Stat. L., 492; through Indian Territory). ....	Oklahoma, Colorado, and Kansas.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rwy. ....	Wisconsin and South Dakota.
Chicosa Cañon Rwy. ....	Colorado.
Choctaw Coal and Rwy. Co., now Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R. (acts Feb. 18, 1888, and Feb. 13, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 35 and 668; act Feb. 21, 1891, 26 Stat. L., 765; acts Jan. 22 and Aug. 24, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 27 and 502; act Apr. 24, 1896, 29 Stat. L., 98; through Indian Territory). ....	Oklahoma.
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R., successor to Choctaw Coal and Rwy. Co. ....	Do.
Clearwater Short Line Rwy. (act Mar. 1, 1899, 30 Stat. L., 918; through Nez Perces Indian Reservation). ....	Idaho and Washington.
Clearwater Valley R. R. (act Feb. 28, 1899, 30 Stat. L., 906; through Nez Perces Indian Reservation). ....	Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.
Clifton and Lordsburg Rwy. ....	New Mexico.
Clifton and Southern Pacific Rwy. ....	Arizona.
Cœur d'Alene Rwy. and Navigation Co. ....	Idaho.
Colorado and New Mexico R. R. ....	Colorado.
Colorado and Northeastern Rwy. ....	Do.
Colorado and Northwestern Rwy. ....	Do.
Colorado and Utah. ....	Do.
Colorado and Wyoming R. R. ....	Do.
Colorado and Wyoming Rwy. ....	Wyoming.

*Right of way railroads and wagon roads on public lands, etc.—Continued.*

[The \* indicates that right of way was first approved during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.
Colorado Central R. R., now Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Rwy.....	Colorado and Wyoming.
Colorado Midland Rwy.....	Colorado.
Colorado Northern Rwy.....	Do.
Colorado Rwy.....	Do.
Colorado River and Silver District R. R.....	Arizona.
Colorado Southwestern Rwy.....	Colorado.
Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Rwy., successor to Cripple Creek District Rwy.....	Do.
Colorado State Line Rwy. *.....	Do.
Colorado Western R. R.....	Do.
Columbia and Klickitat Rwy. *.....	Washington.
Columbia and Palouse R. R.....	Idaho and Washington.
Columbia and Puget Sound R. R.....	Washington.
Columbia Rwy. and Navigation Co., successor to Farmers' Railway, Navigation and Steamship Portage Co.....	Oregon and Washington.
Columbia Southern Rwy.....	Oregon.
Columbia Valley R. R. *.....	Washington.
Continental Rwy. and Telegraph Co.....	Colorado.
Coos Bay, Roseburg and Eastern Railroad and Navigation Co.....	Oregon.
Cortez and Dolores Valley R. R.....	Colorado.
Corvallis and Eastern R. R. *.....	Oregon.
Creed and Gunnison Short Line R. R.....	Colorado.
Cripple Creek District Rwy., now Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Rwy. (act June 27, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 493; through Pikes Peak Timber Land Reserve).....	Do.
Cripple Creek Short Line Rwy. (act July 8, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 729; through Pikes Peak Timber Land Reserve).....	Do.
Crystal River Rwy.....	Do.
Current River Rwy.....	Missouri.
Dakota and Great Southern Rwy.....	South Dakota.
Dakota Central Rwy. (act Apr. 30, 1888, sec. 16, 25 Stat. L., 94; act Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 16, 25 Stat. L., 888; through Great Sioux Indian Reservation; right of way through Winnebago Indian Reservation, see decision of Acting Secretary, Jan. 24, 1882).....	North Dakota and South Dakota.
Dakota Grand Trunk Rwy. (act of June 1, 1872, 17 Stat. L., 202).....	Do.
Dakota Southern R. R. (act of May 27, 1872, 17 Stat. L., 162).....	South Dakota.
Dakota, Wyoming and Missouri River R. R.....	Do.
Deadwood and Redwater Valley Rwy.....	Do.
Deadwood Central R. R.....	Do.
Deming, Sierra Madre and Pacific R. R.....	New Mexico.
Denver and Canon City Rwy.....	Colorado.
Denver and Montana R. R.....	Do.
Denver and New Orleans R. R.....	Colorado and New Mexico.
Denver and Rio Grande R. R., successor to Denver and Rio Grande Rwy. (act Apr. 16, 1888, 25 Stat., 85; through Fort Crawford Military Reservation).....	Do.
Denver and Rio Grande Rwy. (act of June 8, 1872, 17 Stat. L., 339; act Mar. 3, 1875, 18 Stat. L., 516; act Mar. 3, 1877, 19 Stat. L., 405), now R. R. Denver and Rio Grande Western Rwy., now Rio Grande Western Rwy.....	Do.
Denver and Santa Fe Rwy.....	Utah.
Denver, Cripple Creek and Southwestern R. R. (act Mar. 28, 1896, 29 Stat. L., 190; through South Platte Forest Reserve and Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve).....	Colorado.
Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Rwy.....	Do.
Denver, Rollinsville and Western R. R.....	Do.
Deuver, Salt Lake and Western R. R.....	Do.
Denver Short Line Rwy.....	Do.
Denver, South Park and Hill Top Rwy.....	Do.
Denver, South Park and Leadville R. R.....	Do.
Denver, South Park and Pacific R. R.....	Do.
Denver, Texas and Fort Worth R. R.....	Colorado and New Mexico.
Denver, Utah and Pacific R. R.....	Colorado.
Denver, Western and Pacific Rwy.....	Do.
Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette R. R., now Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Rwy.....	Michigan.
Drummond and Phillipsburg R. R.....	Montana.
Duluth and Iron Range R. R.....	Minnesota.
Duluth and Manitoba R. R. (act June 25, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 179; through Fort Pembina Military Reservation, N. Dak.).....	Minnesota and North Dakota.
Duluth and Winnipeg R. R., now Duluth, Superior and Western R. R. (act Oct. 17, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 558, through Fond du Lac Indian Reservation; act Mar. 2, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 1010, through Leech Lake and White Earth Indian reservations; act June 2, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 126, through Winnibigoshish, Cass Lake, White Oak Point, and Red Lake Indian reservations; act Aug. 27, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 504; act Feb. 23, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 702, through Chippewa and White Earth Indian reservations. All in Minnesota).....	Minnesota.
Duluth, Crookston and Northern R. R.....	Do.
Duluth, Missabe and Northern Rwy.....	Do.
Duluth, Mississippi River and Northern R. R.....	Do.
Duluth, Pierre and Black Hills R. R.....	South Dakota.
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Rwy., successor to Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette R. R., and Duluth, Superior and Michigan Rwy.....	Wisconsin and Michigan.

*Right of way railroads and wagon roads on public lands, etc.—Continued.*

[The \* indicates that right of way was first approved during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.
Duluth, Superior and Michigan Rwy., now Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Rwy. (treaty Sept. 30, 1854, 10 Stat. L., 1109, art. 3; through La Pointe Indian Reservation, Wis.).	Wisconsin and Michigan.
Duluth, Superior and Western R. R., successor to Duluth and Winnipeg R. R., now Eastern Rwy. Co. of Minnesota (act Feb. 23, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 702; through Chippewa and White Earth Indian reservations).	Minnesota.
Duluth, Watertown and Pacific Rwy.	South Dakota.
Dunseith and Southeastern R. R.	North Dakota.
Durango, Cortez and Salt Lake R. R.	Colorado.
Durango Rwy.	Do.
Durango, Rico and Northern R. R.	Do.
Eastern Railway Company of Minnesota.	Wisconsin and Minnesota.
Eastern Wyoming R. R.	Wyoming.
Eastern Wyoming Rwy.	Do.
Echo and Park City Rwy., successor to Summit County R. R.	Utah.
Elk Mountain Rwy.	Colorado.
El Paso and Northeastern Rwy.	New Mexico.
Escambia R. R.	Alabama.
Eureka and Palisade R. R.	Nevada.
Eureka Springs Rwy.	Arkansas.
Everett and Monte Cristo Rwy.	Washington.
Fairhaven and Southern R. R.	Do.
Fargo and Southwestern R. R.	North Dakota.
Fargo, Laramie and Northern Rwy.	Do.
Farmers' Railway, Navigation and Steamship Portage Co., now Columbia Railway and Navigation Co.	Oregon and Washington.
Florence and Cripple Creek R. R.	Colorado.
Florence, Cripple Creek and State Line R. R.	Do.
Florence Southern R. R.	Do.
Florida Southern Rwy.	Florida.
Forest City and Sioux City R. R. (act Feb. 12, 1895, 28 Stat. L., 653, through Sioux Indian Reservation, S. Dak.).	South Dakota.
Forest City and Watertown R. R. (act Mar. 2, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 852, Sioux Indian Reservation, S. Dak.).	Do.
Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. (act Jan. 20, 1885, 23 Stat. L., 284, through Fort Robinson Military Reservation, Nebr.; act Feb. 28, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 434, through Fort Meade Military Reservation, S. Dak.).	Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming.
Georgetown, Breckenridge and Leadville Rwy.	Colorado.
Georgetown, Silver Creek and Chicago Lakes Rwy.	Do.
Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Rwy.	Arizona.
Glenwood High Line Rwy.	Colorado.
Grand Island and Northern Wyoming R. R.	Wyoming.
Grand Island and Wyoming Central R. R.	South Dakota and Nebraska.
Grand Valley Rwy.	Colorado.
Grayling, Twin Lakes and Northeastern R. R.	Michigan.
Grays Peak, Snake River and Leadville Rwy.	Colorado.
Great Falls and Canada Rwy.	Montana.
Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs Rwy.	Utah.
Great Southern Rwy. (act of June 4, 1872, 17 Stat. L., 224)	Florida.
Greeley, Bear River and Pacific R. R. and Telegraph Co.	Colorado.
Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific Rwy.	Do.
Green River and Northern R. R.	Washington.
Hanover R. R.*	New Mexico.
Hazelhurst and Southeastern Rwy.	Wisconsin.
Helena and Jefferson County R. R.	Montana.
Helena and Northern Rwy.	Do.
Helena and Red Mountain R. R.	Do.
Helena, Boulder Valley and Butte R. R.	Do.
Houston, Central Arkansas and Northern R. R.	Louisiana.
Hutchinson and Southern R. R. (acts of Sept. 26, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 485; Feb. 3, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 2, and Aug. 27, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 505; through Indian Territory).	Oklahoma.
Idaho Central Rwy., now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy.	Idaho.
Idaho North and South Rwy.	Oregon and Idaho.
Idaho Northern Rwy. Co., Limited.	Idaho.
Iron Mountain Rwy.	California.
Iron River Rwy., now Chicago and Northwestern Rwy.	Michigan.
Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile R. R. (act of Mar. 3, 1875, 18 Stat. L., 509).	Florida and Alabama.
Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Rwy. (act July 11, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 268, through St. Augustine Military Reservation, Fla.).	Florida.
Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Rwy.	Do.
James River Valley R. R.	North Dakota and South Dakota.
Jamestown and Northern R. R.	South Dakota.
Jamestown and Northern Rwy. Extension Co.	North Dakota.
Kansas Central R. R.	Kansas.
Kansas City, Fort Smith and Southern Rwy.	Missouri.
Kansas City, Nevada and Fort Smith R. R., now Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf R. R.	Arkansas.



*Right of way railroads and wagon roads on public lands, etc.—Continued.*

[The \* indicates that right of way was first approved during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf R. R., successor to Kansas City, Nevada, and Fort Smith R. R. (acts of Feb. 27, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 487; Mar. 2, 1895, 28 Stat. L., 744, and Feb. 13, 1896, 29 Stat. L., 6, through Indian Territory).	Arkansas.
Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis R. R.	Missouri.
Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Rwy	Louisiana.
Kootenai R. R.	Idaho.
Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Rwy	Michigan.
La Plata R. R.	Colorado.
Laramie, North Park and Pacific R. R. and Telegraph Co.	Wyoming.
Lincoln and Black Hills R. R.	Nebraska.
Lincoln, Denver and Colorado Rwy	Colorado.
Little Book Cliff Rwy	Do.
London, South Park and Leadville R. R.	Do.
Louisiana Western R. R.	Louisiana.
Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Rwy.	Mississippi.
Manitou and Pikes Peak Rwy.	Colorado.
Maricopa and Phoenix R. R. (act Jan. 17, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 361, through Gila River Indian Reservation).	Arizona.
Menominee Rwy	Wisconsin.
Menominee River R. R., now Chicago and Northwestern Rwy.	Michigan.
Midland Terminal Rwy.	Colorado.
Milwaukee and Northern R. R.	Michigan.
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Rwy. (act June 4, 1882, 25 Stat. L., 169, through Lac de Flambeau Indian Reservation, Wis.).	Wisconsin.
Minneapolis and St. Cloud R. R.	Minnesota.
Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Rwy.	Michigan and Wisconsin.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rwy.	North Dakota.
Minnesota and International Rwy.*	Minnesota.
Minnesota and Manitoba R. R.* (act April 17, 1900, 31 Stat. L., 134, through Chippewa—Red Lake—Indian Reservation, Minn.).	Do.
Missoula and Bitter Root Valley R. R.	Montana.
Missouri and Arkansas R. R.	Arkansas and Missouri.
Missouri, Arkansas and Southern Rwy.	Arkansas.
Missouri River, North Platte and Denver Rwy.	Nebraska.
Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. R.	Alabama.
Montana and Wyoming Eastern R. R.	Idaho and Montana.
Montana Central Rwy	Montana.
Montana Midland Rwy., now Montana R. R.	Do.
Montana R. R., successor to Montana Midland Rwy.	Do.
Montana Rwy.	Do.
Mount Carbon, Gunnison and Lake City R. R. and Coal Transportation Co.	Colorado.
Nebraska and Colorado R. R.	Nebraska.
Nebraska and Western Rwy	Do.
Nebraska, Wyoming and Western R. R.	Nebraska and Wyoming.
Nevada-California-Oregon Rwy	California and Nevada.
Nevada Central Rwy.	Nevada.
Nevada County Narrow Gauge R. R. (act of June 20, 1874, 18 Stat. L., 130).	California.
Nevada Southern Rwy., "The"	Do.
Nevada Southern Rwy., First Division.	Nevada.
New Mexico R. R.	New Mexico.
New Mexico and Arizona R. R.	Arizona.
New Mexico and Southern Pacific R. R.	New Mexico.
New Orleans and Northeastern R. R.	Louisiana and Mississippi.
Northern Pacific and Cascade R. R.	Washington.
Northern Pacific and Montana R. R.	Montana.
Northern Pacific and Puget Sound Shore R. R.	Washington.
Northern Pacific, La Moure and Missouri River R. R.	North Dakota.
North Fork Valley and Anthracite Rwy	Colorado.
North Park and Grand River R. R. and Telegraph Co.	Do.
Northwest Rwy	Oregon.
Oakley and Colby Rwy	Kansas.
Ogden and Cache Valley Rwy	Utah.
Ogden and Wyoming Rwy.	Do.
Omaha and Elkhorn Valley Rwy.	Nebraska.
Omaha and Republican Valley R. R.	Do.
Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills R. R.	Do.
Ontonagon and Brule River R. R.	Michigan.
Ordway, Bismarck and Northwestern Rwy., successor to Aberdeen, Bismarck and Northwestern Rwy.	North Dakota and South Dakota.
Oregon and California R. R.	Oregon.
Oregon and Washington Territory R. R., now Washington and Columbia River Rwy.	Oregon and Washington.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.*	Oregon.
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. (act July 26, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 349, through Nez Perces Indian Reservation, Idaho; act Oct. 17, 1888, sec. 4, 25 Stat. L., 558, through Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oreg. See Secretary's decisions in February, April, and August, 1881).	Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.
Oregon Railway Extension Co.	Oregon.
Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy., successors to Oregon Short Line Rwy., Idaho Central Rwy., Salt Lake and Western Rwy., Utah and Northern Rwy., and Utah Central Rwy.	Oregon and Washington. Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, and Montana.

*Right of way railroads and wagon roads on public lands, etc.—Continued.*

[The \* indicates that right of way was first approved during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.
Oregon Short Line Rwy., now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy. (act Sept. 1, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 452, through Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho).	Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, and Montana.
Oregon Southern Rwy.*	Oregon.
Oroville and Beckworth R. R.	California.
Oxford and Kansas R. R.	Nebraska.
Pacific and Arctic Rwy. and Nav. Co. of West Virginia (act May 14, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 409, right of way in Alaska).	Alaska.
Pacific and Idaho Northern Rwy.	Idaho.
Palatka and Indian River Rwy.	Florida.
Pecos Valley and Northeastern Rwy.*	New Mexico.
Pecos Valley R. R., now Rwy.	Do.
Pecos Valley Rwy., successors to Pecos Valley R. R.	Do.
Pensacola and Louisville R. R. (act of June 8, 1872, 17 Stat. L., 340).	Alabama.
Pensacola and Mobile R. R.	Do.
Pikes Peak Rwy. and Improvement Co.	Colorado.
Portland, Lower Columbia and Eastern Washington R. R.	Washington.
Portland, Vancouver and Yakima Rwy.*	Do.
Prescott and Arizona Central Rwy. (act Feb. 28, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 433, through Whipple Barracks Military Reservation, Ariz.).	Arizona.
Prescott and Eastern R. R.	Do.
Princeton and Western Rwy.	Wisconsin.
Prospect Hill Co.	Oregon.
Pueblo and Arkansas Valley R. R., successor to Pueblo and Salt Lake Rwy. (right of way through Fort Lyon Military Reservation. See Secretary's decision, Nov. 28, 1876).	New Mexico and Colorado.
Pueblo and Salt Lake Rwy., now Pueblo and Arkansas Valley R. R.	Colorado.
Pueblo and Silver Cliff Rwy.	Do.
Pueblo and State Line R. R.	Do.
Pueblo, Gunnison and Pacific R. R.	Do.
Puget Sound and Chehalis R. R.	Washington.
Puget Sound and Grays Harbor R. R. and Transportation Co.	Do.
Puget Sound, Skagit and Eastern Rwy.	Do.
Puyallup Valley Rwy. (act July 26, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 530, through Puyallup Indian Reservation, Wash.).	Do.
Rapid City, Harney Peak and Southwestern Rwy.	South Dakota.
Rapid City, Missouri River and St. Paul R. R.	Do.
Red River and Lake of the Woods Rwy.	Minnesota.
Republican Valley and Wyoming R. R.	Nebraska.
Republican Valley R. R.	Do.
Rio Grande Branch Line R. R.	Colorado.
Rio Grande Gunnison Rwy.	Do.
Rio Grande Junction Rwy. (act Oct. 1, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 664, through Grand Junction Indian School Reservation).	Do.
Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific R. R. (act May 18, 1886, 24 Stat. L., 68, through Fort Selden Military Reservation; act Feb. 1, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 34, through Fort Cummings Military Reservation).	New Mexico.
Rio Grande, Pagosa and Northern R. R.	Colorado.
Rio Grande Southern R. R. (act Sept. 28, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 489, through Fort Lewis Military Reservation, Colo.).	New Mexico and Colorado.
Rio Grande Western Rwy., successor to Denver and Rio Grande Western Rwy.	Utah and Colorado.
Road Canon R. R.	Colorado.
Rocky Fork and Cooke City Rwy. (act Mar. 3, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 545, through Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.).	Montana.
Rocky Mountain R. R.	Do.
St. Anthony R. R.	Idaho.
St. Augustine and South Beach Rwy.	Florida.
St. Cloud and Lake Traverse Rwy.	Minnesota.
St. Louis, Wichita and Western Rwy.	Kansas.
St. Paul and Dakota R. R., now Werthington and Sioux Falls R. R.	Minnesota.
St. Paul and Northern Pacific Rwy.	Do.
St. Paul and Sioux City Rwy.	South Dakota.
St. Paul, Black Hills and Pacific Rwy.	North Dakota.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Rwy. (act Feb. 15, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 402, through Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, N. Dak.; Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Assiniboine Military Reservation, and Fort Peck Indian Agency, Mont., and Fort Buford Military Reservation, N. Dak. and Mont.; act Feb. 25, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 696, through White Earth Indian Reservation, Minn.; acts July 18, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 112, Feb. 23, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 592, through White Earth, Leech Lake, Chipewewa, and Fond du Lac Indian reservations, Minn.; act Mar. 2, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 600, through Fort Spokane Military Reservation, Wash.).	North Dakota, Montana, Washington, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Idaho.
St. Vrain R. R.	Colorado.
Salt Lake and Deep Creek Rwy.	Utah.
Salt Lake and Eastern R. R.	Do.
Salt Lake and Eastern Rwy.	Do.
Salt Lake and Mercur R. R.	Do.
Salt Lake and Park City Rwy.	Do.
Salt Lake and Western Rwy., now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy.	Do.

*Right of way railroads and wagon roads on public lands, etc.—Continued.*

[The \* indicates that right of way was first approved during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.
Salt Lake Valley and Eastern Rwy .....	Utah.
Sanborn, Cooperstown and Turtle Mountain R. R. ....	North Dakota.
San Francisco and Ocean Shore R. R. ....	California.
San Francisco and Ocean Shore R. R., Second Division .....	Do.
San Joaquin and Mount Diablo R. R. (act of Aug. 4, 1852, 10 Stat. L., 28) ..	Do.
San Joaquin Valley and Yosemite R. R. ....	Do.
San Juan and Pagosa Springs R. R. ....	Colorado.
San Pablo and Tulare Extension R. R. ....	California.
San Pete Valley R. R. ....	Utah.
Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Rwy. (act Feb. 18, 1893, 27 Stat. L., 462, through Whipple Barracks Military Reservation, Ariz.).	Arizona.
Satsop R. R. ....	Washington.
Seattle and Montana Rwy. ....	Do.
Seattle and West Coast Rwy. ....	Do.
Seattle, Boise and Salt Lake Rwy. ....	Idaho.
Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Rwy. ....	Washington.
Sevier Rwy. ....	Utah.
Sevier Valley Rwy. ....	Do.
Shingle Springs and Placerville R. R. ....	California.
Sierra Valley and Mohawk R. R. ....	Do.
Silver City and Northern R. R. ....	New Mexico.
Silver City, Deming and Pacific R. R. ....	Do.
Silverton R. R. ....	Colorado.
Sioux City Northwestern Rwy. ....	Nebraska.
Snake River Valley Rwy. ....	Washington.
Snohomish, Skykomish and Spokane Rwy. and Transportation Co. ....	Do.
South Dakota Western Rwy. ....	South Dakota.
Southern Kansas and Panhandle R. R. ....	Kansas.
Southern Kansas and Western R. R. ....	Do.
Southern Kansas Rwy., successor to Burlington, Kansas and South- western R. R. (act July 4, 1884, 23 Stat. L., 73, through Indian Terri- tory).	Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.
Southern Pacific R. R. of Arizona ....	Arizona.
Southern Pacific R. R. of California (act Mar. 3, 1871, sec. 23, 16 Stat. L., 573; act Aug. 15, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 335, sec. 17, through Yuma Indian Reservation, Cal.).	California.
Southern Pacific R. R. of New Mexico. ....	New Mexico.
South Pacific Coast R. R. ....	California.
Spanish Range Rwy. ....	Colorado.
Spokane and Palouse Rwy. (act May 8, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 104, through Nez Perces Indian Reservation, Idaho. See 22 L. D., 647).	Idaho and Washington.
Spokane Falls and Idaho R. R. ....	Do.
Spokane Falls and Northern Rwy. (act May 8, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 102, through Colville Indian Reservation, Wash.).	Washington.
Springfield and Memphis R. R. ....	Arkansas.
Springfield and Southern Rwy. ....	Missouri.
Springfield, Yellville and White River R. R. ....	Arkansas.
Sultan Valley Rwy. ....	Washington.
Summit County R. R., now Echo and Park City Rwy. ....	Utah.
Summit County Rwy. and Transportation Co., now Wyoming, Salt Lake and California Rwy. ....	Do.
Sumpter and Bourne Rwy.* .....	Oregon.
Sumpter Valley Rwy. ....	Do.
Sunset R. R.* .....	California.
Tacoma, Ellensburg and Conconully Rwy. ....	Washington.
Tacoma, Orting and Southeastern R. R. ....	Do.
Texarkana and Fort Smith Rwy. ....	Arkansas.
Tintic Range Rwy. ....	Utah.
Trinidad and Denver R. R. ....	Colorado.
Trinidad, San Luis Valley and Pacific Rwy. ....	Do.
Tucson, Globe and Northern R. R., successor to Arizona Narrow Gauge R. R. ....	Arizona.
Uinta Coal R. R. ....	Wyoming.
Union Pacific and Western Colorado Rwy. ....	Colorado.
Union Pacific and Western Colorado Rwy. of Wyoming. ....	Wyoming.
Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Rwy., successor to Colorado Central R. R. ....	Wyoming and Colorado.
Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Rwy. ....	Colorado and Kansas.
Union Pacific R. R. ....	Wyoming.
United Railroads of Washington. ....	Washington.
United Verde and Pacific Rwy. ....	Arizona.
Upper Arkansas, San Juan and Pacific Rwy. ....	Colorado.
Utah and Northern Rwy., successor to R. R. (acts of Mar. 3, 1873, 17 Stat. L., 612, and June 20, 1878, 20 Stat. L. 241), now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy. (acts July 3, 1882, 22 Stat. L., 148, and Sept. 1, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 452, through Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho).	Idaho, Montana, and Utah.
Utah and Pacific R. R. ....	Utah.
Utah and Wyoming Central Rwy. ....	Do.
Utah and Wyoming R. R. ....	Do.
Utah and Wyoming R. R., "The" .....	Wyoming.
Utah and Wyoming Rwy. ....	Utah.
Utah Central Rwy., successor to R. R. (act of Dec. 15, 1870, 16 Stat. L., 395), now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy. ....	Do.



*Right of way railroads and wagon roads on public lands, etc.—Continued.*

[The \* indicates that right of way was first approved during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.
Utah Eastern R. R.	Utah.
Utah Eastern Rwy.	Do.
Utah, Nevada and California R. R.*	Do.
Utah Rwy.	Do.
Utah Southern Extension R. R., now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy.	Do.
Utah Southern R. R., now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy.	Do.
Utah Western Rwy., "The"	Do.
Utah Western Rwy.	Do.
Wadena and Park Rapids R. R.	Minnesota.
Wallace and Sunset R. R.	Idaho.
Wardner Mining R. R.	Do.
Wasatch Iron and Coal Co.	Wyoming.
Washington and Columbia River Rwy., successor to Oregon and Washington Territory R. R.	Washington.
Washington and Idaho R. R. (act May 30, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 160, through Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, Idaho).	Washington, Idaho, and Montana.
Washington Central Rwy.	Washington.
Washington Dalles R. R.	Do.
Watertown and Lake Kampeska Rwy.	South Dakota.
Watertown, Sioux City and Duluth R. R.	Do.
Weiser and Idaho Northern Rwy. Co., Limited.	Idaho.
Wet Mountain Valley R. R.	Colorado.
Wichita and Western R. R.	Kansas.
Willamette Valley and Coast R. R.	Oregon.
Willmar and Sioux Falls Rwy.	Minnesota and South Dakota.
Winona, Alma and Northern Rwy.	Wisconsin.
Winters and Ukiah Rwy.	California.
Wisconsin and Michigan R. R.	Michigan and Wisconsin.
Wisconsin Central R. R.	Wisconsin.
Worthington and Sioux Falls R. R., successor to St. Paul and Dakota R. R.	Minnesota.
Wyoming and Eastern Rwy.	Wyoming.
Wyoming and Western Rwy.	Utah.
Wyoming Central Rwy. (right of way through Fort Fetterman Military Reservation. See Secretary's decision, Dec. 29, 1885).	Wyoming.
Wyoming, Montana and Pacific R. R. (act May 17, 1880, 21 Stat. L., 141, through Fort Russell and Fort Laramie Military reservations, Wyo.).	Do.
Wyoming, Salt Lake and California Rwy., successor to Summit County Rwy. and Transportation Co.	Utah.
Wyoming Southern R. R.	Wyoming.
Zuni Mountain Rwy.	New Mexico.

Total number of companies listed, 450; number of separate companies, 422.

## RIGHT OF WAY FOR IRRIGATION AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), as amended by section 2 of the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 404), grant right of way over the public lands and reservations of the United States for canals, ditches, and reservoirs for purposes of irrigation and for purposes of a public nature; also for purposes of water transportation, for domestic purposes, or for the development of power, as subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation. Such rights of way may be applied for by corporations, individuals, or associations of individuals in accordance with certain requirements as to the filing of papers and maps.

The regulations require the application to show with certainty the location of the proposed canal or reservoir, so that the approved map will be an accurate record of the extent of the right of way, and thus define clearly the rights granted by the act and those of future settlers along the ditch or reservoir.

Under the provisions of this act right of way has been approved to 282 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which 40 received their first approval during the past year.

There have been received during the year 324 maps, which, with those already pending, made a total of 360 maps on hand for action

during the year; of these 60 have been approved, 16 have been filed (not requiring approval), 3 are pending before the Secretary, and 191 have been otherwise disposed of, a few of which were rejected, the rest being returned for correction.

Instructions for preparing applications for right of way for irrigation purposes will be found in the circular of June 27, 1900.

A list of the applicants that have had maps approved under said acts is given in the following table, with references to various special acts passed for the benefit of said applicants:

*Right of way granted for irrigation canals and reservoirs in certain States and Territories under act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), and section 2, act May 11, 1898 (30 Stat., 404), with references to various special acts passed for the benefit of the applicants.*

[The \* indicates that right of way was first approved during the past year.]

Name.	State or Territory.
Agua Fria Water and Land Co. ....	Arizona.
Alfred Ditch .....	Colorado.
Algodones Irrigation Co. (act of Jan. 20, 1893, 27 Stat. L., 420, through Yuma Indian Reservation) .....	Arizona.
Alpine Land and Reservoir Co.* .....	California.
American Valley Water Storage and Irrigation Co. ....	New Mexico.
Andrews (J. D.) Canal and Reservoir .....	Arizona.
Annabella Reservoir and Irrigation Association .....	Utah.
Antelope Reservoir. (A. J. Eaton) .....	Colorado.
Antelope Valley Water Co. ....	California.
Arizona Canal Co., now Arizona Water Co. ....	Arizona.
Arizona Water Co., successor to Arizona Canal Co. ....	Do.
Badger (Hannibal J.) Reservoirs and Ditch .....	Montana.
Balman (Thos. G.) Reservoir .....	Colorado.
Barr Reservoir .....	Wyoming.
Battlement Reservoir Co.* .....	Colorado.
Beatty (Theodore Bruce) Reservoir and Canal .....	Utah.
Beaver Park Reservoirs and Canal* .....	Colorado.
Beaver River Irrigation Co. ....	Utah.
Big Creek Reservoir and Ditch .....	Colorado.
Big Pine Surplus Water Storage Co.* .....	California.
Blackstone (John D.) Reservoir .....	Montana.
Blankenbaker (Virgil F.) Reservoirs* .....	Do.
Blue Creek Canal and Reservoir Co. ....	Utah.
Blue Water Land and Irrigation Co. ....	New Mexico.
Boise City and Nampa Irrigation, Land and Lumber Co. ....	Idaho.
Boulder High Line Canal Co. ....	Colorado.
Bowes (Frank) Reservoir .....	Montana.
Brown (Walter) Reservoirs* .....	Do.
Buckhorn Reservoir .....	California.
Cache Valley Canal Co. ....	Idaho.
Canon Creek Reservoir Co. ....	California.
Carter (Stewart) Reservoir and Ditch .....	Montana.
Central Canal Co. ....	California.
Chaffee County Ditch and Canal Co. ....	Colorado.
Chevelon Irrigation Co.* .....	Arizona.
Chicala Water Co. ....	California.
Claffin (William) Reservoirs and Canal .....	Arizona.
Claremont Land and Irrigation Co. ....	Idaho.
Clark (J. M.) Reservoir .....	Oklahoma.
Clear Creek Reservoir .....	Idaho.
Clear Lake Reservoir and Canal .....	Montana.
Colorado Consolidated Land and Water Co. ....	Utah.
Colorado Land and Water Co. ....	Colorado.
Conrad Investment Co. ....	Do.
Consolidated Reservoir and Ditch .....	Montana.
Cook (William W. and John A.) Reservoir and Ditches .....	Colorado.
Cowan (David) Reservoir and Ditch .....	Montana.
Cowyches Reservoir and Canal Co. ....	Do.
Cox (L. S.) Reservoir (River Dale Reservoir) .....	Washington.
Coyote Reservoir and Canal .....	Colorado.
Crafton Water Co.* .....	Arizona.
Crafts (David) Reservoir and Canal .....	California.
Crigler (E. S.) Ditch .....	Utah.
Crittenden Canals .....	Nebraska.
Crow Creek Reservoirs and Canals* .....	Arizona.
Cull (Seaton T.) Ditch .....	Colorado.
C. W. (Charles Wolf) Ditch and Reservoir .....	California.
Danhauser (John) Ditch and Reservoir .....	Colorado.
Danks (M. O.) and Dick (Wm. T.) Irrigating Ditch .....	California.
Dannhauser (Joseph) Ditch and Reservoir .....	Oklahoma
	California.

*Right of way granted for irrigation canals and reservoirs in certain States, etc.—Continued.*

Name.	State or Territory.
Darling (M. A.) Reservoir .....	Montana.
Davey (Albert) Reservoir .....	Do.
Davidson (George) Reservoir .....	Do.
Davis and Webber Counties Canal Co. ....	Utah.
Davis (Edwin W.) Reservoir No. 4 .....	Colorado.
Dawson (L. J.) Ditches and Reservoir .....	Do.
Denver Power and Irrigation Co.* .....	Do.
Desert Lake Reservoir and Irrigation Co. ....	Montana.
Deseret and Salt Lake Agricultural and Manufacturing Canal Co.* .....	Utah.
Dorrity (James B.) Reservoir .....	Montana.
Eagar Irrigation Co. ....	Arizona.
Elk Creek Reservoir No. 1. ....	Colorado.
Elk Creek Reservoir No. 2. ....	Do.
Elmore County Irrigation Co. ....	Idaho.
Emerson (Thomas) Reservoir and Ditch .....	Colorado.
Entiat Improvement Co. ....	Washington.
Escondido Irrigation District .....	California.
Essex and Salisbury Reservoir and Ditch .....	Do.
Etiwanda Water Co. ....	Do.
Eureka Reservoir, Canal and Irrigation Co. ....	Montana.
Farmers' Canal Co. ....	Nebraska.
Fee (James) Reservoir and Ditches .....	California.
Ferguson (Robert) Ditches and Reservoir .....	Colorado.
First New Mexico Reservation and Irrigation Co. ....	New Mexico.
Fogarty (Edmond) Reservoir .....	Montana.
Forder Ditch .....	Colorado.
Fort Laramie South Side Ditch .....	Wyoming.
Fox (James E.) Reservoir* .....	Montana.
Gardner (John) and Mechem (Alvarus) Reservoir .....	Utah.
Geneva Falls Reservoir .....	Colorado.
Glover and Force Canal .....	Idaho.
Grantham (Thomas), Canals and Reservoirs* .....	Colorado.
Grape Creek Reservoir .....	Do.
Grass Lake Reservoir .....	Montana.
Grass Valley Land, Loan and Irrigation Co. ....	Colorado.
Gray (William) Reservoir* .....	Montana.
Griffin (James E.) Ditch and Reservoir .....	Do.
Grindstone Reservoir and Ditch .....	Do.
Groesbeck (Frank B.) Reservoir* .....	Arizona.
Gross Canal and Reservoir (relinquished) .....	Colorado.
Haley (Ora) Ditches .....	Wyoming.
Hamilton Irrigation Co., now Los Angeles Mountain Water Co. ....	California.
Hebbelmann (Herman) Reservoir and Ditch* .....	Montana.
Hecht (Charles) Ditches and Reservoirs .....	Wyoming.
Henderson (Thomas) Reservoirs* .....	Montana.
Hermes-Bosch Reservoir and Ditch* .....	Do.
Hermes-Johnson Reservoir* .....	Do.
High Line Reservoir Co. ....	Colorado.
Hinsdale Canal* .....	Montana.
Hoge (James M.) Storage Ditch and Reservoir .....	Wyoming.
Holbrook Land and Water Co. ....	Utah.
Holden (Walter) Reservoir* .....	Montana.
Holmen-Houts Reservoir and Canals .....	California.
Horse Creek Irrigating Canal and Reservoir .....	Wyoming.
Howe (C. O.) Reservoir .....	Arizona.
Hudson Reservoir and Canal Co. (act Feb. 15, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 527, through Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz.) .....	Do.
Huning (Henry) Reservoir .....	Do.
Independence Ditch .....	Colorado.
Inyo Canal Co. ....	California.
J. M. (John Myer) Ditch and Reservoir .....	Colorado.
J. M. (John Myer) Reservoir Outlet Ditch .....	Do.
Jones (Lyman) Reservoir .....	California.
Kearney Lake Reservoir Co.* .....	Wyoming.
Kern-Rand Co. ....	California.
Kern River Co. ....	Do.
Kern Valley Water Co. ....	Do.
La Joya Ditch and Reservoir .....	Colorado.
La Junta and Lamar Canal Co. ....	Do.
La Junta Canal Co. ....	Arizona.
Lake Canal .....	Colorado.
Lake Hemet Water Co. ....	California.
Lamar Land and Canal Co. ....	Colorado.
Lauer (E.) Ditches and Reservoir .....	California.
Lawrence Canal and Reservoirs .....	Nebraska and Wyoming.
Leamington Water and Land Co. ....	Utah.
Le Noir (James L.) Reservoir* .....	Montana.
Leone Reservoir .....	Colorado.
Lohman Reservoir .....	Montana.
Long (Catherine T.) Reservoir .....	California.
Longs Peak Reservoir and Irrigation Co. ....	Colorado.



*Right of way granted for irrigation canals and reservoirs in certain States, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	State or Territory.
Lopez Reservoir.....	Arizona.
Los Angeles Mountain Water Co., successor to Hamilton Irrigation Co.....	California.
Lucerne Canal and Power Co.....	Wyoming.
Lucerne Land and Water Co.....	Utah.
Luna Irrigation Co.....	Arizona.
Luse (John W.) Ditch and Reservoir.....	Montana.
Lyon (Bion K.) Twin Reservoirs.....	Do.
Lytle (Clark) Reservoir.....	Do.
Magnum Reservoir.....	Do.
Malheur and Harney Lake Irrigation and Land Co.....	Oregon.
Mammoth Reservoir.....	Utah.
Marquand (Theodore F.) Reservoir and Ditches.....	Arizona.
Meadow Reservoir.....	Do.
Mecham (Alvarus) Reservoir.....	Utah.
Melville, Ray and Letcher Reservoir and Canal.....	Do.
Melz (Albert) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Midland Canal Reservoir and Land Co.....	Colorado.
Miller (J. E.) Reservoir.....	Idaho.
Mills (Lincoln H.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Montgomery Reservoir and Ditch.....	Wyoming.
Morrison (S. W.) Irrigation System*.....	Colorado.
Mountain View Ditch and Reservoir.....	Do.
Mount Lincoln Land and Water Co.....	Do.
Mount Nebo Reservoir.....	Utah.
Mount Tecarte Land and Water Co.....	California.
Mount Whitney Power Co.*.....	Do.
Mullins Canal and Reservoir Co.*.....	Idaho.
Murray (Charles) Reservoir*.....	Montana.
Neilson and Collar Reservoir.....	Utah.
Nelson (Edmund) Reservoir.....	Arizona.
Nelson (H. H.) Reservoirs.....	Montana.
Nelson (W. H.) Reservoirs.....	California.
Neubert (Cyrus T.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Nippel (Edward) Reservoir and Irrigation Ditch.....	Colorado.
Northern Pacific, Yakima and Kittitas Irrigation Co.....	Washington.
North Point Consolidated Irrigation Co.....	Utah.
Norval Flat Reservoir.....	California.
Nystrom (August) et al. Reservoir.....	Montana.
O'Hanlon (Henry J.) Reservoir.....	Do.
Okie (J. B.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	Wyoming.
Otero Canal Co.....	Colorado.
Palmdale Irrigation Co.....	California.
Parker (Frank D.) Reservoirs.....	Montana.
Patterson (Edith B.) Reservoir.....	Do.
Payne (H. G. and C.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	California.
Pearson (John D.) Reservoir*.....	Montana.
Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co.....	New Mexico.
Phillips (Benjamin D.) Reservoirs.....	Montana.
Pima Land and Water Co. (act Feb. 25, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 693, through Fort Lowell Military Reservation).	Arizona.
Pine Valley Consolidated Water and Land Co.....	California.
Pioneer Canal Co.....	Wyoming.
Piru Creek Reservoir.....	California.
Pleasant Valley Farmers' Mutual Canal and Land Co.....	Colorado.
Pocatello Water Co., Limited*.....	Idaho.
Ponsford (William J.) Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Pope (Hamilton) and Shoman (Henry) Reservoir.....	Do.
Prescott (A. K.) South Pondera Reservoirs.....	Montana.
Pugsley (Leonard D.) Reservoir.....	Do.
Pugsley (M. F.) Reservoir*.....	Do.
Purser (E. T.) Reservoirs and Ditches.....	California.
Putnam (George) Reservoirs and Ditch.....	Montana.
Red Rock Reservoir.....	Do.
Reed and Houle Reservoirs.....	Colorado.
Reynolds Reservoir and Ditches.....	Do.
Richville Ditch and Reservoir Co.....	Arizona.
Rillito Canal Co.....	Do.
Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation Co.....	New Mexico.
Rio Verde Canal Co.....	Arizona.
Roby (Amelia M.) Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Rock Creek and Piney Reservoir and Ditch Co.....	Wyoming.
Rocky Ford Canal Reservoir Land Loan and Trust Co.....	Colorado.
Ross (Alexander) Reservoirs.....	Montana.
Round Valley Water Storage Co.....	Arizona.
Running Dutchman Ditch.....	Wyoming.
Runyan (Levi N.) Reservoir*.....	Montana.
St. Johns Irrigation Co.....	Arizona.
San Fernando Valley Water Co.....	California.
San Joaquin Electric Co.*.....	Do.
Schwab (John L.) Reservoirs and Ditches.....	Colorado.
Schwartz (Byron L.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Settlers' Milling Canal and Reservoir Co.....	Oklahoma.

*Right of way granted for irrigation canals and reservoirs in certain States, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	State or Territory.
Sevier-Tintic Reservoir.....	Utah.
Shawnee Ditch.....	Wyoming.
Shropshire (R. W.) Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Shumway (Mahala) Reservoir and Ditches.....	California.
Sierra Irrigating Ditch Co.....	New Mexico.
Silver Lake Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Silverman (Julius) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Skousen (James N.) Reservoir.....	Arizona.
Slippy (Isaac N.) Reservoir.....	California.
Smith (Frank M.) Canal.....	Do.
Snowflake and Taylor Irrigation Co.....	Arizona.
Southern California Improvement Co.....	California.
Southern California Mountain Water Co.....	Do.
South Platte Canal and Reservoir Co.....	Colorado.
South Platte Land, Reservoir and Irrigation Co.....	Do.
Sprinkle (Robert L.) Reservoirs.....	Montana.
Squires (John W.) Ditch and Reservoir.....	Do.
Stewart (R. D.) Reservoir and Ditch*.....	Colorado.
Stocker (Luther C.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Stott (Elmer E.) Ditch and Reservoir.....	Do.
Surface Creek Ditch and Reservoir Co.....	Colorado.
Swan Lake Reservoir and Canal Co.....	Utah.
Swift Creek Reservoirs.....	Colorado.
Tarryall Reservoir, successor to Tarryall Reservoir and Ditch Co.....	Do.
Tarryall Reservoir and Ditch Co. (now Tarryall Reservoir).....	Do.
Tenney (Samuel B.) Reservoir.....	Arizona.
Thibedeau (John) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Three Mile Reservoir*.....	Do.
Turner Canal.....	Do.
Twin Lake Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Twin Lakes Reservoir Co.....	Arizona.
Umatilla Irrigation Co. (act Feb. 10, 1891, 26 Stat. L., 745, and act Feb. 9, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 37, through Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oreg.).	Oregon.
Union Land and Stock Co.....	California.
University Canal Co.....	Arizona.
Ute Mesa Reservoir and Irrigation Co.*.....	Colorado.
Ute Park Improvement Co.....	Do.
Victor Reservoir Co.....	California.
Vigil Reservoir.....	Arizona.
Vigil-Valdes Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Wallace (William) Reservoir and Ditch*.....	Montana.
Walter (Louis W.) Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Wasatch Water Co.....	Utah.
Water Supply and Storage Co.....	Colorado.
West Side Ditch and Reservoir Co.....	Arizona.
White Horse Reservoir.....	California.
White Mountain Reservoir and Canal.....	Utah.
White Mountain Reservoir Co.....	Do.
Whitmore (George C.) Pipe Line*.....	Do.
Whitmore (John A.) Reservoirs*.....	Montana.
Whitney (W. Grant) Reservoir*.....	Idaho.
Whitted (John) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Wild Horse Reservoir*.....	California.
Williams (C. J.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	Do.
Williamson (William M.) Ditch and Reservoir.....	Montana.
Willow Reservoir.....	Wyoming.
Wilson (John B.) and Thompson (John D.) Reservoirs.....	Montana.
Wood (Charles C.) Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Wood (William F.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Woolverton and Lee Reservoir and Canals.....	Do.
Wright (W. W.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	California.
Wyoming Development Co.....	Wyoming.
Yakima Irrigation and Improvement Co.....	Washington.
Yuma Pumping Irrigation Co. (act of Jan. 20, 1893, 27 Stat. L., 420, through Yuma Indian Reservation).	Arizona.
Zwisler (C. E.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	California.

Total number, 285; number of separate cases, 282.

#### STATE DESERT-LAND SEGREGATIONS.

By section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 372-422), provision is made for the donation, to each of the States in which there may be situated desert lands, of not more than 1,000,000 acres of such land as the State may cause to be irrigated, reclaimed, occupied, and cultivated by actual settlers. This act has been amended by

a provision in the act of June 11, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 413-434), to the effect that a lien is authorized to be created by the State upon the lands segregated, and that when an ample supply of water is actually furnished to any tract or tracts thereof, patent shall issue to the State for the same, without regard to settlement or cultivation. A further amendment was made by sec. 3, act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1133-1188), by which it is provided that the time for the reclamation of the lands in each list shall be ten years from the date of its approval. If the lands shall not be irrigated and reclaimed in that time the Secretary of the Interior may continue the segregation of the lands for a period not exceeding five years, or he may restore such lands to the public domain.

Lists have been filed by the States during the year as follows: State of Idaho, 1, aggregating 248,651.47 acres; State of Wyoming, 5, aggregating 82,617.03 acres. Several lists previously received have been refiled during the year. All these lists have been duly acted upon.

Lists have been approved during the year as follows: State of Idaho, 1, aggregating 6,528.05 acres; State of Wyoming, 1, aggregating 77,198.76 acres.

Patents have been issued during the year as follows: State of Wyoming, 2, aggregating 7,305.75 acres.

Instructions for the preparation of lists, etc., under this act will be found in the circular approved September 20, 1898, which also contains instructions for the submission of proof of reclamation with a view to the issuance of patents for the lands. A circular incorporating the changes necessary on account of the recent act of March 3, 1901, is in course of preparation and will be issued early in the coming year.

*Statement of segregations applied for under the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 372-422), and the acts amendatory thereof, with the action taken thereon; including all lists filed from the passage of the act to July 1, 1901 (areas in acres).*

Applications filed and temporarily segregated:

Idaho .....	336, 902. 88
Montana .....	96, 327. 51
Utah .....	236, 458. 28
Washington .....	86, 854. 26
Wyoming .....	215, 725. 34

Total .....	972, 268. 27
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Approved and patented:

Wyoming .....	11, 161
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Approved, not patented:

Idaho .....	57, 706. 51
Montana .....	93, 855
Wyoming .....	165, 095. 34

Total .....	316, 656. 85
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Relinquished, rejected, and otherwise disposed of:

Idaho .....	10, 318. 10
Montana .....	2, 472. 51
Utah .....	221, 143. 71
Wyoming .....	31, 061. 25

Total .....	264, 995. 57
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Pending before the Secretary of the Interior:

Idaho .....	244, 025. 98
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## Pending before this office:

Idaho .....	24, 852. 29
Montana .....	.....
Utah .....	15, 314. 57
Washington .....	86, 854. 26
Wyoming .....	8, 407. 75
Total .....	135, 428. 87

Grand total (approved, disposed of, and pending)..... 972, 268. 27

PERMISSION TO USE RIGHT OF WAY FOR TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES, ELECTRICAL PLANTS, CANALS, RESERVOIRS, TRAMROADS, ETC.

By the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 790), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to permit the use of rights of way through the public lands, forest, and other reservations of the United States, and the Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant national parks, California, for telegraph and telephone lines, electrical and water plants, and canals, reservoirs, etc., for the storage and conveyance of water for all beneficial uses.

This act provides for every purpose contemplated by the acts of January 21, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 635), May 14, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 120), and section 1 of the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 404), and for other purposes additional thereto, except for tramroads, the provisions relating to them, contained in the said acts of 1895 and 1898, remaining unmodified and not being in any manner extended.

Although the act of 1901 does not expressly repeal any of these acts, yet, considering that this act covers the general scope and purpose of all the others, it is held to be proper, for administrative reasons, that the later act should control as to the granting of permission for the use of rights of way for the purposes specified in the act of 1901, under which it is therefore required that all such applications shall be made. Applications for permission to use right of way for tramroads will continue to be governed by the provisions of the aforesaid acts of 1895 and 1898.

No applications under the act of 1901 have been received during the year.

Under the provisions of the tramroad act of 1895, as amended by the act of 1898, applications for permission to use right of way have been approved to 10 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which 5 received their first approvals during the past year. There were received during the year under these acts 16 maps, which, with those already pending, made a total of 20 maps on hand for action during the year; of these 6 have been approved, and 12 have been otherwise disposed of, most of them having been returned for correction.

Under the act of 1896 aforesaid, providing for permission to use rights of way for electrical purposes, applications have been approved to 15 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which 3 received their first approvals during the past year. There were received during the year 13 maps, which, with those already pending, made a total of 23 maps on hand for action during the year; of these 3 have been approved and 13 have been otherwise disposed of, most of them having been returned for correction.

Instructions for the preparation of applications under the act of February 15, 1901, including also instructions for the preparation of applications for permission to use right of way for tramroads, will be found in the circular of July 8, 1901.

## RIGHT OF WAY FOR OIL PIPE LINES.

By the act of May 21, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 127), right of way was granted for pipe lines for the transportation of oil in the States of Colorado and Wyoming. No applications have been received under said act. The terms of this law being very similar to those of the irrigation right of way act of 1891, full information for the preparation of applications thereunder will be found in the circular of June 27, 1900.

## RESERVOIRS FOR THE PURPOSES OF STOCK BREEDING AND TRANSPORTATION.

By the act of January 13, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 484), the construction of reservoirs upon unoccupied public lands, not mineral or otherwise reserved, is permitted upon certain conditions.

There were pending at the beginning of the year 9,563 reservoir declaratory statements under said act; there were received during the year 4,137 reservoir declaratory statements, making 13,700 on hand during the year for action. During the year 4,104 were acted upon, of which 3,979 were canceled or relinquished, and the remainder, 125, were found in proper form and were filed away awaiting further action under the law by the declarants. There were, accordingly, 9,596 of these reservoir declaratory statements pending on July 1, 1901; of these, a considerable number have been relinquished by the declarants and many more are subject to cancellation for other reasons. No action has been taken in such cases, because of the lack of clerical force for the necessary examination. It is expected, however, that these cases can be taken up for action early in the next fiscal year.

During the past year the final proofs required by the law have been made in 6 cases, and have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The lands involved are now reserved from sale "so long as such reservoir is kept in repair and water kept therein," and the applicants are required by the regulations to submit annual proof of compliance with the law in this respect.

Instructions for the preparation and filing of reservoir declaratory statements and the filing of proofs of construction and maintenance under the act will be found in the circular of June 27, 1900.

## LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

In the several grants by Congress of right of way over the public lands and reservations of the United States for railroads, canals, reservoirs, etc., the laws generally require that the same be constructed within five years from the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, but the Supreme Court has decided that a right of way approved by the Secretary is thereafter beyond his jurisdiction and is only subject to revocation by Congress or by competent judicial authority for breach of conditions of the grant.

In numerous cases rights of way have been approved by the Department, and the time within which the plants were required to be completed has long expired, but the Department is powerless to take any action for their revocation, except to recommend to the Department of Justice the institution of suit to declare a forfeiture thereof, which would be expensive and tedious, or to recommend to Congress suitable legislation to enable it to dispose of such cases.

Attention has several times been called to the necessity of such legislation to aid the Department in a satisfactory administration of these

laws, and on May 9, 1900, the draft of a bill was submitted to the Department, and by the Department to Congress, which contained a provision that the Secretary be authorized to declare the forfeiture of a lapsed right of way after notice to the grantee.

No action was taken upon this bill by Congress, though a number of the provisions thereof relating to the permission for the use of rights of way were embodied in the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 790). See circular of July 8, 1901.

# REPORT OF WORK ON MAPS OF RIGHT OF WAY, ETC., DURING THE YEAR.

## Maps awaiting action July 1, 1900:

Railroad.....	98
Irrigation.....	36
State segregation.....	3
Tramroads, etc.....	4
Electrical.....	10

Total..... 151

## Maps received:

Railroad.....	478
Irrigation.....	324
State segregation.....	24
Tramroads, etc.....	16
Electrical.....	13

Total..... 855

Grand total of maps on hand during year..... 1,006

## Maps approved:

Railroad.....	118
Irrigation.....	60
State segregation.....	3
Tramroads, etc.....	6
Electrical.....	3

Total..... 190

## Maps filed:

Railroad.....	14
Irrigation.....	16

Total..... 30

## Maps pending before Secretary:

Railroad.....	4
Irrigation.....	3
State segregation.....	1

Total..... 8

## Maps otherwise disposed of, principally returned for correction:

Railroad.....	316
Irrigation.....	191
State segregation.....	13
Tramroads, etc.....	12
Electrical.....	13

Total..... 545

Grand total of maps acted on and disposed of during year..... 773

## Maps awaiting action July 1, 1901, as follows:

Railroad.....	124
Irrigation.....	90
State segregation.....	10
Tramroads, etc.....	2
Electrical.....	7

Total awaiting action..... 233

Number of clerks engaged on this work during the year, 2.



*Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1901.*

States and corporations.	Date of law.	United States statutes.		Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Acres certified or patented for the year ended June 30, 1901.	Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1901.
		Vol.	Page.				
Illinois.....	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Illinois Central.....	6 and 15.		2, 595, 053.00
Mississippi.....	.....do.....	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River.....	6 and 15.		1,737, 130.29
Do.....	Feb. 18, 1859	11	384	Act extending time for completion of road to Sept. 20, 1865.	6 and 15.		198, 830.53
Do.....	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Vicksburg and Meridian.....	6 and 15.		138, 678.80
Do.....	.....do.....	11	30	Gulf and Ship Island.....	6 and 15.		
Do.....	Sept. 29, 1890	26	496	An act to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted, etc.			
Alabama.....	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River.....	6 and 15.		1, 074, 639.62
Do.....	Feb. 18, 1859	11	384	Act extending time for completion of road to Sept. 20, 1865.	6 and 15.		1,419, 528.44
Do.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Alabama and Florida.....	6 and 15.		399, 022.84
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	Selma, Rome and Dalton.....	6 and 15.		858, 555.82
Do.....	May 23, 1872	17	159	Act confirming lands heretofore certified to the State for the Alabama and Tennessee R. R.	6 and 15.		2 67, 784.96
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	Coosa and Tennessee.....	6 and 15.		3 504, 145.86
Do.....	.....do.....	11	17	Mobile and Girard.....	6 and 15.		653, 648.61
Do.....	.....do.....	11	17	Alabama and Chattanooga.....	6 and 15.		445, 438.43
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	45	Act to renew certain grants of lands to the State of Alabama.	6 and 15.		
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	South and North Alabama.....	6 and 15.		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1857	11	200	Act amending the sixth section of the original act.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	580	Act to renew certain grants to the State of Alabama.			
Florida.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida Central and Peninsular.....	6 and 15.	1, 523.40	3, 348, 124.96
Do.....	.....do.....	11	15	Florida and Alabama.....	6 and 15.		486, 027.15
Do.....	.....do.....	11	15	Pensacola and Georgia.....	6 and 15.	40.00	166, 691.08
Do.....	.....do.....	11	15	Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central.....	6 and 15.		1, 279, 196.57
							29, 384.18
							1, 911, 298.98

<sup>1</sup> In the adjustment of this grant the road was treated as an entirety and without reference to the State line; hence Alabama has had approved to her more and Mississippi less than they would appear to be entitled to in proportion to the length of the road in the respective States.

<sup>2</sup> No evidence of the construction of this road, as required by the act, having been filed in the General Land Office, the grant is presumed to have lapsed, but the lands have not been restored to the public domain.

<sup>3</sup> This grant was adjusted April 24, 1893, and 302,181.16 acres were allotted to the company. The balance of the certified lands were ordered restored to entry under the forfeiture act of September 29, 1890.

*Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—(Continued.)*

States and corporations.	Date of law.	United States statutes.		Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Acres certified or patented for the year ended June 30, 1901.	Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1901.
		Vol.	Page.				
Louisiana	June 3, 1856	11	18	North Louisiana and Texas.	6 and 15		462,645.82
	do	11	18	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western	6 and 15		1719,189.79
	July 14, 1870	16	277	Act declaring forfeited to the United States all the lands not lawfully disposed of by the State.			
Arkansas	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.	6 and 15		1,181,835.61
	Do	14	338	do	Additional 5.	}	1,323,204.37
	May 28, 1866	16	376	Resolution extending the time for the completion of first 20 miles of road.			
	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Little Rock and Fort Smith.	6 and 15		1,052,082.51
	Do	14	338	do	Additional 15.	}	
	July 28, 1866	16	46	Act extending the time for completion of first 20 miles of road.			
	Do	16	46	Act repealing provision in act of Apr. 10, 1869, as to mode of sale of lands.			
	Apr. 10, 1869	16	76	do			
	Mar. 8, 1870	16	76	Act repealing provision in act of Apr. 10, 1869, as to mode of sale of lands.			
	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Little Rock and Memphis.	6 and 15		184,657.33
Missouri	Do	14	338	do	Additional 5.	}	
	July 28, 1866	16	83	St. Louis and Iron Mountain			
	Do	14	83	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.	10 and 20.		
	July 4, 1866	23	61	do			
	June 28, 1884			do			
	June 10, 1852	10	8	Southwest branch of the Pacific road.	6 and 15		2,559,944.21
	Do	12	422	Act extending time for completion of road for 10 years.			1,161,284.51
	June 5, 1862	10	8	Hannibal and St. Joseph.	6 and 15		611,323.35
	Do	10	155	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	6 and 15		65,120.31
	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	do	Additional 5.	}	
	Do	14	338	St. Louis and Iron Mountain			
Iowa	July 28, 1866	14	83	do	10 and 20.		
	Do	14	83	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.			
	July 28, 1884	23	61	do			
	May 15, 1856	11	9	Burlington and Missouri River.	6 and 15		1,837,728.17
	Do	13	46	do	20.	}	389,940.11
	June 2, 1864	13	335	Act authorizing the company to change or modify the location of the uncompleted portion of its line.			
	July 1, 1864	13	335	do			
	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.			
	Do	13	528	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.			
	Feb. 10, 1866	14	319	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.	6 and 15	40.00	2,483,134.36
	Do	11	9	do	20.	}	161,532.81
	May 15, 1856	11	9	Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.			
	June 2, 1864	13	46	do			
	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	do			

[illegible]

1 Certified lands, footing 719.189.79 acres, were reconveyed to the United States by the governor of Louisiana February 24, 1888.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 35,663.43 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, 109,756.89 acres of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, and 77,535.22 acres of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, situated in the old Des Moines River grant of August 8, 1846, which should be deducted from the foregoing amount. (Wolcott *v.* Des Moines, 5 Wall., 631.)

es, 5 Wall., 631.)



## Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporations.	Date of law.		United States statutes.		Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Acres certified or patented for the year ended June 30, 1901.	Acres certified or patented for the year ended June 30, 1901.
			Vol.	Page.				
Michigan.....	Mar. 3, 1865		13	520	Bay de Noquet and Marquette.	200 sections.		
Do.....	July 3, 1862		12	620	Chicago and Northwestern.	6 and 15	128, 301. 05	
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865		13	520	do.	20	517, 954. 15	
Wisconsin.....	June 3, 1856		11	20	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly West Wisconsin).	6 and 15	3, 254, 517. 00	
Do.....	May 5, 1864		13	66	do.	10 and 20	813, 706. 71	
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1873		17	634	Act to quiet title of the settlers on lands claimed by the West Wisconsin Rwy. Co.			
Do.....	June 3, 1856		11	20	Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Co.		163, 159. 65	
Do.....	July 27, 1868		15	238	Act amendatory of the original act.			
Do.....	June 3, 1856		11	20	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly St. Croix and Lake Superior).	6 and 15	854, 221. 40	
Do.....	May 5, 1864		13	66	do.	10 and 20	503, 018. 84	
Do.....	June 3, 1856		11	66	Branch to Bayfield.	6 and 15	546, 446. 20	
Do.....	May 5, 1864		13	66	do.	10 and 20		
Do.....	June 3, 1856		11	20	Chicago and Northwestern.	6 and 15		
Do.....	Apr. 23, 1862		12	618	Resolution authorizing change of route in Wisconsin, etc.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865		13	520	Act extending the time for completion of road 5 years.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869		15	307	Act authorizing selection of lands along the full extent of original route of road.			
Do.....	May 5, 1864		13	66	Wisconsin Central.	10 and 20	833, 107. 69	
Do.....	June 21, 1866		14	360	Resolution explanatory of the act of May 5, 1864, and authorizing certain changes of route in accordance with the act of the State legislature.			
Do.....	Apr. 9, 1874		18	28	Act to extend the time for completion of road to Dec. 31, 1876.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1875		18	511	Act authorizing the Wisconsin Central R. Co. to straighten the line of its road.			
Minnesota.....	Mar. 3, 1857		11	195	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (formerly first division St. Paul and Pacific).	6 and 15	3, 715, 660. 49	
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865		13	526	do.	10 and 20	1, 253, 468. 88	
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1873		17	631	Act extending the time for completion of the road 9 months.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1867		11	195	Western Railroad, succeeded by St. Paul and Northern Pacific R. Co.	6 and 15	675, 768. 15	
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865		13	526	do.	10 and 20		
Do.....	July 12, 1862		12	624	Resolution authorizing the State to change the branch line under certain conditions.			

Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	588	Act authorizing construction of road from Crow Wing to Brainerd.	10 and 20	8,294.18	1,760,466.36
Do.....	do.....	16	588	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (formerly St. Vincent extension of the St. Paul and Pacific).			
Do.....	Aug. 5, 1892	27	390	Act providing for indemnity for above grants for lands relinquished in North and South Dakota, for which see below.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1873	17	603	Act extending the time for completion of the road 9 months.	6 and 15		179,734.29
Do.....	June 22, 1874	18	231	Act extending the time for completion of the road to Mar. 3, 1876, etc.	10 and 20		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1867	11	195	Minnesota Central	6 and 15		1,678,618.06
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do.....	10 and 20		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Winona and St. Peter			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do.....			
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	97	Act allowing selection within 20 miles of road in lieu of lands sold after definite location, but prior to withdrawal, etc.			
Do.....	Jan. 13, 1873	17	409	Act extending the time for the completion of the road.	6 and 15		1,123,578.55
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	St. Paul and Sioux City	10 and 20		
Do.....	May 12, 1864	13	74	do.....	10 and 20		860,855.09
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	97	Act extending the time for the completion of the road 7 years.			
Do.....	May 5, 1864	13	64	St. Paul and Duluth.	6 and 15		546,564.69
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	93	Act authorizing the railroad company to make up deficiency out of land within 30 miles west of the line of the road.	10 and 20		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Southern Minnesota, from a point on the Mississippi River to Houston.	10 and 20	6,364.88	375,860.46
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do.....			
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	87	Southern Minnesota extension (now Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul).			
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	97	Amendatory act.			
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	87	Hastings and Dakota.			
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	97	Amendatory act.			
North Dakota	Aug. 5, 1892	27	390	(St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (main and branch), a special act to provide for indemnity for lands relinquished by the company.	Minnesota		8,454,914.53
South Dakota					Montana		13,001.72
					North Dakota		
					Washington		
Kansas	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston	10		2,249,446.13
Do.....	July 1, 1864	13	339	Act authorizing change of route of branch line.			
Do.....	Apr. 19, 1871	17	5	Act authorizing company to relocate a portion of its road.			
Do.....	July 24, 1876	19	101	Act declaring a portion of the grant forfeited.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Missouri, Kansas and Texas.	10 and 20	160.00	3,976,496.70
Do.....	July 1, 1864	13	339	Act extending the grant from Emporia to a point near Fort Riley.			
Do.....	July 26, 1866	14	289	Act making a grant from Fort Riley to the southern boundary of the State.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.	10 and 20		2,944,788.14
Do.....	July 23, 1866	14	210	St. Joseph and Denver City	10 and 20		462,813.24

<sup>1</sup>See Minnesota for original grants.

<sup>2</sup>Includes 186,936.72 acres of the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted from the above amount under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad v. The United States (92 U. S., 733).

<sup>3</sup>Includes 270,970.78 acres in the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted under the decision cited on p. 463 (note 2).

Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporations.	Date of law.	United States statutes.		Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Acres certified or patented for the year ended June 30, 1901.	Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1901.
		Vol.	Page.				
Kansas.	July 25, 1866	14	236	Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf.	10 and 20.		22,887.80
Do.	Mar. 3, 1877	19	404	An act to secure the right of settlers upon certain railroad lands, and to repeal the first 5 sections of an act granting lands to the State for Kansas and Neosho Valley R. R.			
Corporations.	July 1, 1862	12	489	Grand total of State grants.		17,546.25	4,656,482.01
Do.	July 2, 1864	13	356	Union Pacific, from a point near Omaha, Nebr., to a point near Ogden, in Utah Territory.		39,619,870.00	39,619,870.00
Do.	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act authorizing the location of the Union Pacific R. R. from Omaha westward.			
Do.	July 26, 1866	14	367	Resolution granting the right of way through military reserves, etc.	10.	373,187.08	7,618,569.18
Do.	Apr. 10, 1869	16	56	Resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads and providing that the common terminus of roads shall be at or near Ogden, Utah, etc.	20.		
Do.	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act fixing the point of junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, etc.			
Do.	May 7, 1878	20	56	Act amendatory of the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.	10.		
Do.	July 1, 1862	12	489	Central Pacific.	20.	388,084.88	2,874,136.19
Do.	July 2, 1864	13	356	Act authorizing the location of the Central Pacific R. R. eastward.			
Do.	July 3, 1866	14	79	Resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads and providing that the common terminus of the roads shall be at or near Ogden, Utah, etc.			
Do.	Apr. 10, 1869	16	56	Act fixing the point of junction of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, etc.			
Do.	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act amendatory of the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.	10.		
Do.	May 7, 1878	20	56	Central Pacific, successor by consolidation with Western Pacific.	20.	142.65	452,073.29
Do.	July 1, 1862	12	489	Act ratifying the assignment made by the Central Pacific R. R. Co. to the Western Pacific R. R. Co. of that portion from San Jose to the city of Sacramento.			
Do.	July 2, 1864	13	356	Resolution extending the time for completion of the first 20 miles of the Western Pacific R. R. upon certain conditions.			
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	504	Central Branch Union Pacific.			
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	504	do.			
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	504	Union Pacific (Kansas Division)			
Do.	Mar. 21, 1866	14	356	Act requiring company to designate route before Dec. 1, 1866.			
Do.	July 1, 1862	12	489		10.		
Do.	July 2, 1864	13	356		20.	157.10	222,869.09
Do.	July 1, 1862	12	489		10.		
Do.	July 2, 1864	13	356		20.	608,700.78	3,743,013.37
Do.	July 3, 1866	14	79				



Do.....	May 7, 1866	14	355	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.			
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1868	15	339	Act restoring the even-numbered sections on line of Pacific railroads and branches at \$2.50 per acre.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	324	Act extending the Union Pacific Rwy., Eastern Division, line of road to Denver City, and authorizing transfer of lands by said company to the Denver Pacific R. Co. between Denver and Cheyenne.			
Do.....	do.....	15	348	Resolution authorizing the Union Pacific R. R. Co., Eastern Division, to change its name to Kansas Pacific.			
Do.....	do.....	15	324	Union Pacific, successor to the Denver Pacific Rwy. Co.....	4, 125, 27	457,383.33	
Do.....	June 20, 1874	18	111	Act amendatory of the act of Mar. 3, 1869.			
Do.....	Aug. 13, 1888	25	439	Act to protect settlers in vicinity of Denver.			
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska.....	20 sections per mile.	2,374,000.77	
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	54	Resolution in relation to the Burlington and Missouri River R. R., branch of the Union Pacific R. R., in Nebraska.			
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	118	Act authorizing a change of route and connection with the Union Pacific R. R. at or near Fort Kearney.			
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	Sioux City and Pacific (now Missouri Valley Land Co.).....	10.....	160.00	42,125.46
Do.....	do.....	13	365	Northern Pacific.....	20, 30, and 40 in States; 40, 50, and 60 in Territories.	802,544.49	24,068,227.68
Do.....	May 7, 1866	14	355	Resolution extending the time for completing road.			
Do.....	July 1, 1868	15	235	Do.....			
Do.....	May 1, 1869	15	316	Resolution authorizing issue of bonds, etc.			
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	57	Resolution authorizing the company to extend its branch line from Portland to Puget Sound, etc.			
Do.....	May 31, 1870	16	378	Resolution authorizing the issue of bonds and reversing location of main and branch lines in Washington Territory.			
Do.....	July 15, 1870	16	305	Act requiring the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. to pay the cost of surveying, selecting, and conveying lands.	10 and 20.....		
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	94	Placerville and Sacramento Valley.....			
Do.....	July 15, 1874	18	29	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.	20 and 30.....	46,555.39	3,051,380.08
Do.....	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon branch of the Central Pacific (Cal. and Oregon).			
Do.....	June 25, 1868	15	80	An act extending the time for completion of road.			
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	47	An act extending the time for completion of road.			
Do.....	July 25, 1866	14	239	lands to actual settlers at a fixed price and in limited quantity.	20 and 30.....	8,204.09	2,567,588.47
Do.....	June 25, 1868	15	80	Oregon and California.....	20 and 30 in States; 40 and 50 in Territories.	121,882.15	1,445,825.48
Do.....	July 27, 1866	14	292	Act extending the time for completion of road.			
Do.....	Apr. 20, 1871	17	19	Act authorizing the company to mortgage its roads, lands, etc.			
Do.....	July 6, 1866	24	123	Act declaring forfeited to the United States the grant of such lands as are adjacent to the uncompleted portion of road.	20 and 30.....	62,210.37	2,746,793.77
Do.....	July 27, 1866	14	292	Southern Pacific.....			
Do.....	July 25, 1868	15	187	Act to extend the time for the construction of the road, etc.			
Do.....	June 28, 1870	16	382	Joint resolution concerning the Southern Pacific R. R. in California.	20 and 30.....	34,423.71	674,622.98
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	Branch line of the Southern Pacific.....	10 and 20.....		
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1867	14	548	Stockton and Copperopolis.....			
Do.....	June 15, 1874	18	72	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.			
Do.....	May 4, 1870	16	94	Oregon Central.....	20 and 25.....		128,347.99
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1885	23	296	Act declaring the forfeiture to the United States of such lands as are adjacent to and coterminous with uncompleted portions of road.			

*Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.*

States and corporations.	Date of law.	United States statutes.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Acres certified or patented for the year ended June 30, 1901.	Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1901.
		Vol.   Page.				
Corporations.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	Texas Pacific.....	20 and 30, California; 40 and 50 in Territories.		
Do.....	May 2, 1872	59	Act changing name to Texas and Pacific Rwy. Co.			
Do.....	June 23, 1874	18	An act supplementary to the act of Mar. 3, 1871.			
Do.....	Feb. 28, 1885	23	An act to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the Texas Pacific Rwy. Co., and for other purposes.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	New Orleans Pacific, formerly New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg.	20 and 30 .....	2,820.34	1,000,155.38
Do.....	Feb. 8, 1887	24	An act to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg R. R. Co., to confirm title to certain lands, and for other purposes.			
			Grand total to corporations .....		2,453,258.30	53,505,314.39
			WAGON ROADS.			
Wisconsin.....	Mar. 3, 1863	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Greenbay, Wis.			
Do.....	June 8, 1868	15	Act extending the time for the completion of road to Mar. 1, 1870.	3 and 15 .....		302,930.96
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	Act extending the time for the completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.			
Do.....	June 25, 1864	13	Act granting lands to the State to build a military road to Lake Superior.	3 and 6 .....		
Michigan.....	Mar. 3, 1863	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Wisconsin State line.			
Do.....	June 8, 1868	15	Act extending the time for completion of road to Mar. 1, 1870.	3 and 15 .....		221,013.35
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.			
Do.....	Apr. 24, 1872	17	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1874.			
Do.....	June 20, 1864	13	Act granting lands to the State of Michigan for the construction of certain wagon roads for military and postal purposes.	3 sections per mile .....		
Oregon.....	July 2, 1864	13	Oregon Central Military Co.	3 .....		
Do.....	Dec. 26, 1866	14	Act making provisions for indemnity limits.	6 .....		408,525.24
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	Act extending the time for completion of road to July 2, 1872.			
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	Corvallis and Aquina Bay .....	3 .....		76,992.63
Do.....	July 5, 1863	14	Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountains .....	3 alternate sections within limits 6 miles.	2,330.00	841,101.65
Do.....	July 15, 1870	363	Amendatory.			
Do.....	Feb. 25, 1867	14	Dalles military road.....	3 and 10 .....	163,227.18	318,664.71
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	Coos Bay military road.....	3 and 6 .....	105,240.11	105,240.11
			Grand total.....		165,547.18	2,274,468.65

## RECAPITULATION.

Certified or patented to States up to June 30, 1901:	Acres,
Illinois.....	2,395,053.00
Mississippi.....	1,074,639.62
Alabama.....	3,348,124.96
Florida.....	1,911,288.98
Louisiana.....	1,181,835.61
Arkansas.....	2,559,944.21
Missouri.....	1,837,728.17
Iowa.....	5,013,689.70
Michigan.....	3,254,547.00
Wisconsin.....	3,718,660.49
Minnesota.....	8,454,914.53
Kansas.....	4,656,432.01
North Dakota.....	13,001.72
Total to States.....	39,619,870.00



*Patented to corporations, by States and Territories, up to June 30, 1901.*

State or Territory.	Name.	Acres.
Arizona .....	Atlantic and Pacific .....	596,912.33
Arkansas .....	Atlantic and Pacific, successor to St. Louis and San Francisco.	23,249.94
California .....	Central Pacific .....	843,726.28
Do .....	Central Pacific, successor to Western Pacific .....	452,073.29
Do .....	Central Pacific, successor to California and Oregon .....	3,031,380.08
Do .....	Southern Pacific (main line) .....	2,746,793.77
Do .....	Southern Pacific (branch line) .....	674,622.98
Colorado .....	Union Pacific .....	550,080.45
Do .....	Union Pacific, successor to Denver Pacific .....	457,393.33
Do .....	Union Pacific, successor to Kansas Pacific .....	216,100.89
Kansas .....	do .....	3,526,912.48
Do .....	Central Branch Union Pacific .....	220,309.06
Iowa .....	Sioux City and Pacific (now Missouri Valley Land Co.) .....	4,383.11
Idaho .....	Northern Pacific .....	464,230.09
Do .....	Central Pacific .....	8,094.24
Louisiana .....	New Orleans Pacific .....	1,000,155.38
Minnesota .....	Northern Pacific .....	1,773,047.61
Missouri .....	Atlantic and Pacific, successor to St. Louis and San Francisco.	490,039.12
Montana .....	Northern Pacific .....	5,356,459.08
Nevada .....	Central Pacific .....	862,301.01
New Mexico .....	Atlantic and Pacific .....	335,624.09
North Dakota .....	Northern Pacific .....	8,571,895.70
Nebraska .....	Sioux City and Pacific .....	37,742.35
Do .....	Burlington and Missouri River .....	2,374,090.77
Do .....	Union Pacific .....	4,842,922.57
Do .....	Central Branch Union Pacific .....	2,560.03
Oregon .....	Northern Pacific .....	158,482.25
Do .....	Oregon and California .....	2,567,588.47
Do .....	Oregon Central .....	126,637.88
Utah .....	Union Pacific .....	364,416.84
Do .....	Central Pacific .....	1,160,014.66
Washington .....	Northern Pacific .....	7,766,482.15
Do .....	Oregon Central .....	1,710.11
Wisconsin .....	Northern Pacific .....	2,630.80
Wyoming .....	Union Pacific .....	1,874,251.20
Total to corporations.		53,505,314.39

	Acres.
Total to corporations .....	53,505,314.39
Total to States .....	39,619,870.00
Total railroad grants .....	93,125,184.39
Total wagon-road grants .....	2,274,468.05
Total wagon-road and railroad grants patented up to June 30, 1901 .....	95,399,652.44

*Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States for canal purposes from 1824 to June 30, 1901.*

State.	Date of law.	United States Statutes.		Name of canal.	Total number of acres granted and certified.
		Vol.	Page.		
Indiana .....	May 26, 1824	4	47	Wabash and Erie .....	243,246.73
Do .....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236		29,552.50
Do .....	May 29, 1830	4	416		259,368.48
Do .....	Feb. 27, 1841	5	414		24,219.83
Do .....	Aug. 29, 1842	5	542		796,630.19
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1845	5	731		113,348.33
Do .....	May. 9, 1848	9	219		1,466,366.06
Ohio .....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236	Wabash and Erie (act confirming canal selections under acts of 1827 and 1828, in the State of Ohio).	266,535.00
Do .....	June 30, 1834	4	716		
Do. (sec. 3) ..	Aug. 31, 1852	10	143	Miami and Dayton .....	333,826.00
Do .....	May 24, 1828	4	305		
Do .....	Apr. 2, 1830	4	393	General canal purposes .....	500,000.00
Do. (sec. 5) ..	May 24, 1828	4	306		
Do. (sec. 3) ..	Aug. 31, 1852	10	143	Provisions for settlement of claim of Ohio for canal lands under acts of 1827 and 1828.	1,100,361.00

*Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States for canal purposes, etc.—Continued.*

State.	Date of law.	United States Statutes.		Name of canal.	Total number of acres granted and certified.
		Vol.	Page.		
Illinois .....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	234	Canal to connect the waters of the Illinois River with those of Lake Michigan.	290,915.00
Do.....	Aug. 3, 1854	10	344		
Wisconsin .....	June 18, 1838	5	245	Milwaukee and Rock River.....	125,431.00
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1866	14	30	Breakwater and Harbor Ship Canal.....	200,000.00
Do.....	Mar. 1, 1872	17	32	Act extending the time for completion of canal to Apr. 10, 1874.	.....
Do.....	Mar. 7, 1874	18	20	Act extending the time for completion of canal to Apr. 10, 1876.	.....
					325,431.00
Michigan.....	Aug. 26, 1852	10	35	St. Marys Ship Canal.....	750,000.00
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	519	Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal	200,000.00
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	81	do.....	200,000.00
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	55	Resolution extending the time for completion of canal to Mar. 3, 1871.	.....
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1871	16	599	Resolution extending the time for completion of canal to Mar. 3, 1872.	.....
Do.....	Mar. 27, 1872	17	44	Act extending the time for completion of canal to Mar. 3, 1873.	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1873	17	627	Act extending the time for completion of canal to Dec. 1, 1873.	.....
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	80	Lac La Belle Ship Canal .....	100,000.00
					1,250,000.00

#### RECAPITULATION.

	Acres.
Indiana .....	1,466,366.06
Ohio .....	1,100,361.00
Wisconsin.....	325,431.00
Illinois.....	290,915.00
Michigan.....	1,250,000.00
Total quantity granted and certified .....	4,433,073.06

#### *Acres certified under river-improvement grants.*

State.	Date of law.	United States Statutes.		Name of river.	Total number of acres granted and certified.
		Vol.	Page.		
Alabama .....	May 23, 1828	4	290	Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior.	400,016.19
Wisconsin .....	Aug. 8, 1846	9	83	Fox and Wisconsin.....	683,802.43
	Mar. 2, 1849	9	352		
	Aug. 3, 1854	10	345		
	Mar. 3, 1855	10	724		
	June 9, 1858	11	313		
Iowa .....	Mar. 12, 1867	15	20	Des Moines, below the Raccoon Fork.....	322,392.18
	Aug. 8, 1846	9	77		
					1,406,210.80

<sup>1</sup> For lands above Raccoon Fork see railroad table, "Des Moines Valley."

## G.—DIVISION OF PREEMPTION, DESERT-LAND, TIMBER-CULTURE, TOWN-SITE, AND PRIVATE-LAND CLAIMS, OF SCHOOL LANDS AND INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

Division G has charge of the examination of, and action upon, all claims to lands arising under the preemption, timber-culture, desert-land, and town-site laws, under grants to the several States for educational, charitable, and other purposes, and under the donation laws. The division also has charge of all claims to land which had their origin in some form of concession from another government before the acquisition by the United States of the territory in which such claims are located. After the confirmation of this class of claims under the various laws passed by Congress, the location and patenting thereof are among the matters assigned to this division.

It also has charge of Indian lands, both reservations for individual Indians and allotments, and of the examination and patenting of such lands in severalty under the various treaties and acts of Congress in reference thereto.

It also has charge of the adjudication of all contests coming before the office in which preemption rights, desert-land claims, timber-culture claims, private-land claims, town-site questions, or Indian claims are involved.

The proofs in entries in Alaska under sections 11 to 14 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), as modified by the tenth section of the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 409), are also examined in this division and the questions arising under said laws except as to surveys are here adjudicated.

The following is a summary of the work performed in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

Letters on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	2, 938
Letters received during the fiscal year.....	21, 727
Total on hand and received.....	24, 665
Letters answered.....	7, 184
Letters referred to other divisions.....	1, 011
Letters otherwise disposed of.....	13, 450
Total number disposed of.....	21, 645
Letters pending July 1, 1901.....	3, 020
Letters and decisions written.....	12, 989
Patents written.....	7, 079
Pages of typewriting.....	22, 765
Pages of copying.....	4, 810
Caveats and cancellation cards prepared.....	11, 048
Pages press-copied.....	19, 499
Certified copies made.....	201
Fees for certified copies.....	\$403. 28
Applications for amendment of entries and patents acted on.....	177
Appeals from registers and receivers decided (not contests).....	335
Appeals transmitted to Secretary.....	172
Appeals to Secretary disallowed.....	22
Motions for review forwarded to Secretary.....	39
Motions for review of Commissioner's decisions acted upon.....	12
Applications for certiorari transmitted to Secretary.....	4



## Entries examined and approved for patenting:

Preemptions .....	602
Desert land .....	1, 010
Timber culture .....	2, 530
Commuted timber culture .....	8
Town site .....	19
Town lot .....	4
Total .....	4, 173
Private land claims patented .....	30
Indian allotments patented .....	3, 460
Applications for scrip approved .....	50
Area involved in said scrip .....	18, 787. 31
Applications for scrip rejected (reported disposed of) .....	13
Area involved .....	6, 578. 75
Assignments of scrip examined .....	93
Original desert-land entries examined .....	4, 875
Yearly proofs examined .....	3, 744
Assignments of desert-land entries examined .....	228
Desert-land entries canceled .....	873
Timber-culture entries canceled .....	3, 056
Contests decided .....	845
Contests closed .....	828
Contests remanded to registers and receivers .....	150

## GRANTS IN AID OF EDUCATION AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

The pending selections at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, aggregated 1,630,092.09 acres, and new selections were received during the year amounting to 1,073,666.87 acres; total 2,703,758.96 acres. There were finally adjusted during the year by approval and certification 1,243,519.92 acres, and by cancellation 73,767.76 acres (total 1,317,287.68 acres), leaving a balance unadjusted June 30, 1901, of 1,386,471.28 acres.

Of the amount pending several selections have been suspended in order that corrections of clerical errors may be made therein; others have been suspended on account of conflicts, illegal bases, and other causes.

The following table will show the approvals and certifications to the States, under section 2449, U. S. Revised Statutes, of selections under various grants during the year, including also such selections as have been patented:

State or Territory.	Reservoirs.	Deaf and dumb asylum.	Support of common schools.	Internal improvements.	Agricultural college.	State normal schools.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
California .....				960. 00		
Colorado .....					1, 794. 45	
Florida .....				2, 158. 39		
Idaho .....					1, 120. 00	6, 551. 26
Montana .....		19, 134. 89			24, 466. 03	21, 761. 75
Nevada .....			63, 516. 98			
New Mexico .....	49, 605. 06	20, 674. 80			11, 957. 45	42, 017. 54
Utah .....	46, 377. 85	16, 156. 84			91, 153. 35	32, 145. 71
Washington .....					1, 765. 14	2, 868. 53
Wyoming .....		1, 677. 80			21, 049. 65	
Total .....	95, 982. 91	57, 644. 33	63, 516. 98	3, 118. 39	153, 306. 07	105, 344. 79

State or Territory.	University.	Insane asy- lum.	Public building.	Industrial school for girls.	Miners' hospital.	Asylum for the blind.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....				2,232.71		
Idaho.....	4,480.00	3,210.88				
Montana.....			26,210.25			
New Mexico.....	6,400.00	20,707.77			21,076.15	4,708.26
South Dakota.....	3,094.99					
Utah.....	32,098.66	12,971.46	6,378.94		16,311.31	33,288.19
Washington.....			20,636.59			
Wyoming.....			1,434.33		480.00	
Total.....	46,073.65	36,890.11	54,660.11	2,232.71	37,867.46	77,991.45

State or Territory.	School in- demnity.	Penal and reforma- tory insti- tutions.	State char- itable and educa- tional insti- tutions.	School of mines.	Military institute.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....						2,232.71
California.....	16,705.98					17,665.98
Colorado.....	12,722.67					14,517.12
Florida.....	13,694.57					15,852.96
Idaho.....						15,362.14
Louisiana.....	2,749.43					2,749.43
Montana.....	244,126.93	18,306.57		18,370.98		372,377.40
Nebraska.....	1,599.06					1,599.06
Nevada.....						63,516.98
New Mexico.....		41,651.47		21,033.52	21,265.89	261,092.91
South Dakota.....			4,670.95	160.36		7,926.30
Utah.....		14,223.86		43,512.55		344,618.72
Washington.....	760.00		4,866.64			30,896.90
Wyoming.....	56,482.06		11,987.47			93,111.31
Total.....	338,840.70	74,181.90	21,525.06	83,077.41	21,265.89	1,243,519.92

## ENTRIES, CLAIMS, AND CONTESTS PENDING.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, the following cases were pending in this division:

Preemption entries.....	20
Final desert-land entries.....	229
Final timber culture.....	84
Commuted timber culture.....	76
Town-lot entries.....	44
Private land claims.....	3,092
Donation claims.....	304
Small holding claims.....	300
Applications for scrip.....	19
Scrip locations.....	14
Indian allotments.....	13,786
Contests pending.....	328
Applications to amend entries and patents.....	31
Appeals from decisions of registers and receivers (not contests).....	13
Appeals from Commissioner's decisions.....	11

There were also pending the following State selections, the area of each class being given:

	<i>Acres.</i>
School indemnity.....	681,746.86
University.....	124,921.55
Agricultural college.....	12,676.55
Penitentiary.....	35,705.63
Public buildings.....	45,326.09
Insane asylums.....	49,916.69
Educational, charitable, penal, etc.....	1,517.32

	Acres.
Deaf and dumb asylums.....	27,050.19
Reform schools .....	44,027.07
School of mines.....	38,053.94
Normal schools .....	36,881.11
Scientific schools .....	31,327.32
Industrial schools .....	720.00
Asylum for the blind .....	31,070.56
Soldiers' home.....	120.15
Tuskegee Industrial Institute .....	200.60
Military institute.....	19,471.75
Reservoirs .....	171,870.91
Industrial schools for girls .....	165.84
Miners' hospital.....	33,701.15
Total.....	1,386,471.28



## H.—CONTEST DIVISION.

The work of this division consists in disposing of controversies arising between individuals where rights under the homestead and timber and stone laws and locations of land scrip under various acts of Congress are involved.

Rule 1 of the rules of practice in cases before the United States district land offices, the General Land Office, and the Department of the Interior permits any person to initiate a contest against any party to an entry, filing, or other claim under laws of Congress relating to the public lands, for any sufficient cause, affecting the legality or validity of the claim. By the second section of the act of May 14, 1880 (21 Stat. L., 140), a successful contestant is given a preference right of entry for thirty days after notice of decision in his favor to enter the land involved in the contest.

Of all the cases coming before this division for adjudication, those which should be the most simple and the easiest to dispose of are in reality the most difficult and troublesome to adjudicate, viz, those cases in which, as a rule, no defense is interposed to meet the charges made against the entries attacked, and no appeals are taken from the decisions of registers and receivers, but which must be reviewed by this office in order to determine whether or not the proceedings and decisions therein are in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

This anomaly is caused by the carelessness of attorneys and local officers in conducting the proceedings, especially in relation to the matter of obtaining jurisdiction over the entrymen, which is very frequently attempted to be done by published notice, in which all the requirements of Rules 13 and 14 are essential, but some are quite often lacking, thus creating the necessity for remanding the cases, where such omissions occur, for proceedings *de novo*.

These cases are still more complicated by the requirements of the act of June 16, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 473), "for the protection of homestead settlers who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war," which imposes upon contestants the well nigh impossible task of proving a negative, whenever abandonment is charged against a defaulting entryman, i. e., that his absence from the land was not due to his employment in the military or naval service of the United States in time of war, something very difficult of accomplishment in the majority of instances, as the entrymen absent themselves from their claims very frequently, leaving no traces behind them to indicate where they may be found.

In my last two annual reports I strongly urged that Congress be requested to modify the law of June 16, 1898, above referred to, at an early date, so as to make service by a homestead entryman in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in time of war a defense to be interposed by such entryman, or in his behalf, against any charge of abandonment which might thereafter be initiated.

I again most earnestly recommend the amendment of said law upon the lines previously suggested, or else its repeal, as the protection

intended to be afforded to the class of settlers mentioned will have answered its full purpose, so far as the Spanish war is concerned, by the time Congressional action in that direction can now be taken, and any future emergency of like nature can be easily met by better considered legislation, more in accordance with well-settled legal principles and rules of evidence.

Of these unappealed cases there were on hand and undecided 1,794 on June 30, 1900, and during the past year 2,416 cases have been received, as against 2,176 cases received during the previous year, but by strenuous exertion 3,060 cases were examined and closed during the year just ended as against 1,521 cases the previous year, and 420 more cases were examined and decided, though not closed, because of imperfections, and 23 cases were referred to other divisions, leaving only 707 cases undecided on June 30, 1901, a most commendable showing.

The really most important cases intrusted to this division, requiring a high order of ability and legal knowledge for their proper adjudication, are those in which defense has been made by the entrymen whose claims have been attacked and regular hearings have been had, and appeals have been taken from the decisions of registers and receivers, the proceedings being similar to those in courts of equity, the property interests involved being often of great value, and the testimony, pleadings, and arguments quite voluminous.

Of such cases, called docket cases, there were on hand in this division, undecided, on July 1, 1900, 396 cases, and there were received during the past year 436 new cases.

By June 30, 1901, 566 had been examined and decided, as against 247 cases decided during the preceding year, and 8 cases were referred to other divisions, so that there remained undecided on the last named date only 258 cases, a most gratifying result when compared with the previous year's showing.

There have also been decided in this division during the year just passed 234 appeals from decisions or actions of registers and receivers upon points arising prior to any hearings upon the questions involved, which are often intricate and perplexing to a degree not readily comprehended by persons not familiar with the public land system.

Three hundred and fifty-one appeals from the decisions of this office made in this division have been forwarded to the honorable Secretary of the Interior during the year, and 469 decisions of the Secretary have been promulgated.

Forty-one motions for review, rehearing, and certiorari have been acted upon, and 110 such motions have been forwarded to the Department during the same period.

In addition, 82 applications for hearings have been allowed, and 51 such applications have been denied.

Furthermore, numerous letters of inquiry have been answered, reports from local officers have been called for, and dockets, files, and other records so necessary to the prompt, orderly, and accurate dispatch of the public business have been carefully kept.

In all, 9,338 letters and decisions have been prepared in this division during the year, the press copies filling 19,379 pages.

## CONTEST CASES.

A summary of the work of the contest division (H) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, is submitted, as follows:

Average number of employees.....		22
Appealed (docket) cases:		
Undecided appealed cases on hand July 1, 1900 .....	396	
Received during the year from registers and receivers.....	436	
		832
Referred to other divisions during the year .....	8	
Decided during the year.....	566	
		574
Balance undecided docket cases on hand.....		258
Decided appealed cases awaiting closing on hand July 1, 1900 ...	273	
Appealed cases decided during the year.....	566	
Appealed cases returned from the Department during the year..	266	
		1, 105
Appealed cases transmitted to the Secretary on appeal during the year .....	239	
Appealed cases closed during the year.....	574	
		813
Balance decided appealed cases on hand .....		292
Total number of appealed cases on hand.....		550
Unappealed cases:		
Unappealed cases on hand July 1, 1900 .....	1, 794	
Unappealed cases received during the year.....	2, 416	
		4, 210
Referred to other divisions during the year .....	23	
Unappealed cases examined and closed during the year.....	3, 060	
		3, 083
Balance unappealed cases on hand.....		1, 127
Unappealed cases on hand examined but not closed .....		420
Total undecided appealed and unappealed cases on hand.....		965
Of the "unappealed cases on hand" there were examined and remanded during the year 340.		
Entries canceled during the year:		
Original .....		2, 772
Final.....		13
Entries approved for patent during the year.....		96
Entries (original) involved in pending contests.....		1, 444
Entries (final) involved in pending contests.....		123
Acres involved in pending contests .....		250, 720

## MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

Appeals from action of registers and receivers on interlocutory questions:		
On hand July 1, 1900 .....	74	
Received during the year .....	216	
		290
Examined and decided during the year .....	234	
Referred to other divisions during the year .....	24	
		258
Balance on hand .....		32



## APPEALS.

Appeals from decisions of the Commissioner:		
On hand July 1, 1900.....	29	
Received during the year.....	397	
		426
Transmitted to the Secretary during the year.....	351	
Disposed of during the year on dismissal and by declining to forward to the Secretary.....	14	
		365
Balance on hand.....		61

## MOTIONS FOR REVIEW, REHEARING, AND CERTIORARI.

Motions on hand July 1, 1900.....	4	
Received during the year.....	151	
		155
Acted on during the year.....	41	
Transmitted to the Secretary during the year.....	110	
		151
Balance on hand.....		4

## APPLICATIONS TO CONTEST.

On hand July 1, 1900.....	8	
Applications to contest final entries received.....	122	
Applications to contest original entries received.....	8	
		138
Contests allowed and hearings ordered during the year.....	82	
Hearings denied during the year.....	51	
Referred to other divisions during the year.....	2	
		135
Balance on hand.....		3

## DECISIONS RECEIVED FROM THE DEPARTMENT.

On hand July 1, 1900.....	13	
Received from the Department during the year.....	481	
		494
Promulgated during the year.....		469
Balance on hand.....		25

## LETTERS.

Letters from all sources, including letters transmitting contests:		
On hand July 1, 1900.....	1,802	
Received during the year.....	8,947	
		10,749
Answered during the year.....	3,862	
Filed with letters or cases previously received.....	5,405	
Referred to other divisions during the year.....	97	
		9,364
Balance on hand.....		1,385
Number of letters written during the year.....	9,338	
Number of pages typewritten during the year.....	27,531	
Number of pages copied in longhand during the year.....	598	
Number of pages press copied during the year.....	19,379	
Receipts from certified copies furnished.....	\$267.35	

## K.—DIVISION OF SWAMP LANDS.

This division has charge of all claims under the swamp-land grants and the swamp-land indemnity laws, and of all contests against and all entries and locations in conflict with the swamp-land claims of the States.

The correspondence of the office relative to all matters pertaining to swamp-land business, such as reports to the Secretary of the Interior for the information of his office or for transmission to Congress or to the President, and statements of the status of lands to individuals, is also prepared in this division.

The following is a summary of the most important work performed in the division during the year:

## Letters and reports:

Pending for action July 1, 1900.....	285	
Received during the year .....	1, 839	
	<hr/>	2, 124
Answered and acted upon.....	1, 068	
Filed or referred .....	760	
	<hr/>	1, 828
Pending for action June 30, 1901 .....		296
Other letters written .....		873
		<hr/> <hr/>

## Swamp land in place claims (acres):

Pending July 1, 1900 (estimated) .....	232, 558. 80	
Received during the year .....	138, 344. 59	
	<hr/>	370, 903. 39
Certified under act of March 2, 1849 .....	0. 00	
Patented .....	215, 963. 86	
Rejected .....	36, 986. 00	
Canceled .....	19, 956. 51	
	<hr/>	272, 906. 37
Pending for action June 30, 1901 (estimated) .....		97, 997. 02
		<hr/> <hr/>
Lists transmitted to Secretary for approval, 45 in number, embracing .....		101, 726. 46
Lists approved by Secretary, 44 in number, embracing .....		100, 685. 60
Decisions holding for rejection, 40 in number, embracing .....		37, 647. 00
Decisions holding for cancellation, 7 in number, embracing .....		6, 200. 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

## Swamp-land, cash, and land indemnity claims (acres):

Pending July 1, 1900 (estimated) .....	2, 507, 688. 33	
Received during the year .....	0. 00	
	<hr/>	2, 507, 688. 33
Cash indemnity approved (\$23,897.36) on basis of..	20, 946. 26	
Land indemnity certified .....	520. 94	
Rejected .....	192, 900. 00	
Canceled .....	560. 00	
	<hr/>	214, 927. 20
Pending for action June 30, 1901 (estimated) .....		2, 292, 761. 13
Lists transmitted to Secretary for approval, — in number, embracing .....		
Decisions holding for rejection, 13 in number, embracing .....		53, 120. 00
Decisions holding for cancellation, 2 in number, embracing .....		560. 00
Land indemnity patented.....		3, 239. 83
		<hr/> <hr/>

## Contests against swamp-land claims:

Pending July 1, 1900 .....	90	
Received during the year .....	47	
		137
Decided .....		47
Pending for action June 30, 1901 .....		90

## Entries and locations in conflict with swamp land-claims:

Pending July 1, 1900 .....	192	
Received during the year .....	128	
		320
Relieved from conflict by rejection of State claims .....	162	
Canceled .....	60	
		222
Pending for action June 30, 1901 .....		98

## Miscellaneous:

Examination made of plats and field notes of survey to determine character of land-tracts .....		2, 175
Swamp land, approved lists certified (in duplicate), 46 in number .....	111, 473. 68	
Swamp-land patents executed .....	61	
Swamp-land indemnity patents executed .....	4	
Patent records written .....	115	
Letters and reports prepared on typewriter .....	3, 012	
Copies of letters, reports, and decisions .....	717	
Certified copies of documents made for which fees were charged ..	24	
Legal fees charged for certified copies of documents .....	\$43. 75	

## SWAMP LANDS IN PLACE.

The following three tables show the work performed in the adjustment of swamp land in place claims:

*Lands selected by the several swamp-land States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849 (9 Stat. L., 352), September 28, 1850 (9 Stat. L., 519; sec. 2479, Rev. Stat.), and March 12, 1860 (12 Stat. L., 3; sec. 2490, Rev. Stat.), from the dates of said acts up to June 30, 1901.*

State.	1900.		1901.		Year ending June 30, 1901.	Total since dates of grants.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama .....						534, 190. 04
Arkansas .....						8, 656, 372. 39
California .....						1, 997, 971. 49
Florida .....	1, 399. 28	80. 00	106, 137. 92		1, 564. 28	22, 254, 680. 29
Illinois .....						3, 981, 784. 10
Indiana .....						1, 377, 727. 70
Iowa .....				1, 029. 90	1, 029. 90	4, 571, 735. 94
Louisiana (act of 1849) .....						11, 216, 831. 33
Louisiana (act of 1850) .....		361. 04		325. 77	686. 81	556, 270. 59
Michigan .....						7, 293, 278. 93
Minnesota .....	11, 393. 81		3, 881. 37	13, 650. 50	28, 925. 68	5, 037, 801. 22
Mississippi .....						3, 604, 471. 31
Missouri .....						4, 843, 676. 09
Ohio .....						117, 992. 00
Oregon .....						434, 525. 54
Wisconsin .....						4, 569, 712. 12
Total .....	12, 793. 09	441. 04	110, 104. 29	15, 006. 17	138, 344. 59	81, 049, 021. 08



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*Swamp lands approved to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849 (9 Stat. L., 352), September 28, 1850 (9 Stat. L., 519; sec. 2480, Rev. Stat.), and March 12, 1860 (12 Stat. L., 3; sec. 2490, Rev. Stat.), from the dates of said acts up to June 30, 1901.*

State.	1900.		1901.		Year ending June 30, 1901.	Total since dates of grants.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	2,650.83	1,122.00			3,772.83	418,157.74
Arkansas.....						7,695,151.92
California.....	1,491.15		12,931.24	3,560.00	17,982.39	1,977,741.99
Florida.....	653.58			200.00	853.58	20,268,714.54
Illinois.....		160.00			160.00	1,496,518.13
Indiana.....						1,265,955.75
Iowa.....			80.00		80.00	939,161.40
Louisiana (act of 1849).....						8,781,518.44
Louisiana (act of 1850).....	18,689.71	9,510.60	280.07	3,663.24	32,143.62	384,732.11
Michigan.....			3.65		3.65	5,730,784.42
Minnesota.....	120.00		280.00	43,495.99	43,895.99	3,986,424.11
Mississippi.....		400.17			400.17	3,333,544.33
Missouri.....						4,498,026.02
Ohio.....						26,226.95
Oregon.....	478.80	265.18	80.00	409.39	1,233.37	343,512.02
Wisconsin.....		160.00			160.00	3,352,587.86
Total.....	24,084.07	11,617.95	13,654.96	51,328.62	100,685.60	64,498,757.73

*Swamp lands which have been certified or patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849 (9 Stat. L., 352), September 28, 1850 (9 Stat. L., 519; sec. 2480, Rev. Stat.), and March 12, 1860 (12 Stat. L., 3; sec. 2490, Rev. Stat.), from the dates of said acts up to June 30, 1901.*

State.	1900.		1901.		Year ending June 30, 1901.	Total patented since date of grant.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....		3,772.83			3,772.83	417,260.19
Arkansas.....	165.94				165.94	7,682,880.17
California.....	4,201.59	100,264.96	4,077.79	6,432.96	114,977.30	1,869,904.64
Florida.....		1,253.58	80.42	200.00	1,534.00	17,092,881.19
Illinois.....		160.00			160.00	1,456,830.76
Indiana.....						1,254,110.73
Iowa.....			80.00		80.00	868,615.78
Louisiana (act of 1849).....						8,733,038.57
Louisiana (act of 1850).....	3,710.27	12,419.46	27,508.25	40.04	43,678.02	368,252.83
Michigan.....	40.00		119.65	1,485.49	1,645.14	5,654,477.95
Minnesota.....	8,559.99	40.00	240.00	37,995.42	46,835.41	3,873,511.44
Mississippi.....			400.17		400.17	3,274,456.59
Missouri.....						3,344,237.28
Ohio.....						26,206.95
Oregon.....			2,475.05	80.00	2,555.05	241,076.90
Wisconsin.....			160.00		160.00	3,250,367.23
Total.....	16,677.79	117,910.83	35,141.33	46,233.91	215,963.86	59,408,209.20

<sup>1</sup> Under the act of March 2, 1849, which applies to Louisiana only, title vests in the State on the certification of approved lists to the State.

The amount of swamp land in place claims remaining unadjusted can not be stated with precision, but it is believed to be much larger than the amount reported in the first tabulated statement of this report, viz, 97,997.02 acres, which is given on the authority of an estimated statement made many years since, and which has been changed by additions and subtractions from year to year, according as new claims were received, patents were issued, and claims were rejected. It might be presumed that the difference between the total amount of lands selected from the dates of the grants to June 30, 1901, and the total amount patented up to the same date would represent

the pending or unadjusted claims, but this presumption would be ill founded, since the difference of the apparent claim has to a large amount been regularly adjudicated by the allowance of cash and land indemnity and by the rejection of claims on their merits or the cancellation of selections as duplicates, etc. The exact amount rejected and canceled during the past fifty years that the adjustment has been in progress can not be stated, as no account of rejections has been kept in a tabulated form in the annual or other reports, except during the past ten years. The rejections from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1901, are shown in the following table:

*Statement showing rejections of claims and cancellations of selections under the swamp-land laws during the period from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1900, and also during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, respectively.*

State.	1892-1900.			1901.			Recapitulation.
	Swamp land in place.	Swamp-land indemnity.	Total.	Swamp land in place.	Swamp-land indemnity.	Total.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama .....	42,880.00	14,340.00	57,220.00	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	58,420.00
Arkansas .....	1,165,532.16	.....	1,165,532.16	480.00	.....	480.00	1,166,012.16
California .....	54,600.00	.....	54,600.00	.....	.....	.....	54,600.00
Florida .....	915,789.99	5,200.00	920,989.99	1,759.51	2,500	4,259.51	925,249.50
Illinois .....	728,293.16	489,453.40	1,217,746.56	4,200.00	156,320	160,520.00	1,378,266.56
Indiana .....	45,081.93	680.00	45,761.93	.....	.....	.....	45,761.93
Iowa .....	844,611.00	380,215.56	1,224,826.56	9,400.00	34,600	44,000.00	1,268,826.56
Louisiana .....	1,159,662.25	13,640.37	1,173,302.62	35,063.00	.....	35,063.00	1,208,365.62
Michigan .....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00	440.00	.....	440.00	20,440.00
Minnesota .....	587,947.11	.....	587,947.11	2,760.00	.....	2,760.00	590,707.11
Mississippi .....	118,329.50	49,240.00	167,569.50	440.00	.....	440.00	168,009.50
Missouri .....	312,317.68	148,055.27	460,372.95	.....	40	40.00	460,412.95
Ohio .....	22,440.00	40,642.79	63,082.79	.....	.....	.....	63,082.79
Oregon .....	149,231.41	.....	149,231.41	160.00	.....	160.00	149,391.41
Wisconsin .....	248,192.54	.....	248,192.54	1,040.00	.....	1,040.00	249,232.54
Unclassified .....	72,804.29	.....	72,804.29	.....	.....	.....	72,804.29
Total .....	6,487,713.02	1,141,467.39	7,629,180.41	56,942.51	193,460	250,402.51	7,879,582.92

NOTE.—The greater portion of the rejections and cancellations reported in this table represent illegal, duplicate, and improper claims which have been encumbering the records for many years.

#### SWAMP-LAND INDEMNITY.

During the past year three special agents, under the direction of this division, were employed in the field investigating claims of the States which elected to have their claims adjusted on the testimony of witnesses, and one reader of field notes was employed in the office examining claims of the States which elected to abide by the official field notes of survey in the adjustment of their cash and land indemnity claims.

Ten cash-indemnity accounts and one land-indemnity list were approved and 35 claims, or parts of claims, were rejected or canceled during the year.

The following table exhibits in detail the final adjustments under the swamp-land indemnity laws and the decisions thereunder, viz:

*Adjustments of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1855 (sec. 2482, Rev. Stat.), and March 3, 1857, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

State and county.	Date of approval or rejection of claim.	Cash indemnity.		Land indemnity certified.	Cash and land indemnity rejected or canceled.	Name of State or county agent.	Total by States.		
		Amount paid.	Acres.				Cash indemnity paid.	Land indemnity certified.	Cash and land indemnity claims rejected.
Florida	Jan. 9, 1901				Acres.	Commissioner of Agriculture	\$12,805	Acres.	Acres.
Illinois					2,500				2,500
Bond	Oct. 23, 1900				1,500	I. R. Hitt			156,320
Champaign	Sept. 21, 1900	\$11,465.09	10,257.10		17,600	do			
Do.	Mar. 25, 1901				920	do			
Clark	Aug. 23, 1900				280	do			
Clinton	Dec. 29, 1900				160	do			
Cook	Oct. 25, 1900				400	do			
Crawford	Aug. 23, 1900				4,840	do			
Do.	Dec. 29, 1900				7,680	do			
Cumberland	Jan. 4, 1901				5,160	do			
De Witt	Oct. 15, 1900				4,200	do			
Efingham	Oct. 29, 1900				9,240	P. A. Armstrong			
Grundy	Oct. 20, 1900				200	do			
Do.	Jan. 22, 1901				1,480	I. R. Hitt			
Jasper	Oct. 29, 1900					do			
Jersey	Dec. 3, 1900	14.90	119.19		6,120	do			
Lee	Jan. 4, 1901				3,760	do			
Livingston	Sept. 4, 1900				55,920	do			
Do.	Dec. 29, 1900				4,440	do			
McLean	Jan. 4, 1901				7,480	do			
Macon	Oct. 30, 1900				360	do			
Do.	Jan. 22, 1901				3,200	Spencer and Youell			
Macoupin	Oct. 31, 1900				6,040	I. R. Hitt			
Mason	Jan. 4, 1901				2,120	R. N. Warfield and W. E. Burnett			
Saline	Aug. 14, 1900				3,400	The county clerk			
Washington	Oct. 31, 1900					do			
Do.	Apr. 23, 1901	850.01	872.09		1,960	I. R. Hitt			
Wayne	Sept. 4, 1900					do			
Do.	Sept. 21, 1900	275.00	760.00		7,800	do			
White	Oct. 26, 1900					do	11,292.36		34,600
Iowa									
Boone	Jan. 18, 1901				800	I. R. Hitt			
Boomer	Sept. 28, 1900				360	do			
Dallas	Sept. 24, 1900	100.00	80.00		280	J. N. Prouty			
Humboldt	Nov. 27, 1900				280	do			
Do.	Dec. 20, 1900	50.40	40.00			do			



Monroe.....	Sept. 12, 1900					1,040	I. R. Hitt.....		
Muscatine.....	do					4,720	do		
Do.....	Oct. 5, 1900	574.18	491.35				do		
Wayne.....	Sept. 12, 1900					5,040	S. J. Bennett.....		
Webster.....	May 22, 1901	1,202.28	961.51				do		
Do.....	June 5, 1901	8,426.27	6,630.91				do		
Wright.....	Nov. 17, 1900					21,080	F. D. Miracle.....		
Do.....	June 3, 1901					1,280	do		
Do.....	June 15, 1901	939.23	734.11				do		
Louisiana.....	July 26, 1900						Register of State lands.....	520.94	10
Missouri.....	Dec. 26, 1900						Secretary of State.....		
Total.....		23,897.36	20,946.26	520.94		193,400		23,897.36	193,400

The following table exhibits the total amount of cash paid and of lands certified and patented since the passage of the act of March 2, 1855; also the amount of unadjusted claims pending at the close of the fiscal year:

*Revised table showing the cash indemnity paid, and the land certified under the swamp-land indemnity acts; also the indemnity lands patented, and the cash and land indemnity claims remaining unadjusted up to June 30, 1901.*

State.	Cash indemnity paid.		Land indemnity certified.	Indemnity land patented.	Cash and land indemnity claims remaining unadjusted.
	Amount.	Basls.			
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama .....	\$18,505.44	33,308.04	20,009.36	19,795.16	42,533.17
Arkansas .....	374,450.00	209,160.00			
Florida .....	67,045.63	78,705.08	88,172.76	69,917.33	11,300.00
Illinois .....	461,659.93	436,910.70	101,984.90	2,309.07	1,223,672.31
Indiana .....	39,080.14	29,973.63	8,434.84	4,880.20	47,840.00
Iowa .....	581,091.86	465,947.60	341,632.97	321,845.23	987,951.20
Louisiana .....	53,118.65	49,588.98	32,546.83	31,727.64	16,032.21
Michigan .....	15,922.06	13,364.31	24,639.43	23,998.69	4,908.83
Mississippi .....	17,786.56	21,910.05	47,888.73	47,846.88	84,551.39
Missouri .....	193,766.84	189,261.15	82,926.74	80,136.69	63,910.21
Ohio .....	29,027.76	23,441.67			59,680.00
Wisconsin .....	185,278.91	154,348.09	106,042.08	105,047.99	11,240.00
Total .....	2,036,733.78	1,705,919.30	854,278.64	707,504.88	2,553,619.32

#### SECRETARY'S DECISIONS RELATIVE TO THE ADJUSTMENT OF SWAMP-LAND CLAIMS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

##### STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

*Identification of swamp lands—Act of July 23, 1866.*—Under the swamp land-grant of September 28, 1850, patent is necessary to pass the full legal title, and if, by the act of July 23, 1866, and section 2488, Revised Statutes, certification is, as to the State of California, substituted for patent, until such certification the land department has jurisdiction to determine whether a tract of land is properly identified as passing under that grant. (*Gray Eagle Oil Co. v. Clarke*, 30 L. D., 570.)

##### STATE OF ILLINOIS.

*Indemnity—Evidence.*—No limitations are imposed as to the time within which the claim of a State for swamp-land indemnity may be presented, aside from those contained in the instructions of September 19, 1891, and claims pending at the date of those instructions should not be rejected on the ground that they are stale.

The provisions of the act of April, 18, 1818, making donation to the State of Illinois of 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands therein, is a direct appropriation for the specific purposes named in the act and can not be made the basis of a charge against the State or of a set-off against its claim to swamp-land indemnity.

Evidence as to the character of land since the date of the swamp grant is competent as tending to show whether the land was in fact swamp and overflowed at the date of said grant.

The field notes of survey made prior to the swamp-land grant are of but little weight in determining the character of the land; but where the State has elected to make the selection of swamp lands by its own agents in the field, the burden is upon it to show that the lands selected are of the character contemplated by the grant, if the field notes show otherwise. (*State of Illinois, Champaign Co.*, 30 L. D., 128.)

##### STATE OF IOWA.

*Selection—Character of land.*—Departmental approval of a survey of lands does not conclusively fix and determine the character of the lands with regard to the swamp grant, but has the effect of prima facie establishing their character as returned by the survey; and in case of the selection by the State, under the swamp-land grant, of lands not returned as swampy in character, the burden is upon the State to show that they are of the class granted. (*State of Iowa v. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. Co.*, 30 L. D., 120.)

##### STATE OF LOUISIANA.

*Relinquishment.*—A relinquishment by the proper officers of a State of lands included in an approved swamp-land list, on the ground that said lands are not of the charac-

ter contemplated by the swamp-land grant to the State, will be accepted as sufficient authority for canceling upon the records of the land department the certification to the State of the lands in question. (*Ferguson v. State of Louisiana*, 30 L. D., 109.)

*Selection—Corrective list—Act of March 3, 1857.*—A list of swamp-land selections filed by the surveyor-general, if not based upon proper data, may be corrected by such officer through the filing of a second list, and thereafter the first list is not a pending list of swamp-land selections upon which the confirmatory provisions of the act of March 3, 1857, will operate. (*State of Louisiana*, 30 L. D., 271.)

*Reservation for school purposes.*—When a tract of land has been once legally appropriated to any purpose, from that moment the land thus appropriated becomes severed from the mass of public lands, and no subsequent law, or proclamation, or sale would be construed to embrace it or to operate upon it, although no reservation was made of it.

Section 16 in each township in the State of Louisiana, reserved for the support of schools by section 10 of the act of March 3, 1811, did not pass under the swamp-land grants to said State by the acts of March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850. (*State of Louisiana*, 30 L. D., 276.)

*Railroad grant—Land excepted.*—If a tract of land was swamp and overflowed and unfit for cultivation at the date of the swamp-land grant to a State, such grant was a disposition of the land that excepted it from the operation of a subsequent grant to a railroad, even though no selection thereof was made by the State until after the attachment of rights under the railroad grant. (*State of Louisiana v. New Orleans Pacific Ry. Co.*, 30 L. D., 312.)

*Private land claim—Act of January 12, 1855.*—Where a private land claimant in the State of Louisiana failed to present to the district court of the State a petition setting forth his claim within the time allowed therefor by the act of May 26, 1824, as reenacted and extended by the act of June 17, 1844, the land embraced in his claim became, at the expiration of the period of reservation named in said later act, free, unreserved, and unappropriated public land, and if of the character granted to the State by the swamp-land grant of September 28, 1850, the subsequent confirmation of said private land claim by the act of January 12, 1855, did not affect the State's title to so much thereof as had been granted as swamp land. (*State of Louisiana*, 30 L. D., 465.)

*Maison Rouge private land claim.*—The State of Louisiana is not entitled to the purchase money received by the Government from the sale of lands in the Maison Rouge grant claimed by the State to be swamp, where such lands were in a state of reservation at the date of the swamp grants to the State, although such lands may have been swamp and overflowed at the date of said grants and sold subsequently thereto. (*State of Louisiana*, 30 L. D., 472.)

*Reinstatement of canceled entries—Instructions of April 28, 1899.*—The departmental instructions of April 28, 1899, relating to the reinstatement of cash entries canceled for supposed conflict with the Houmas private land grant, do not contemplate that such entries shall be reinstated by the land department of its own motion, and where those having rights under those entries do not assert them, but allow the lands to be appropriated by others under the settlement laws, the presumption arises that they have acquiesced in the cancellation of the entries and abandoned any claim thereunder; and in such cases homestead entries for the lands, if the proofs be satisfactory, should be carried to patent regardless of such former canceled entries. (*State of Louisiana*, 30 L. D., 495.)

*Disposal of lands under the public-land laws.*—The allowance of an entry under general laws providing for the disposal of the public lands, the final approval thereof for patenting, and the issue of patent thereon, is an adjudication by the land department that the lands entered are of the character and class subject to such entry, and necessarily determines that they had not been previously granted or otherwise appropriated.

Any question as to the character of lands claimed by the State under the swamp-land act of September 28, 1850, which lands are covered by patents issued prior to any claim thereto by the State, is subject to inquiry only in the courts and by judicial proceedings. (*State of Louisiana*, 30 L. D., 626.)

#### STATE OF OREGON.

*Instructions—Klamath Indian Reservation.*—Directions given that the governor of Oregon be at once notified of all surveys that have been or that may hereafter be completed and confirmed within the limits of the Klamath Indian Reservation in said State, and that the Office of Indian Affairs be promptly notified of any selections made by the State of claimed swamp lands within said reservation, such lands to be particularly specified. (*State of Oregon*, 30 L. D., 395.)



## L.—DRAFTING DIVISION.

The work allotted to and executed by this division relates to the compilation of maps of the United States and of the various States and Territories in which public land is located, the platting of maps pertaining to township and lesser subdivisions, all diagrams, copies of plats and tracings, and all examinations of locations of right-of-way railroads, canals, ditches, and reservoirs relative to public surveys and conflicts; in short, all the drafting required by the General Land Office for individual, departmental, or other purposes.

This division is also custodian of all official field notes of surveys of the public domain, and of the originals and photolithographic copies of maps and plats relating thereto.

The following is a statement in detail of the work performed in this division during the fiscal year 1901, viz:

Letters pending June 30, 1900.....	16
Letters received during the year.....	1,703
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,719</b>
Letters disposed of—	
By answer.....	1,411
By filing (no answer required).....	195
By reference to other divisions and bureaus.....	113
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,719</b>
Total number of letters answered, as above.....	1,411
Letters originating in Division L.....	307
<b>Total number of letters written.....</b>	<b>1,718</b>

The major portion of the edition of the map of the United States for 1899 was furnished by the contractors, Messrs. Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., of Baltimore, Md., under their contract for the fiscal year 1899, and the copy for a United States map for 1900 was revised and corrected up to that date, and was subsequently forwarded to said firm to be reproduced under their contract for the fiscal year 1901, as supplemented by special written agreement dated August 8, 1901.

It is contemplated to reproduce the United States map for 1901, as well as future United States maps issued by this office, from engraved copper base plates, in lieu of the photo-lithographic method; and a concise polyconic projection table has been computed by this division, which table is to be used in engraving the necessary projection.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, the compilation of the map of South Dakota was completed, and the edition thereof, together with the edition of the map of Wyoming and editions of reissues of maps of Alabama, Idaho, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, and New Mexico were received from the contractor, Mr. Andrew B. Graham, of Washington, D. C.

Owing to the unexpected demand on this division for the compilation of maps, plats, and diagrams incidental to the opening for settlement of the Wichita and Kiowa, Comanche, and the Apache Indian reservations in Oklahoma, as hereinafter set forth in detail, the com-

pilation of the following maps was not completed, viz.: Nevada, Utah, and Arkansas, as well as the maps of the insular possessions referred to in the report of this division for fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. It is planned, however, to furnish these maps to the contractor during the fiscal year 1902.

Diagrammatic base maps of the Wichita Indian Reservation, in Oklahoma Territory, on a scale of 2.25 miles to 1 inch, and of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation, same Territory, on a scale of 3 miles to 1 inch, showing Indian allotments and other lands reserved from settlement were compiled; editions of 21,000 each were furnished by the contractors, The Norris Peters Company, of Washington, D. C., and 20,000 of each were forwarded to the land office at El Reno, Okla., for distribution.

Indian allotments, and other lands reserved from settlement, in the Wichita and the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian reservations, were indicated in colors on a greatly enlarged diagrammatic base map of so much of the two reservations as pertained to the El Reno Land District, and on a similar map of so much of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation as pertained to the Lawton Land District, to be used as wall maps by the respective land offices. Plats were compiled of the Lawton, Anadarko, and Hobart townsites in Oklahoma, and an edition of 200 photolithographic copies of each was forwarded to El Reno.

A diagram of each block contained within the three townsites above mentioned was prepared and appropriately grouped, bound, and furnished to the respective townsite commissions.

The compilation of detail maps of the following forest reserves has been completed by the various surveyors general having jurisdiction thereof; an edition of 100 copies of each has been photolithographed and furnished to this office by the U. S. Geological Survey, and upon each copy of each edition has been indicated in colors, by draftsmen in this division, the ranger districts into which the various reservations have been subdivided: Prescott, in Arizona, and Sierra, 1 sheet (3 sheets having been heretofore furnished), and Stanislaus, both in California.

Two draftsmen have been employed during the fiscal year on the compilation of various State and Territorial withdrawal atlases for Division F, and two draftsmen upon work pertaining to the preparation of township plats and field notes for binding.

Under contracts for photolithographing worn, defaced, and needed plats for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, 545 original plats were sent to the contractors and returned, together with photolithographic copies, each edition embracing 15 photolithographs, making a total of 8,175.

There were made 657 drawing-paper copies of maps and diagrams for the use of the various bureaus connected with the Department; 14 drawing-paper diagrams for which fees were collected, to the amount of \$57.30; 614 tracings of maps, diagrams, and plats for official use; 127 tracings of maps, diagrams, and plats for which fees were collected, to the amount of \$548.80; 156 State maps upon which were designated the land districts, 92 upon which were designated forest reserves, 9 upon which were designated the railroad and land grants; 4 United States maps upon which were designated the forest reserves; 1,533 photolithographs of plats of survey furnished for official use to the

various bureaus connected with the Department; 1,272 certified photolithographs of plats of survey furnished to surveyors-general and registers and receivers; 5,599 photolithographic copies of plats have been furnished to outside applicants, and fees collected to the amount of \$1,295.72, a large proportion of which copies required certification and were of necessity carefully compared with the original township plats; 546 railroad maps, nearly all in duplicate, have been examined and reported upon, 215 being copied as to approval, with designation of land districts; 253 maps of canals, ditches, and reservoir sites, all in duplicate, have been examined and reported upon; 490 subdivisional township plats, 382 township exteriors, 40 boundaries, 67 base and standard parallels, 53 guide meridians, 104 private grants, 10 townships, and 69 miscellaneous surveys have been entered upon the working diagrams and filed for reference.

Two hundred volumes of field notes of the plates of survey have been properly indexed and sent to the bindery, all of which have been returned and placed in the files. One hundred and seventeen plat books have been reconstructed and have also been sent to the binders, returned, and placed in the files. Two index diagrams for field notes, viz, Oregon and New Mexico, have been compiled and are now being used as reference maps. Seventeen new State diagrams for plats of survey, necessitating the examination and checking of over 50,000 township plats, have been compiled and are now being used as reference maps by the Department, viz, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

One hundred and thirty-four surveyor-general's letters and 154 segregation diagrams, referring to mineral claims, have been noted. Seventy-five certified copies of mineral plats and 31 mineral diagrams have been made; 13 diagrams have been made of conflicting mineral claims, and the conflicting area computed. Classified lands, mineral and nonmineral, have been platted on maps of Montana and Idaho. Forty-two working drawings of cases and various other new constructions in the Department have been made. A complete diagram of exteriors of Arizona, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming has been made.

The table of areas of the States and Territories of the United States, compiled by this division, and published for the first time in the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1899, is again presented. The areas with reference to the States and Territories remain as heretofore given.

*Table of areas of the States and Territories of the United States.*

State or Territory.	Land surface.		Water surface.		Total areas.	
	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.
Alabama.....	51,028	32,657,920	728	465,920	51,756	33,123,840
Alaska.....	575,162	368,103,680	24,284	15,541,760	599,446	383,645,440
Arizona.....	113,738	72,792,320	132	84,480	113,870	72,876,800
Arkansas.....	52,412	33,543,680	816	522,240	53,228	34,065,920
California.....	156,203	99,969,920	2,030	1,299,200	158,233	101,269,120
Colorado.....	103,669	66,348,160	300	192,000	103,969	66,540,160
Connecticut.....	4,794	3,068,160	818	523,520	5,612	3,591,680
Delaware.....	1,969	1,260,160	411	263,040	2,380	1,523,200
District of Columbia.....	59	37,760	10	6,400	69	44,160
Florida.....	54,801	35,072,640	4,183	2,677,120	58,984	37,749,760



Table of areas of the States and Territories of the United States—Continued.

State or Territory.	Land surface.		Water surface.		Total areas.	
	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.
Georgia .....	58,850	37,664,000	586	375,040	59,436	38,039,040
Idaho .....	83,271	53,293,440	557	356,480	83,828	53,649,920
Illinois .....	56,004	35,842,560	2,350	1,504,000	<sup>1</sup> 58,354	37,346,560
Indiana .....	35,860	22,950,400	727	465,280	<sup>2</sup> 36,587	23,415,680
Indian Territory .....	30,717	19,658,880	437	279,680	31,154	19,938,560
Iowa .....	55,697	35,646,080	573	366,720	56,270	36,112,800
Kansas .....	81,848	52,382,720	388	248,320	82,236	52,631,040
Kentucky .....	39,898	25,534,720	434	277,760	40,332	25,812,480
Louisiana .....	45,399	29,055,360	4,227	2,705,280	49,626	31,760,640
Maine .....	29,894	19,132,160	3,145	2,012,800	33,039	21,144,960
Maryland .....	9,875	6,320,000	2,422	1,550,080	12,297	7,870,080
Massachusetts .....	8,038	5,144,320	508	325,120	8,546	5,469,440
Michigan .....	57,530	36,819,200	40,460	25,894,400	<sup>3</sup> 97,990	62,713,600
Minnesota .....	79,997	51,198,080	6,338	4,056,320	<sup>4</sup> 85,335	55,254,400
Mississippi .....	46,383	29,685,120	536	343,040	46,919	30,028,160
Missouri .....	68,431	43,795,840	706	451,840	69,137	44,247,680
Montana .....	146,240	93,593,600	821	525,440	147,061	94,119,040
Nebraska .....	76,777	49,137,280	754	482,560	77,531	49,619,840
Nevada .....	109,901	70,336,640	778	497,920	110,679	70,834,560
New Hampshire .....	9,056	5,795,840	321	205,440	9,377	6,001,280
New Jersey .....	7,454	4,770,560	719	460,160	8,173	5,230,720
New Mexico .....	122,545	78,428,800	142	90,880	122,687	78,519,680
New York .....	47,687	30,519,680	6,032	3,860,480	<sup>5</sup> 53,719	34,380,160
North Carolina .....	48,972	31,342,080	3,702	2,369,280	52,674	33,711,360
North Dakota .....	70,172	44,910,080	707	452,480	70,879	45,362,560
Ohio .....	40,723	26,062,720	3,741	2,394,240	<sup>6</sup> 44,464	28,456,960
Oklahoma .....	38,710	24,774,400	248	158,720	38,958	24,933,120
Oregon .....	95,746	61,277,440	1,092	698,880	96,838	61,976,320
Pennsylvania .....	44,679	28,594,560	1,249	799,360	<sup>7</sup> 45,928	29,393,920
Rhode Island .....	1,081	691,840	166	106,240	1,247	798,080
South Carolina .....	30,460	19,494,400	588	376,320	31,048	19,870,720
South Dakota .....	76,885	49,206,400	695	444,800	77,580	49,651,200
Tennessee .....	41,686	26,679,040	370	236,800	42,056	26,915,840
Texas .....	262,506	168,003,840	3,505	2,243,200	266,011	170,247,040
Utah .....	82,096	52,541,440	2,832	1,812,480	84,928	54,353,920
Vermont .....	9,114	5,832,960	449	287,360	9,563	6,120,320
Virginia .....	39,925	25,552,000	2,405	1,539,200	42,330	27,091,200
Washington .....	66,732	42,746,880	3,782	2,420,480	70,574	45,167,360
West Virginia .....	24,343	15,579,520	161	103,040	24,504	15,682,560
Wisconsin .....	55,117	35,274,880	10,688	6,840,320	<sup>8</sup> 65,805	42,115,200
Wyoming .....	97,552	62,433,280	326	208,640	97,878	62,641,920
Total .....	3,547,746	2,270,557,440	144,379	92,402,560	3,692,125	2,362,960,000

## NEW ACQUISITIONS (APPROXIMATED).

Philippine Islands .....				143,000	91,520,000
Hawaiian Islands .....				6,740	4,313,600
Porto Rico .....				3,600	2,304,000
Pine Island, W. I. ....				882	564,480
Guam Island .....				175	112,000
Tutuila Group of the Samoan Islands .....				73	46,720
Total new acquisitions .....				154,470	98,860,800
Grand total .....				3,846,595	2,461,820,800

<sup>1</sup> 1,674 square miles of Lake Michigan included.<sup>2</sup> 230 square miles of Lake Michigan included.<sup>3</sup> 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of Lakes Erie and St. Clair included.<sup>4</sup> 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior included.<sup>5</sup> 3,140 square miles of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie included.<sup>6</sup> 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie included.<sup>7</sup> 891 square miles of Lake Erie included.<sup>8</sup> 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan included.

The area of Lake Michigan is included in the table, and so much of the areas of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario as is within the jurisdiction of the United States.

For the States bordering the oceans, the general shore line is taken as boundary, thus including the areas of bays, inlets, etc.

## M.—DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

The following is a summary of the work performed in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

Letters received and considered .....	30, 147
Letters written .....	17, 940
Letters certifying accounts to auditor .....	2, 665
Accounts examined and forwarded for settlement .....	9, 687
Duplicate certificates of deposit received and recorded .....	9, 179

The accounts, covering \$7,317,706.16, show receipts and disbursements as follows:

## RECEIPTS.

566 Quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (sales of public and Indian lands) .....	\$4, 664, 313. 92
362 Quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (unearned fees and unofficial moneys) .....	204, 830. 37
46 Accounts of moneys collected on account of depredations on public timber .....	39, 686. 98
16 Accounts of moneys collected on account of sales of public timber, acts of March 3, 1891, and June 4, 1897 .....	26, 411. 27
18 Accounts of moneys received from sales of Government property (old furniture, etc.) .....	674. 50
26 Accounts of moneys received by townsite boards .....	281. 55
[53] Accounts of moneys deposited by individuals to cover the cost of office work in connection with the survey of mining claims .....	124, 382. 63
12 Accounts of receiving clerk General Land Office, for moneys received from certified copies and transcripts of records .....	16, 686. 81
1, 046 Total receipts .....	5, 077, 268. 03

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1208 Quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys as special disbursing agents .....	766, 027. 79
[362] Quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (unearned fees and unofficial moneys) .....	178, 714. 81
228 Quarterly accounts of surveyors-general as disbursing agents .....	293, 036. 21
22 State-fund accounts .....	95, 785. 37
1114 Repayment accounts for land erroneously sold .....	75, 116. 48
187 Accounts of deputy surveyors .....	269, 334. 99
151 Accounts of town-site boards .....	722. 64
5, 371 Miscellaneous accounts, including those of special agents, inspectors, forest superintendents, supervisors, rangers, and contingent, transportation, and other accounts .....	561, 699. 84
8, 641 Total disbursements .....	2, 240, 438. 13

The aggregate receipts of the land service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, were \$4,972,160.79, and the aggregate expenditures and liabilities \$1,813,719.12, leaving a net surplus in the U. S. Treasury of \$3,158,441.67.

More than half the expenditures, however, are entirely disconnected from the business of disposals of public lands, and should not

be viewed as offsets or charges against the receipts named. In this class are the following expenditures and liabilities for the year:

Expenses connected with surveying the public domain, State boundaries, etc .....	\$511,648.90
Expenses of protecting forest reserves .....	301,288.32
Expenses of protecting public lands .....	169,607.49
Expenses of inspecting mines in Territories .....	6,079.05
Expenses of classifying mineral lands .....	22,085.67
Expenses of publishing maps for public use .....	17,340.00
Total .....	1,028,049.43

These expenditures pertain to the general functions of the government, as those of the bureaus of Pensions, Education, Indian Affairs, Geological Survey and most other executive offices where expenses are offset by no receipts whatever. The latter office, for example, expends large appropriations for surveys, which also constitute an important element in the expenditures of this office.

The same principle applies to all expenditures connected with the land service which are incidental to the ordinary functions of enlightened government, and would be required even though disposals of public lands should altogether cease. Omitting, then, this class of expenses (aggregating \$1,028,049.43, as above itemized), there remains a net grand surplus of receipts over expenditures amounting to \$4,186,491.10.

The constantly enlarging operations of the public-land service since 1897, is nowhere more apparent than in the Division of Accounts. The ratio of this increase was substantially maintained during the fiscal year just closed. For example, 914 more letters have been received and considered than in the previous year; 2,957 more official letters have been written; 407 more repayment claims have been allowed; 1,689 more accounts have been adjusted, with \$817,725.42 increase in amount involved. The increase in receipts was \$609,606.38, and in disbursements, \$208,119.04, about 14 per cent excess in the former, and about 10 per cent in the latter.

A large amount of work has been performed by the division that can not be conveniently tabulated. Of such may be noted the preparation of estimates for all annual and special appropriations for the land service; tabulation of numerous statements relating to public lands and their survey and disposal under the various acts of Congress; investigation and report concerning claims before the Court of Claims; reports concerning bills pending before Congress; receipt, examination, recording and distribution to other divisions of registers' returns, compilation of statistics for the annual report, and various other details connected with this service, the aggregate of which is yearly increasing.

The volume of business is more than double that of the years 1896 or 1897, since which period, however, there has been no increase in the working force of the division, and yet there are no arrears to be reported.



The following tables are submitted, showing a recapitulation of the public land transactions in the several States and Territories during the year:

*Amount deposited by mining claimants on account of the platting of their claims, and other office work in the surveyor-general's office, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
Alaska .....	\$3,760.00	New Mexico.....	\$2,060.00
Arizona .....	10,555.00	Oregon .....	1,495.00
Arkansas.....	30.00	South Dakota .....	8,315.00
California.....	7,380.00	Utah .....	9,059.75
Colorado .....	60,732.50	Washington .....	3,340.00
Idaho .....	8,625.00	Wyoming .....	2,355.00
Montana .....	11,050.00	Total .....	131,667.25
Nevada .....	2,910.00		

*Amount deposited by settlers and by railroad companies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, to secure the survey of public lands under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved August 20, 1894, and February 27, 1899.*

Depositor.	Field work.	Office work.	Aggregate.
Settlers .....	\$330.00	\$120.00	\$450.00
Northern Pacific Railway Co. ....	58,221.00	4,248.30	62,469.30
Oregon and California Railway Co. ....	5,644.00	440.00	6,084.00
Southern Pacific Railway Co. ....	6,385.00	900.00	7,285.00
Total .....	70,580.00	5,708.30	76,288.30

*Amount deposited by railroad companies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, to reimburse the United States for the cost of the survey (field and office work) of public lands selected by them and embraced within the limits of their grants.*

Name of road.	Field work.	Office work.	Aggregate.
Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co. ....	\$4,596.23	\$609.41	\$5,205.64
Central Pacific R. R. Co. ....	2,589.95	337.27	2,927.22
Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R. Co. ....	2.99	.80	3.79
Missouri Valley Land Co. ....	3.08	.80	3.88
New Orleans Pacific R. R. Co. ....	54.35	6.87	61.22
Northern Pacific R. R. Co. ....	239.04	26.55	265.59
Oregon and California R. R. Co. ....	596.16	75.45	671.61
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. ....	1,372.18	161.99	1,534.17
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba R. R. Co. ....	242.26	62.06	304.32
Union Pacific R. R. Co. ....	21,375.86	5,537.41	26,913.27
Total .....	31,072.10	6,818.61	37,890.71

In addition to the above amount, viz, \$37,890.71, deposited by railroad companies to reimburse the United States for the cost of surveys during the fiscal year 1901, certificates covering deposits made by railroad companies under the act of February 27, 1899, amounting in the aggregate to \$49,798, were surrendered under the provisions of said act to the Commissioner of the General Land Office during said fiscal year on account of surveying fees due from the Northern Pacific Railway Company and the Central Pacific Railway Company, respectively, thereby making a total reimbursement to the United States of \$87,688.71 during the fiscal year 1901 on account of survey of land within railroad grants.

## DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The following is a statement of the acreage disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

CASH SALES.		Acres.
Private entries .....		18, 244. 64
Public auction .....		65, 597. 94
Preemption entries .....		11, 905. 82
Timber and stone entries .....		396, 445. 61
Mineral-land entries .....		67, 036. 43
Desert-land entries (original) .....		686, 382. 56
Excesses on homestead and other entries .....		20, 051. 01
Coal-land entries .....		10, 955. 91
Supplemental payments .....		80. 80
Act March 3, 1887 .....		12, 354. 51
Town sites .....		338. 13
Abandoned military reservations .....		881. 22
Soldiers' additional final entries .....		170. 95
Excesses on Chippewa homesteads .....		77. 59
Cash payments on homestead entries .....		8, 512. 72
Town lots .....		4. 07
Sold under special acts .....		2, 629. 03
Total .....		1, 301, 668. 94

MISCELLANEOUS.		Acres.
Homestead entries (original) .....	9, 497, 275. 05	
Entries with—		
Military bounty-land warrants .....		675. 96
Agricultural college scrip .....		320. 00
Private-land scrip .....		440. 00
Valentine scrip .....		80. 00
Sioux half-breed scrip .....	1, 922. 43	
Chippewa scrip, Red Lake and Pembina .....	319. 94	
Chippewa half-breed scrip .....	160. 00	
State selections .....	1, 432, 462. 28	
Railroad selections .....	2, 833, 329. 68	
Wagon-road selections .....	153, 671. 14	
Indian allotments .....	10, 808. 37	
Small holdings .....	973. 15	
Donation act .....	138. 65	
Swamp lands patented .....	215, 963. 86	
Swamp land indemnity lands patented .....	3, 239. 83	
		14, 151, 780. 34
Total area of public-land entries and selections .....		15, 453, 449. 28

INDIAN LANDS.		
Cherokee .....	184. 88	
Klamath Indian reserve .....	2, 023. 22	
Southern Ute .....	7, 009. 98	
Ute .....	31, 401. 85	
Osage trust and diminished reserve .....	10, 178. 34	
Chippewa and Munsee .....	1, 356. 22	
Chippewa .....	38, 094. 89	
Sioux .....	1, 317. 94	
Flathead .....	2, 245. 09	
Otoe and Missouri .....	11, 469. 62	
Ponca .....	17. 90	
Omaha .....	2, 674. 25	
Colville Indian reserve .....	1, 257. 58	
Uintah and White River Ute .....	115. 26	
		109, 347. 02
Grand total .....		15, 562, 796. 30

## RECAPITULATION.

	Acres.
Area sold for cash .....	1,301,668.94
Area, miscellaneous entries .....	14,151,780.34
Area, Indian lands .....	109,347.02
Aggregate .....	15,562,796.30

Showing an increase of 2,108,908.34 acres as compared with the aggregate of disposals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

The foregoing statement does not include the following entries, the areas of which have been previously reported in the original entries of the respective classes:

	Acres.
Private entry, cash substitution .....	160.00
Preemption entry, cash substitution .....	160.00
Final desert-land entries .....	152,160.34
Commuted homesteads, section 2301, Revised Statutes .....	629,002.32
Commuted homesteads under sundry other acts .....	87,659.33
Timber-culture entries under act March 3, 1891 .....	1,649.01
Act March 3, 1887 .....	1,198.57
Abandoned military reservations .....	320.00
Act August 6, 1854 .....	80.00
Cash substitution .....	159.92
Lake Traverse lands .....	54.65
Act August 23, 1894 .....	80.00
Cash payment on final homestead .....	6.93
Final homestead entries .....	5,241,120.76
Final timber-culture entries .....	395,488.84
Military bounty-land warrants .....	3,944.35
Agricultural-college scrip .....	160.00
Private-land scrip .....	1,138.42
Commuted homesteads, Indian lands .....	21,072.39
Final desert-land entries, Indian lands .....	4,250.85
Total .....	6,539,866.68

The filings and fees thereon are stated in the annexed table:

	Number.	Fees.
Preemption .....	498	\$1,412.00
Homestead .....	475	1,053.00
Coal .....	1,654	4,884.00
Town site .....	1	3.00
Reservoir .....	2,251	5,844.00
Mineral applications .....	2,038	20,380.00
Timber and stone applications .....	3,075	30,750.00
Mineral adverse claims .....	9,992	64,326.00
	352	3,520.00
Total .....	10,344	67,846.00
Miscellaneous fees as follows: For reducing testimony to writing, cancellation fees, etc. ....		95,474.51

The following is a statement of the cash receipts of the office from various sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

## CASH RECEIPTS.

Sales of land at private entry .....	\$24,061.51
Sales of land at public auction .....	92,863.35
Sales of land by preemption entry .....	15,496.32
Sales of timber and stone land .....	992,144.93
Sales of mineral land .....	271,321.47
Sales of desert land (original) .....	171,556.05
For final desert land .....	152,819.99



For commuted homesteads (sec. 2301, Rev. Stat.) .....	\$820,782.16
For commuted homesteads under sundry other acts .....	117,948.50
For excesses on homesteads and other entries .....	27,861.53
For timber-culture entries commuted under act March 3, 1891 .....	2,061.26
Sales of coal land .....	207,933.00
For supplemental payments .....	121.54
Under act March 3, 1887 .....	24,421.76
Sales of town sites .....	802.01
Sales of abandoned military reservations .....	2,583.43
For competitive bids .....	164.00
Sales of land under special acts .....	3,132.54
Soldiers' additional final entries .....	641.06
Excesses on Chippewa homesteads .....	96.94
Cash substitution .....	199.90
For Lake Traverse lands .....	136.63
Interest payments on commuted homesteads .....	3,766.17
Cash payments on homestead entries .....	32,777.68
Cash payment on final homestead .....	12.13
Under act August 23, 1894 .....	100.00
Sales of town lots .....	737.00
Total .....	2,966,542.86

## FEES AND COMMISSIONS.

For homestead entries (original and final) .....	\$1,108,000.14
For timber-culture entries (final) .....	10,364.00
For entries with—	
Military bounty-land warrants .....	116.00
Agricultural-college scrip .....	8.00
Private-land scrip .....	1.00
Valentine scrip .....	2.00
For commuted homesteads (Ponca lands) .....	146.00
For final commissions on Indian lands .....	43.29
For Sioux final cash entries .....	150.35
For State selections .....	17,444.00
For railroad selections .....	39,366.00
For wagon-road selections .....	1,928.00
For lands entered under the donation act .....	5.00
For preemption, coal, reservoir, and other filings .....	64,326.00
For mineral adverse claims .....	3,520.00
For cancellation notices .....	2,734.00
For reducing testimony to writing .....	92,740.51
	1,340,894.29
Total receipts from disposal of public land .....	4,307,437.15
Total receipts from disposal of Indian land .....	585,661.27
Total receipts from depredations on public land .....	36,471.83
Total receipts from sales of timber under acts March 3, 1891, and June 4, 1897 .....	25,305.95
Total receipts from sales of Government property (old office furniture, etc) .....	597.78
Total receipts for furnishing copies of records and plats .....	16,686.81
Grand total .....	4,972,160.79

The total cash receipts for the fiscal year 1900 were \$4,379,758.10, showing an increase in receipts for the year ended June 30, 1901, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, of \$592,402.69.

The total expenses of district land offices for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, incidental expenses, and expenses of depositing public moneys during the fiscal year 1901 were \$773,617.99, an increase of \$46,036.01 as compared with the fiscal year 1900.







# 328 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

*Statement, by offices and States, of the disposal of Indian lands during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

State and office.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
CHEROKEE SCHOOL.			
Alabama: Huntsville .....	3	184.88	\$231.10
KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVE.			
California: Eureka .....	15	2,023.22	5,058.06
SOUTHERN UTE.			
Colorado: Durango .....	70	{ [3,135.50] 7,009.98 }	9,489.19
UTE.			
Colorado: Durango .....	1	120.00	150.00
Glenwood Springs .....	157	{ [2,233.29] 16,724.92 }	72,617.41
Gunnison .....	21	{ [80.00] 1,837.33 }	3,763.60
Montrose .....	140	{ [1,937.56] 12,719.60 }	16,264.13
	319	{ [4,250.85] 31,401.85 }	92,795.14
SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK.			
Idaho: Blackfoot .....	32	Pocatello town lots.	3,880.00
OSAGE TRUST AND DIMINISHED RESERVE.			
Kansas: Dodge City .....	87	9,273.38	11,944.78
Topeka .....	20	904.96	1,407.45
	107	10,178.34	13,352.23
CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE.			
Kansas: Topeka .....	33	1,356.22	19,805.18
KANSAS TRUST AND DIMINISHED RESERVE.			
Kansas: Topeka .....			77.26
CHIPPEWA.			
Minnesota: Crookston .....	139	37,964.24	244,929.82
Duluth .....	5	130.65	170.32
	144	38,094.89	245,100.14
FLATHEAD.			
Montana: Missoula .....	20	2,245.09	14,616.70
OTOE AND MISSOURIA.			
Nebraska: Lincoln .....	126	11,469.62	119,799.04
PAWNEE.			
Nebraska: Lincoln .....	1		1.15
PONCA.			
Nebraska: O'Neill .....	76	{ [7,925.28] 17.90 }	6,579.61
OMAHA.			
Nebraska: O'Neill .....	27	2,674.25	40,939.41
SIOUX.			
Minnesota: Marshall .....	1	40.00	50.00

*Statement, by offices and States, of the disposal of Indian lands, etc.—Continued.*

State and office.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
SIOUX—continued.			
South Dakota:			
Chamberlain .....	142	{ [7, 814. 81] 843. 40 }	\$6, 835. 68
Pierre .....	21	{ [1, 562. 29] 50. 87 }	974. 69
Rapid City .....	4	[634. 51]	317. 26
Watertown .....	6	383. 67	479. 60
	174	{ [10, 011. 61] 1, 317. 94 }	8, 657. 23
COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVE.			
Washington:			
Spokane Falls .....	46	952. 16	4, 249. 33
Waterville .....	26	305. 42	886. 42
	72	1, 257. 58	5, 135. 75
UINTA AND WHITE RIVER UTE.			
Utah:			
Salt Lake City .....	1	115. 26	144. 08

## RECAPITULATION.

Alabama .....	3	184. 88	231. 10
California .....	15	2, 023. 22	5, 058. 06
Colorado .....	389	38, 411. 83	102, 284. 33
Idaho .....	32	.....	3, 880. 00
Kansas .....	140	11, 534. 56	33, 234. 67
Minnesota .....	145	38, 134. 89	245, 150. 14
Montana .....	20	2, 245. 09	14, 616. 70
Nebraska .....	230	14, 161. 77	167, 319. 21
South Dakota .....	173	1, 277. 94	8, 607. 23
Utah .....	1	115. 26	144. 08
Washington .....	72	1, 257. 58	5, 135. 75
Total .....	1, 220	109, 347. 02	585, 661. 27





Statement showing, by States and Territories, the total amount of sales of public lands during each fiscal year from July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1901.

State or Territory.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Alabama	\$37,858.01	\$84,118.59	\$29,521.63	\$14,190.40	\$10,222.24	\$10,226.19	\$7,802.91	\$7,133.02	\$8,598.63	\$3,775.70	\$8,515.12	\$7,470.41	\$11,601.12
Alaska	2,105.00	1,297.50	2,307.50	2,245.00	515.00	4,531.85	1,510.13	550.00	345.00	147.50	678.50	2,276.32	2,324.02
Arizona	77,996.43	85,258.23	55,179.60	68,334.01	78,978.51	35,726.91	17,656.78	28,445.81	22,750.49	21,722.47	26,796.91	33,991.92	37,669.48
Arkansas	11,692.48	8,000.23	6,738.67	83,497.84	8,011.95	9,071.92	6,994.78	8,203.41	7,716.41	19,224.11	8,328.72	60,506.09	82,492.16
California	1,110,732.08	876,142.68	688,942.59	534,077.57	391,731.94	170,298.25	81,287.52	104,638.93	93,933.37	62,082.10	101,839.59	122,800.99	186,512.40
Colorado	1,648,323.22	782,891.73	317,522.26	240,737.15	286,179.26	104,080.80	78,416.60	102,980.31	87,251.39	121,197.93	90,047.70	164,248.76	224,975.17
Dakota	618,404.88	10,814.71	16,872.06	16,513.06	8,810.05	7,613.27	3,833.21	4,508.85	3,633.46	2,095.65	1,312.02	3,108.54	4,487.20
Florida	15,735.57	107,479.09	147,357.70	116,422.97	134,852.08	68,200.45	54,946.88	56,413.46	30,432.60	40,497.32	67,925.18	113,845.72	181,695.63
Idaho	104.00	104.00	702.31	923.37	2.30	12.00		150.00			50.00		1.76
Illinois	44.50		3.90		41.29					3.98	19.40		
Indiana	1,978.52												
Iowa	6,161.49	1,355.33	544.35	1,853.51	2,246.75	1,204.83	1,656.17	1,700.35	4,540.66	663.88	542.28	1,554.92	14,989.15
Kansas	1,456,606.05	423,090.32	74,885.66	120,432.27	116,690.76	26,251.91	13,720.90	4,685.25	2,292.16	2,697.43	2,318.38	3,494.87	5,555.43
Louisiana	79,878.79	15,514.28	17,735.80	18,231.74	16,277.15	5,819.04	4,057.89	4,979.06	4,322.16	8,325.23	8,620.17	19,780.04	38,941.22
Michigan	70,327.03	107,183.97	90,481.42	57,179.41	20,599.61	13,743.84	13,743.84	13,392.19	10,877.99	8,147.27	8,707.79	32,391.74	45,027.86
Minnesota	185,073.93	108,192.17	92,558.20	137,910.82	168,232.11	278,624.37	132,460.93	81,698.43	54,744.39	100,716.79	77,325.73	212,600.92	218,756.44
Mississippi	2,345.72	3,840.67	7,388.41	10,144.16	11,276.35	4,448.72	3,962.02	6,848.26	13,640.00	11,958.14	13,849.13	25,365.58	21,360.28
Missouri	20,774.74	17,154.54	27,876.87	22,204.88	21,620.17	10,475.28	11,882.62	14,917.83	6,860.57	6,819.73	15,571.08	105,818.13	23,262.22
Montana	269,626.07	269,735.43	230,599.77	258,397.22	267,344.91	127,590.35	124,736.15	150,006.74	107,295.89	187,483.71	195,638.23	359,506.95	338,988.54
Nebraska	1,036,510.81	736,451.24	203,289.74	192,973.57	173,580.30	65,936.66	37,934.22	22,040.95	18,468.69	19,761.17	29,125.87	67,745.16	62,287.40
Nevada	6,220.00	3,515.00	4,527.07	4,348.53	2,695.00	1,280.00	2,180.75	3,033.10	2,205.00	2,870.00	1,340.00	8,416.09	9,319.29
New Mexico	64,616.92	65,692.21	76,365.27	83,015.82	90,862.42	41,073.64	18,853.75	15,738.64	35,513.95	22,512.70	22,245.89	29,867.44	56,878.44
North Dakota	236,193.10	100,503.54	100,503.54	119,605.95	126,931.90	36,276.75	27,438.59	28,935.49	21,421.37	44,283.62	71,803.95	169,259.11	349,794.86
Ohio	300.00	132.41	100.00			15.46							
Oklahoma	2,690.20	75,894.87	62,531.42	89,245.38	108,573.34	183,973.27	183,973.27	156,319.28	81,201.35	294,415.36	531,423.82	550,161.28	189,675.96
Oregon	380,044.37	706,239.68	658,074.02	800,899.45	373,014.25	56,778.80	40,368.17	41,806.77	117,638.57	39,338.74	103,216.62	298,067.69	316,507.48
South Dakota	305,612.41	305,612.41	131,201.05	158,996.16	72,441.81	71,617.79	61,731.67	33,566.82	38,323.16	64,852.04	110,446.86	137,881.11	80,894.30
Utah	64,261.21	95,896.61	101,809.11	92,454.27	79,976.19	51,555.78	31,023.48	45,540.22	45,230.62	64,704.03	44,979.94	60,857.78	95,637.28
Washington	532,092.99	979,739.17	755,892.07	426,687.10	398,238.74	208,138.84	64,205.37	45,110.77	45,675.16	64,152.97	77,064.01	135,213.23	185,326.39
Wisconsin	74,472.35	82,769.36	70,373.04	58,976.95	85,760.43	51,120.85	41,387.40	34,645.17	558.83	13,757.17	15,799.89	44,612.83	25,643.98
Wyoming	236,257.30	252,363.00	155,951.25	98,905.52	71,347.94	42,992.03	36,383.00	38,621.00	35,237.26	72,909.36	68,456.54	158,931.16	190,818.80
Total	8,018,254.50	6,346,174.24	4,160,099.07	3,322,865.01	3,193,280.64	1,653,080.71	1,116,090.07	1,033,905.59	917,911.19	1,291,076.10	1,703,988.32	2,899,731.82	2,966,542.86

*Statement showing the total cash receipts arising from the disposal of public lands in the several land States and Territories during each fiscal year from July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1901, consisting of sales and commissions.*

State or Territory.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Alabama.....	\$68,791.21	\$72,905.58	\$68,398.94	\$68,998.01	\$81,206.90	\$41,727.81	\$24,099.64	\$25,366.04	\$24,433.31	\$21,511.96	\$26,335.26	\$26,076.93	\$24,632.55
Alaska.....	2,255.00	1,407.50	2,477.50	315.00	625.00	4,531.85	1,580.13	600.00	375.00	324.05	1,138.50	2,439.60	2,592.16
Arizona.....	90,395.25	95,401.09	90,927.79	78,571.24	90,927.79	43,427.59	27,459.30	36,043.14	29,306.08	27,852.88	39,370.88	39,983.16	49,322.64
Arkansas.....	56,578.61	49,725.09	43,068.29	114,049.88	461,991.23	43,605.09	43,334.67	51,770.46	54,114.81	50,049.38	54,114.81	114,029.67	96,138.77
California.....	1,217,014.92	958,320.21	779,515.33	618,200.68	369,999.17	224,450.33	128,004.33	156,337.05	137,728.05	144,093.38	174,164.71	174,164.71	297,530.25
Colorado.....	1,684,746.49	872,712.66	384,214.88	305,018.17	369,317.25	161,895.89	134,290.14	156,335.07	135,897.34	164,535.07	140,496.51	229,635.58	
Dakota.....	794,829.35				23,399.09	21,238.00	16,321.70	20,774.45	15,442.02	13,426.72	11,131.41	18,588.10	18,096.53
Florida.....	26,343.76	28,590.55	32,727.16	33,875.66	162,230.51	87,984.25	84,126.69	97,976.05	60,368.99	75,865.63	113,698.51	136,623.61	239,928.65
Idaho.....	133,944.49	161,201.14	103,295.00	140,486.11	48.64	1.12		190.00	12.00	6.00	50.00	6.00	20.86
Illinois.....	117.00	19.90	756.90	923.37	48.64	19.65	13.90	1.00	1.87	15.26	19.40	1.04	
Indiana.....	83,320.13			12.02	42.71								
Iowa.....	7,096.35	2,412.33	3,310.58	2,741.77	3,649.85	1,756.86	3,254.50	4,542.01	5,283.11	1,226.68	1,003.66	2,612.48	17,026.99
Kansas.....	1,557,673.63	497,752.38	135,086.16	181,721.34	191,800.61	59,325.62	31,846.92	20,318.50	18,774.37	22,368.09	24,290.55	30,929.80	34,528.90
Louisiana.....	99,119.82	35,699.20	36,440.24	33,922.30	34,014.02	22,895.11	20,400.93	23,991.33	21,126.52	27,361.48	31,773.91	46,835.81	65,697.56
Michigan.....	85,273.68	117,733.24	100,516.30	66,997.76	30,023.24	22,284.44	22,432.10	20,030.72	15,871.05	13,201.64	15,813.63	40,537.22	52,206.81
Minnesota.....	231,217.63	148,831.87	131,716.10	188,883.40	224,618.79	326,296.72	177,871.41	134,791.02	98,117.97	146,944.42	120,869.79	274,613.89	293,059.22
Mississippi.....	20,365.63	32,373.22	35,700.21	31,961.51	27,226.90	17,502.64	19,930.24	28,676.79	32,114.33	29,675.87	28,569.66	40,807.62	38,381.09
Missouri.....	44,298.60	42,890.05	54,009.38	47,609.77	44,854.34	34,372.64	35,250.80	41,026.92	30,324.52	26,119.05	29,753.54	124,186.80	38,338.14
Montana.....	298,736.40	299,154.19	259,872.22	299,398.30	306,190.30	155,133.63	154,171.72	186,314.74	137,937.00	227,473.83	240,020.00	417,892.20	412,619.55
Nebraska.....	1,172,499.10	800,894.55	282,884.67	291,633.74	257,884.22	114,720.51	75,016.80	92,974.42	51,419.60	63,373.68	88,934.96	121,923.08	139,023.08
Nevada.....	9,018.96	5,549.51	6,182.67	6,278.48	4,153.30	1,761.76	5,019.75	52,147.60	11,300.75	4,112.15	2,286.32	10,021.77	10,210.77
New Mexico.....	80,011.86	83,382.89	92,509.76	99,574.81	107,022.42	52,569.67	81,852.10	28,123.44	45,138.19	27,739.40	41,363.85	61,740.07	95,469.52
North Dakota.....	281,272.74	141,215.22	176,914.69	188,774.45	188,774.45	44,476.98	74,612.19	98,498.17	89,217.11	57,512.15	180,466.88	357,435.63	490,921.34
Ohio.....	300.00		119.88			45.46	183.00	211.00					
Oklahoma.....	100,807.37	109,681.88	212,303.34	172,240.10	449,514.26	298,667.22	225,241.66	225,241.66	137,474.35	422,327.32	650,393.32	678,639.38	410,427.13
Oregon.....	442,146.58	775,906.10	725,100.36	409,016.72	422,600.10	133,315.97	74,675.36	88,350.62	148,177.09	77,370.41	148,389.97	326,733.63	404,743.34
South Dakota.....	386,035.31	208,586.41	216,924.04	252,530.43	252,530.43	128,101.50	111,837.63	67,426.43	75,265.33	109,030.03	154,537.02	193,042.20	146,790.27
Utah.....	76,491.82	110,415.74	114,193.78	106,986.07	94,657.11	62,536.25	43,466.68	68,347.20	58,462.33	69,957.10	63,241.12	77,077.06	107,770.02
Washington.....	644,282.69	1,088,137.15	857,035.92	496,422.16	453,058.53	256,099.90	115,487.70	89,809.71	90,950.35	114,252.05	130,426.51	228,756.61	298,596.65
Wisconsin.....	89,762.98	94,010.97	91,551.62	80,198.94	101,572.93	65,714.86	56,386.03	45,511.86	33,766.84	27,193.45	27,913.47	61,823.36	42,698.09
Wyoming.....	254,013.56	267,662.37	173,183.86	117,700.99	90,640.40	56,954.43	54,805.48	55,725.06	49,755.57	94,675.12	93,268.86	199,604.96	242,611.51
Total.....	9,270,225.73	7,470,870.31	5,105,037.72	4,387,670.27	4,191,465.29	2,674,285.79	1,866,800.66	1,847,463.41	1,596,380.74	2,144,341.60	2,594,690.49	4,056,812.86	4,307,437.15

*Statement showing, by fiscal years, the amount of money received for public lands sold, and fees and commissions collected on public lands disposed of otherwise than for cash, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1901; also the aggregate receipts from sales and fees and commissions during said period.*

Fiscal year.	Total cash sales.	Total amount fees and commissions.	Total receipts from disposal of public lands.
1887.....	\$9,246,321.33	\$1,537,600.39	\$10,783,921.72
1888.....	11,203,071.95	1,498,000.05	12,701,072.00
1889.....	8,018,254.50	1,251,971.23	9,270,225.73
1890.....	6,349,174.24	1,121,696.07	7,470,870.31
1891.....	4,160,099.07	944,938.65	5,105,037.72
1892.....	3,322,865.01	1,064,805.26	4,387,670.27
1893.....	3,193,280.64	998,184.65	4,191,465.29
1894.....	1,653,080.71	1,021,205.08	2,674,285.79
1895.....	1,116,090.07	750,710.59	1,866,800.66
1896.....	1,053,905.59	793,557.82	1,847,463.41
1897.....	917,911.19	678,469.55	1,596,380.74
1898.....	1,291,076.10	853,265.50	2,144,341.60
1899.....	1,703,988.32	890,702.17	2,594,690.49
1900.....	2,899,731.83	1,157,081.03	4,056,812.86
1901.....	2,966,542.86	1,340,894.29	4,307,437.15

*Statement showing the total amounts accrued and paid to each of the following-named States and the Territory of New Mexico on account of the grants of 2, 3, and 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of public land lying within their respective limits, up to and including the fiscal year 1899; also during the fiscal year 1900, and the aggregate amounts up to June 30, 1900, inclusive.*

States and Territory.	To June 30, 1899.	During fiscal year 1900.	Total amount up to and including June 30, 1900.
Alabama.....	\$1,068,773.95	\$286.96	\$1,069,060.91
Arkansas.....	266,744.60	2,663.90	269,408.50
Colorado.....	309,838.06	3,089.26	312,927.32
Florida.....	112,175.39	91.93	112,267.32
Idaho.....	31,921.61	5,233.13	37,154.74
Illinois.....	1,187,908.89	.....	1,187,908.89
Indiana.....	1,040,255.26	.....	1,040,255.26
Iowa.....	633,638.10	.....	633,638.10
Kansas.....	1,094,085.72	135.09	1,094,220.81
Louisiana.....	438,570.29	733.55	439,303.84
Michigan.....	568,272.87	1,510.00	569,782.87
Minnesota.....	415,885.15	9,996.99	425,882.14
Mississippi.....	1,062,352.95	1,035.39	1,063,388.34
Missouri.....	1,032,813.39	4,819.82	1,037,633.21
Montana.....	83,508.34	16,930.58	100,438.92
Nebraska.....	508,885.10	2,573.97	511,459.07
Nevada.....	11,464.40	338.14	11,802.54
New Mexico Territory.....	894.38	1,291.12	2,185.50
North Dakota.....	29,101.22	7,868.48	36,969.70
Ohio.....	999,353.01	.....	999,353.01
Oregon.....	237,701.32	11,763.45	249,464.77
South Dakota.....	41,146.57	6,235.20	47,381.77
Utah.....	7,641.30	2,801.83	10,443.13
Washington.....	120,882.78	7,120.44	128,003.22
Wisconsin.....	575,356.98	1,881.11	577,238.09
Wyoming.....	26,339.56	7,385.03	33,724.59
Total.....	11,905,511.19	95,785.37	12,001,296.56



# 334 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903,  
by the General Land Office.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
SALARIES.			
Commissioner of the General Land Office (R. S., p. 76, sec. 446; July 11, 1890, vol. 26, p. 257, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	\$5,000.00		
Assistant Commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be authorized to sign such letters, papers, and documents, and to perform such other duties as may be directed by the Commissioner, and shall act as Commissioner in the absence of that officer, or in case of a vacancy in the office of Commissioner (July 7, 1884, vol. 23, p. 186, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	3,500.00		
Chief clerk (R. S., p. 74, sec. 440; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	2,250.00		
Two law clerks, at \$2,200 each (Mar. 3, 1879, vol. 18, p. 364, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	4,400.00		
Three inspectors of surveyor's-general and district land offices, at \$2,000 each (Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 247, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	6,000.00		
Recorder (R. S., p. 76, sec. 447; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	2,000.00		
Eleven chiefs of division, at \$2,000 each (July 11, 1890, vol. 26, p. 257, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	22,000.00		
Two law examiners, at \$2,000 each (July 31, 1886, vol. 24, p. 199, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	4,000.00		
Ten principal examiners of land claims and contests, at \$2,000 each (July 11, 1888, vol. 25, p. 285, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	20,000.00		
One depository, acting for the Commissioner as receiver of public moneys, and also as confidential secretary (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	2,000.00		
Librarian for the law library of the General Land Office, to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior wholly with reference to his special fitness for such work (Apr. 17, 1900, vol. 31, p. 121, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	1,000.00		
Thirty clerks of class four (R. S., p. 27, secs. 167-169; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	54,000.00		
Fifty-six clerks of class three (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	89,600.00		
Fifty-nine clerks of class two (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	82,600.00		
Sixty-one clerks of class one (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	73,200.00		
Fifty-three clerks, at \$1,000 each (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	53,000.00		
Fifty-nine copyists, at \$900 each (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	53,100.00		
Two messengers, at \$840 each (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	1,680.00		
Ten assistant messengers, at \$720 each (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	7,200.00		
One packer (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	720.00		
Twenty-three laborers, at \$660 each (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996, sec. 1) .....	15,180.00		
		\$502,430.00	\$502,430.00
EXPENSES OF INSPECTORS.			
Per diem, in lieu of subsistence, of inspectors and of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land entries, trespasses on the public lands, and cases of official misconduct, while traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding \$3 per day, and for actual necessary expenses of transportation, including necessary sleeping-car fares, and for employment of stenographers and other assistants when necessary to the efficient conduct of examinations, and when authorized by the Commissioner of the General Land Office (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 996-997, sec. 1) .....		7,000.00	7,000.00
NOTE.—The provision heretofore made in this appropriation for "Clerks detailed to examine the books of and assist in opening new land offices" has been omitted in the preparation of their estimate and a like provision has been inserted in the estimate under the appropria-			

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903,  
by the General Land Office—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
EXPENSES OF INSPECTORS—continued.			
tion for "Contingent expenses of land offices," it being the desire to confine all incidental expenses pertaining to the conduct of local land offices to the appropriation made for that purpose.			
LIBRARY.			
Law books for the library of the General Land Office (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 997, sec. 1).....		\$200.00	\$200.00
MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES.			
Connected and separate United States and other maps prepared in the General Land Office: <i>Provided</i> , That of the United States maps procured hereunder 7,200 copies shall be delivered to the Senate and 14,400 copies shall be delivered to the House of Representatives, and 1,000 copies shall be delivered to and for the use of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the residue shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior for distribution (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 997, sec. 1).....		14,840.00	14,840.00
INSPECTING MINES IN THE TERRITORIES.			
Salaries of two mine inspectors authorized by the act approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1104), for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories, at \$2,000 per annum each (Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1104, secs. 1-19; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 997, sec. 1).....	\$4,000.00		
Per diem, subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding \$3 per day each while absent from their homes on duty, and for actual necessary traveling expenses of said inspectors, including necessary sleeping-car fares (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 997, sec. 1).....	3,350.00	7,350.00	7,350.00
Total.....		531,820.00	531,820.00
SALARIES AND COMMISSIONS OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.			
Salaries and commissions of registers of district land offices and receivers of public moneys at district land offices, at not exceeding \$3,000 per annum each (R. S., p. 392, secs. 2237, 2238; R. S., p. 393, sec. 2240; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1158, sec. 1).....		590,000.00	500,000.00
<p>NOTE.—The compensation of registers and receivers, including the fees and commissions earned by them, is limited by law to the amount earned, not to exceed \$3,000 each per annum. The total compensation earned by said officers during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, amounted to \$584,961.11, and it is expected that the earnings for the fiscal year 1903 will equal, if not exceed, that for the year just closed. Considering the amount earned by said officers during the year just closed, together with the amount necessary to pay the compensation of the officers appointed for the two additional land districts recently established in Oklahoma Territory, the full amount of this estimate will be necessary for the year 1903.</p> <p>The insufficient appropriations provided in the regular appropriation bills for the payment of the earnings of local land officers for the past two or three years has not only entailed considerable additional labor upon this office, and the office of the Auditor for the Interior Department in the matter of correspondence, but has also resulted in long and tedious delays in the payment of said officers, as a final settlement of their accounts by the Auditor could not be made until deficiency appropriations had been secured.</p> <p>The total amount of fees and commissions collected by said officers and covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 (not including receipts from cash sales), amounted to \$1,340,894.29, while the</p>			

# 336 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, by the General Land Office—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
<b>SALARIES AND COMMISSIONS OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS—continued.</b>			
amount of appropriation required to reimburse them on account of salaries and fees and commissions earned was only \$584,961.11, leaving a net revenue to the United States of \$755,933.18 on account of fees and commissions collected during said year. (See Appendix "A.")			
<b>CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF LAND OFFICES.</b>			
Clerk hire, rent, and other incidental expenses of the district land offices: <i>Provided</i> , That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, not exceeding \$3 per day, of clerks detailed to examine the books of and assist in opening new land offices while on such duty, and for actual necessary traveling expenses of said clerks, including necessary sleeping-car fares: <i>Provided, further</i> , That no expenses chargeable to the Government shall be incurred by registers and receivers in the conduct of local land officers except upon previous specific authorization by the Commissioner of the General Land Office (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1158, sec. 1).....		\$190,000.00	\$160,000.00
NOTE.—The foregoing estimate includes the salaries of clerks, office rent, registration fees, and a variety of other incidental expenses pertaining to the running of the local land offices, such as binding plats, rebinding old and dilapidated plat books worn by constant handling and use, the purchase of furniture, safes, typewriters, etc. The recent establishment of two additional land offices in the Territory of Oklahoma, together with the continued increase in the business of the local land offices makes increased facilities necessary in the direction of additional room rent, clerical assistance, furniture, etc., so that the urgent necessities of the service can not be met with a less sum than that expended in the year just closed, viz: \$190,000.00. The provision for payment of per diem, and traveling expenses of clerks detailed to assist in opening new land offices has been inserted in this appropriation in lieu of a like provision heretofore contained in the appropriation for "Expenses of Inspector, General Land Office," it being the desire to confine all incidental expenses pertaining to the conduct of local land offices to the appropriation made for that purpose.			
<b>EXPENSES OF DEPOSITING PUBLIC MONEYS.</b>			
Expenses of depositing money received from the disposal of public lands.....		3,000.00	2,500.00
NOTE.—The expenditures for this purpose for the fiscal year just closed amounted to \$2,522.71. (R. S., p. 713, sec. 3617; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1158, sec. 1).			
<b>PROTECTING PUBLIC LANDS, TIMBER, ETC.</b>			
Depredations on public timber, protecting public lands, and settlement of claims for swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity: To meet the expenses of protecting timber on the public lands, and for more efficient execution of the law and rules relating to the cutting thereof; of protecting public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, and of adjusting claim for swamp land, and indemnity for swamp lands: <i>Provided</i> , That agents and others employed under this appropriation shall be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, and allowed per diem, subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding \$3 per day each, and actual necessary expenses for transportation, including necessary sleeping-car fares (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1158, sec. 1).....		175,000.00	125,000.00
NOTE.—Until the disposal or withdrawal of the present large areas of public forested lands shall take place, it is important that the force of special agents now available for the manifold duties to be performed in connection therewith should not be materially reduced.			



*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, by the General Land Office—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
<p>PROTECTING PUBLIC LANDS, TIMBER, ETC.—continued.</p>			
<p>The appropriation of \$125,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was supplemented by a deficiency appropriation of \$60,000, making the total appropriation for the year just closed \$185,000, and enabling the placing on active duty in the field of about 54 agents during the entire year, but this force was not sufficient to satisfactorily perform the work required. The appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$125,000 and it will be necessary to ask for a deficiency appropriation, or to reduce the force to such an extent that it will be entirely inadequate to render the service required. Owing to the unusual activity during the past few years in matters pertaining to the acquisition of public lands and timber, the work requiring attention by special agents has been constantly increasing and \$175,000 is a conservative estimate of the amount that should be appropriated for the next fiscal year.</p>			
<p>PROTECTION OF FOREST RESERVES.</p>			
<p>Protection and administration of forest reserves: To meet the expenses of executing the provisions of the sundry civil act approved June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 34), for the care and administration of the forest reserves, to meet the expenses of forest inspectors and assistants, superintendents, supervisors, surveyors, rangers, and for the employment of foresters and other emergency help in the prevention and extinguishment of forest fires, and for advertising dead and matured trees for sale within such reservation: <i>Provided</i>, That forestry agents, superintendents, and supervisors, and other persons employed under this appropriation shall be selected by the Secretary of the Interior wholly with reference to their fitness and without regard for their political affiliations, and allowed per diem, subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding \$3 per day each, and actual necessary expenses for transportation, including necessary sleeping-car fares: <i>Provided further</i>, That forest agents, superintendents, supervisors, and all other persons employed in connection with the administration and protection of forest reservations shall, in all ways that are practicable, aid in the enforcement of the laws of the State or Territory in which said forest reservation is situated in relation to the protection of fish and game (June 4, 1897, vol. 30, p. 34, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1158, sec. 1)</p>			
<p>NOTE.—There are now over 46,000,000 acres included in the forest reserves, and with the appropriation of \$300,000 for the year ending June 30, 1902, it has been possible to maintain an adequate force of forest rangers in the field. The wisdom of this course is already apparent in the better patrol and protection of the reserves from fire and depredation of all kinds. The continued and increasing interest taken in forest reservations and their protection by the general public points to the continuance and improvement of the forestry service. Additional forested areas are under consideration with a view to their possible reservation, and there are also proposed additions to some reserves already established, all of which would require additional forest officers and rangers. With the force now required, independent of prospective additions to the reserves, the amount estimated for is the least that will meet the necessities of the service.</p>			
<p>EXPENSES OF HEARINGS IN LAND ENTRIES.</p>			
<p>Expenses of hearings held by order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to determine whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that character or have been made in compliance with law (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1158, sec. 1).</p>			
<p>NOTE.—The foregoing estimate is to defray the expenses of hearings ordered by the Commissioner of the</p>			

# 338 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903,  
by the General Land Office—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
<b>EXPENSES OF HEARINGS IN LAND ENTRIES—continued.</b>			
General Land Office in cases of alleged fraudulent or illegal entries. These entries are suspended upon the reports of investigations made by special agents; hearings are then ordered to be held and all parties in interest notified thereof. The expenses to be borne by the United States are those of its own witnesses, and the taking of testimony to establish the fraudulent or illegal character of the entry.			
<b>REPRODUCING PLATS OF SURVEYS.</b>			
To enable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to continue to reproduce worn and defaced official plats of surveys on file and other plats constituting a part of the records of said office, and to furnish local land offices with the same (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1159, sec. 1).....		\$3,500.00	\$2,500.00
NOTE.—The requirements of the service necessitate the increase of this appropriation because of the extraordinary use to which these plats have been subjected for a few years past.			
<b>EXAMINATION OF DESERT LANDS.</b>			
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to examine, under such regulations and at such compensation as he may prescribe, the desert lands selected by the States under the provisions of section 4 of the act of Congress approved August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 422); <i>Provided</i> , That if such examinations be made by detailed clerks or employees of the Department they shall be entitled to actual necessary expenses of transportation, including necessary sleeping-car fares, and not exceeding \$3 per day in lieu of subsistence. (Aug. 18, 1894, vol. 28, p. 422, sec. 1; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1159, sec. 1) .....		1,000.00	3,000.00
<b>PRESERVATION OF RECORDS, RECORDER'S OFFICE.</b>			
Continuing the work of rearranging, indexing, and preserving the records of the recorder's office of the General Land Office: <i>Provided</i> , That the appropriation for this purpose for the current fiscal year 1902 is hereby made available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1903 for the purpose indicated. (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1159, sec. 1.) .....			1,000.00
<b>FEES, ETC.</b>			
For the payment of revenue stamps, notarial and recording fees on reconveyances of land to the United States: <i>Provided</i> , That \$100 of the appropriation of \$500 for this purpose, for the fiscal year 1902, is hereby made available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1903. (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1159, sec. 1) .....			500.00
<b>TRANSCRIPTS OF RECORDS AND PLATS.</b>			
Furnishing transcripts of records and plats, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: <i>Provided</i> , That persons employed under this appropriation shall be selected by the Secretary of the Interior at a compensation of \$600 per annum each; to be immediately available. (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1159, sec. 1.).....		15,000.00	10,000.00
NOTE.—It is particularly desired that the force of transcribers be retained, as without this force the increasing work of the office must certainly fall into serious arrears. With their assistance the arrearages of work have been steadily diminishing, although the volume of current business has steadily augmented. The money paid in to the receiving clerk of the General Land Office and covered into the Treasury by him on account of transcripts of records and plats furnished under the provisions of the act of July 2, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 375), during the fiscal year of 1901, just ended, amounted to \$16,686.81.			
Total .....		1,283,500.00	1,110,500.00

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903,  
by the General Land Office—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.			
<p>For surveys and resurveys of public lands, \$400,000, at rates not exceeding \$9 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$7 for township and \$5 for section lines: <i>Provided</i>, That in expending this appropriation preference shall be given, first, in favor of surveying townships occupied, in whole or in part, by actual settlers, and of lands granted to the State by the act approved February 22, 1889, and the acts approved July 3 and July 10, 1890, and, second, to surveying under such other acts as provide for land grants to the several States, except railroad land grants and such indemnity lands as the several States may be entitled to in lieu of lands granted them for educational and other purposes, which may have been sold or included in some reservation or otherwise disposed of; and other surveys shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture, lines of reservations, except forest reservations, and to lands within boundaries of forest reservations, except that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow for the survey and resurvey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding \$13 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$11 dollars for township and \$7 for section lines, and in cases of exceptional difficulties in the surveys, where the work can not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be allowed by the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at rates not exceeding \$18 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$15 for township and \$12 for section lines: <i>Provided further</i>, That in the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the district of Alaska, there may be allowed, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the surveys and resurveys of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding \$25 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$23 for township and \$20 for section lines. The provisions of section 2411, Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing allowance for surveys in California and Oregon are hereby extended to all of the above-named States and Territories and district. And of the sum hereby appropriated there may be expended such an amount as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may deem necessary for examination of public surveys in the several surveying districts, by such competent surveyors as the Secretary of the Interior may select, or by such competent surveyors as he may authorize the surveyors-general to select, at such compensation, not exceeding \$6 per day, and such per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence, not exceeding \$3 while engaged in field examinations, as he may prescribe, said per diem allowance to be also made to such clerks who are competent surveyors who may be detailed to make field examinations in order to test the accuracy of the work in the field, and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys returned by deputy surveyors, and for examination of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent, and inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, and for making by such competent surveyors fragmentary surveys and such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States. And the sum hereby appropriated is made a continuing appropriation, and the same shall be available for use and the purposes intended until the appropriation shall have been exhausted. (R. S., p. 390, sec. 2223; Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1159, sec. 1.)</p>	\$400,000.00	\$400,000.00	\$325,000.00



## 340 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903,  
by the General Land Office—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
<b>SURVEY OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN THE STATES OF COLORADO, NEVADA, WYOMING, AND UTAH, AND IN THE TERRITORIES OF ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.</b>			
For survey of private land claims in the States of Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, and Utah, and in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, confirmed under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a Court of Private Land Claims, and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories," approved March 3, 1891, and for the resurvey of such private land claims heretofore confirmed as may be deemed necessary, \$10,000, said sum to be also available for office work on such survey and for the examination of the surveys in the field. (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1160, sec. 1.).....	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
<b>SURVEY, APPRAISAL, AND SALE OF ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.</b>			
For necessary expenses of survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations transferred to the control of the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, and any law prior thereto, including a custodian of the ruins of Casa Grande. (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1160, sec. 1.).....	6,000.00		
For pay of a custodian of Fort Sherman abandoned military reservation. (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1160, sec. 1.)..	480.00		
		6,480.00	6,480.00
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>416,480.00</b>	<b>341,480.00</b>
<b>SALARIES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL.</b>			
<b>Alaska:</b>			
Surveyor-general and ex-officio secretary of the district of Alaska. (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1.)..	4,000.00		
Clerks in his office. (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1.)..	5,000.00		
NOTE.—The estimate of \$5,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the current business of the office, including the examination of surveying returns, platting of same, and transcribing of field notes. The increased appropriation is rendered necessary by reason of the additional work resulting from the Alaska act approved May 15, 1898, and the act of March 3, 1899, extending the system of public surveys to said district.		9,000.00	8,000.00
<b>Arizona:</b>			
Surveyor-general. (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1.)..	2,000.00		
Clerks in his office. (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1.)..	5,000.00		
NOTE.—The estimate of \$5,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the current work of the office.		7,000.00	7,000.00
<b>California:</b>			
Surveyor-general. (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1.)..	2,000.00		
Clerks in his office. (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1.)..	12,000.00		
NOTE.—The estimate of \$12,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the transaction of the current work of the office, consisting of the preparation of surveying contracts and accompanying special instructions, the preparation of plats and transcribing of field notes, official correspondence, necessary work connected with swamp lands, and the miscellaneous work of the office.		14,000.00	14,000.00
<b>Colorado:</b>			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1.)...	2,000.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1.)..	12,290.00		
		14,290.00	13,500.00
NOTE.—The estimate of \$12,290 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the transaction of the current work of the office, official and general correspondence, and to enable the surveyor-general to comply with paragraph 42, page 25 of the general mining circular approved June 24, 1899, requiring the preparation of diagrams for the general and local land offices showing portions of 40-acre legal subdivisions made fractional			

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903,  
by the General Land Office—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
SALARIES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL—continued.			
by reason of mineral surveys. The surveyor-general states that the work of preparing such diagrams is far in arrears. This work requires the constant services of several draftsmen.			
Florida:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1) ..	\$1,800.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1) ..	1,200.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
NOTE.—The estimate of \$1,200 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the transaction of the current business of the office.			
Idaho:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1) ..	2,000.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1) ..	10,000.00	12,000.00	10,500.00
NOTE.—The estimate of \$10,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt and proper transaction of the current work of the office. There will be filed during the fiscal year 1902 returns of surveys under contracts aggregating \$39,400. It will not be practicable to perform all the necessary work on these surveys by the end of the fiscal year 1902. Several of these contracts will occasion unusual work, as they provide for the survey of the ceded lands of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation. In order to expedite surveying returns work of other character was necessarily neglected, and this work should be taken up and disposed of as soon as possible. For this work and the preparation of connected maps of mining districts an increased appropriation is much needed.			
Louisiana:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1) ..	1,800.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1) ..	7,000.00	8,800.00	8,800.00
NOTE.—The estimate of \$7,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the public business; for continuing the exhibit of private land claims; preparation of patent plats in duplicate for the located confirmed private land claims for 5,320 claims; reprotraction or reproduction of township plats to replace those worn and becoming illegible through long and continued use; examination and researches to prepare confirmed private land claims for survey and location; preparation of certificates of location for 558 private land claims to be issued under the act of June 2, 1858; indexing of records and continuing the copying of original field notes torn and partially defaced by constant use during a long series of years.			
Minnesota:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1) ....	1,800.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1) ..	2,000.00	3,800.00	3,800.00
NOTE.—The estimate of \$2,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the business of the office and to bring up arrears of work.			
Montana:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) ....	2,000.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) ...	13,000.00	15,000.00	13,000.00
NOTE.—The estimate of \$13,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt and proper transaction of the current business of this office in connection with the large apportionment made to this district for the fiscal year 1902. The greater portion of the office work consequent upon the large apportionment for 1902 must of necessity be performed during the fiscal year 1903.			
Nevada:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) ....	1,800.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) ...	2,500.00	4,300.00	3,800.00
NOTE.—The estimate of \$2,500 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the transaction of the current business of the office.			

## 342 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903,  
by the General Land Office—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
SALARIES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL—continued.			
New Mexico:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) . . .	\$2,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) . . .	10,000.00		
NOTE.—The estimate of \$10,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt and proper transaction of the current work pertaining to the survey of the public lands; for daily correspondence and miscellaneous business of the office; for the increased work on account of the survey of small-holding claims under the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the act of Mar. 3, 1891, amended by the act of Feb. 21, 1893, and by the act of June 27, 1898, and for the large amount of work connected with the Court of Private Land Claims.			
North Dakota:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) . . .	2,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) . . .	5,500.00		
NOTE.—The estimate of \$5,500 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt and proper transaction of the current business of the office.			
Oregon:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) . . .	2,000.00	9,250.00	9,250.00
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) . . .	7,250.00		
NOTE.—The estimate of \$7,250 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the current work pertaining to the survey of the public land and the miscellaneous business of the office.			
South Dakota:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) . . .	2,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) . . .	5,000.00		
NOTE.—The estimate of \$5,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the current business of the office and to bring up arrears of office work, consisting of the indexing, referencing, and annotating all records which have accumulated since the establishment of the office; restoring faded and indistinct records; preparation of new contract and index diagram of surveys; preparation of diagrams for the general and local land offices showing portions of 40-acre legal subdivisions made fractional by reason of mineral surveys required by paragraph 42, page 25 of the general mining circular approved June 24, 1899, and to perform the necessary work required by the survey of metes and bounds of settlers' claims provided for in the act of Mar. 3, 1899 (30 Stats., 1095).			
Utah:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) . . .	2,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) . . .	9,000.00		
NOTE.—The estimate of \$9,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt and proper transaction of the current work of the office, and to bring up arrears of office work.			
Washington:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) . .	2,000.00	11,400.00	11,000.00
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) .	9,400.00		
NOTE.—The estimate of \$9,400 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt dispatch of public business relating to the public land surveys, to bring up arrears of office work, and the preparation of descriptive lists for local land offices required by section 2395, R. S.			
Wyoming:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) . .	2,000.00	8,900.00	9,000.00
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) .	6,900.00		
NOTE.—The estimate of \$6,900 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt and proper transaction of the office work connected with the public land surveys and the miscellaneous business of the office.			
Total . . . . .		158,240.00	152,150.00



*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903,  
by the General Land Office—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
CONTINGENT EXPENSES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL.			
<i>Alaska.</i> —For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, stationery, printing, binding of records, furniture, drafting instruments, books of reference for office use, fuel, lights, laundry, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1).....		\$2,000.00	\$1,500.00
<i>Arizona.</i> —For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, light, stationery, printing, binding of records, drafting supplies, record cases, furniture, books of reference for office use, water, typewriter and repairs of same, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1).....		1,200.00	1,000.00
<i>California.</i> —For pay of messenger, stationery, binding records, washing, telephone, repairing maps, repairs to locks, clocks, and typewriter, books of reference for office use, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1).....		1,500.00	1,500.00
<i>Colorado.</i> —For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messengers, stationery, binding, and repairing records, furniture and repairs, muslin for mounting plats, drafting instruments, record books, ice, typewriters and repairs, books of reference for office use, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1).....		3,600.00	3,600.00
<i>Florida.</i> —For pay of messenger, stationery supplies, post-office box rent, books of reference for office use, printing and binding, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1).....		500.00	500.00
<i>Idaho.</i> —For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, stationery, binding, printing, fuel, light, drafting instruments, post-office box rent, furniture, typewriters, books of reference for office use, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1).....		1,800.00	1,500.00
<i>Louisiana.</i> —For pay of messenger, stationery, binding records, books of reference for office use and other incidental expenses (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1).....		1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Minnesota.</i> —For pay of messenger, stationery, printing, binding, books of reference for office use, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1001, sec. 1).....		500.00	500.00
<i>Montana.</i> —For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, lights, post-office box rent, ice, stationery, printing, binding, furniture, books of reference for office use, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1).....		1,800.00	1,500.00
<i>Nevada.</i> —For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messengers, fuel, lights, stationery, post-office box rent, draftsman's requisites, binding records, books of reference for office use, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1).....		800.00	500.00
<i>New Mexico.</i> —For pay of messenger, printing, stationery, drafting instruments, drawing paper, binding records, telephone, registration of letters, post-office box rent, towels, books of reference for office use, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1).....		1,200.00	1,000.00
<i>North Dakota.</i> —For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, stationery, printing, binding, lights, ice, post-office box rent, repairs, books of reference for office use, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1).....		1,500.00	1,500.00
<i>Oregon.</i> —For pay of messenger, stationery, record books, binding records, towels and laundry, post-office box rent, books of reference for office use, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1).....		1,200.00	1,000.00
<i>South Dakota.</i> —For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, stationery, drafting instruments, fuel, binding records, post-office box rent, typewriter repairs, ice, laundry, books of reference for office use, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1).....		1,500.00	1,500.00
<i>Utah.</i> —For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, stationery supplies, binding records, printing, drafting instruments, furniture, post-office box rent, registration of letters, soap, towels, books of reference for office use, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1).....		1,400.00	1,200.00

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903,  
by the General Land Office—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
CONTINGENT EXPENSES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL—continued.			
<i>Washington.</i> —For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, stationery, furniture, binding records, record books, blanks, books of reference for office use, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) .....		\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
<i>Wyoming.</i> —For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, stationery and supplies, lights, post-office box rent, drafting instruments, laundry, mounting maps, ice, towels, furniture and repairs, books of reference for office use, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1002, sec. 1) .....		1,400.00	1,315.00
Total .....		24,900.00	22,615.00

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

## HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	77	82.29			\$102.6
Supplemental payment on graduation cash entry .....	1	40.07			70.1
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	7	[795.88]			994.8
Total cash sales .....	85	122.36			1,167.64
Original homestead entries .....	441	42,725.45	\$1,068.82	\$3,145.00	4,213.82
Final homestead entries .....	316	[36,167.37]	904.38		904.38
Lands selected under grants to railroads .....	1	119.85		2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....				22.00	22.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....				488.53	488.53
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	843	42,967.66	1,973.20	3,657.53	6,798.37
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....					3,513.66
Incidental expenses .....					1,025.52
Expense of depositing public moneys .....					4.05
Total .....					4,543.23
Sales of Cherokee Indian school lands .....	3	184.88			231.10

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## MONTGOMERY, ALA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land at public auction .....	1	120.40			\$150.50
Under act Mar. 3, 1887.....	4	[1,198.57]			
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.....	104	169.88			212.55
Homestead entries commuted to cash under sec. 2301, R. S.....	82	[8,059.41]			10,070.43
Total cash sales .....	191	290.28			10,433.48
Original homestead entries .....	556	49,853.94	\$1,251.77	\$3,805.00	5,056.77
Final homestead entries .....	601	[63,464.31]	1,590.01		1,590.01
Land entered with military bounty land warrants .....	1	[159.22]		4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....				749.92	749.92
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,349	50,144.22	2,841.78	4,558.92	17,834.18
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....					4,804.30
Incidental expenses.....					2,185.91
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					8.85
Total .....					6,999.06

CIRCLE, ALASKA.—No business transacted during fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Salaries of register and receiver, from July 1, to July 9, 1900.....					\$73.36
Incidental expenses.....					
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					
Total .....					73.36

RAMPART CITY, ALASKA.—No business transacted during fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Salaries of register and receiver, from July 10 to Sept. 30, 1900.....					\$676.60
Incidental expenses.....					
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					
Total .....					676.60

ST. MICHAEL, ALASKA.—No business transacted during fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Salaries of register and receiver.....					\$1,500.00
Incidental expenses.....					400.00
Total .....					1,900.00



*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## SITKA, ALASKA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	3	41.31			\$103.38
Sales of mineral lands.....	10	599.69			1,700.00
Sales of land under act May 14, 1898.....	4	208.03			520.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	1	44			55
Total cash sales.....	18	849.47			2,324.02
Original homestead entries.....	24	340.94	\$25.57	\$120.00	145.57
Final homestead entries.....	24	[340.94]	25.57		25.57
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	10			100.00	100.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	76	1,190.41	51.14	220.00	2,595.16
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					3,197.60
Incidental expenses.....					476.31
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					56
Total.....					3,674.47

## PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

Sale of town sites.....	1	143.45			\$358.65
Sales of mineral lands.....	60	3,877.35			19,477.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	1	21			55
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	4	560.00			140.00
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	3	[200.65]			200.65
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	9	[1,196.29]			2,743.15
Total cash sales.....	78	4,581.01			22,920.50
Original homestead entries.....	32	4,027.37	\$186.70	\$265.00	451.70
Final homestead entries.....	52	[7,425.06]	477.45		477.45
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	53			530.00	530.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	6			60.00	60.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				1.00	1.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				110.15	110.15
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	221	8,608.38	664.15	966.15	24,550.80
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					2,823.66
Incidental expenses.....					381.45
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					100.70
Total.....					3,305.81

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## TUCSON, ARIZ.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land at private entry .....	1	40.00	.....	.....	\$50.00
Sale of land at public auction .....	1	34.04	.....	.....	42.55
Sale of timber and stone lands .....	1	40.00	.....	.....	100.00
Sales of military lands .....	25	1,025.65	.....	.....	5,185.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations..	5	{ 320.00 80.00 }	.....	.....	550.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations	30	30.82	.....	.....	38.49
Original entries under the desert-land act.	132	18,112.12	.....	.....	4,528.02
Final entries under the desert-land act ..	9	[1,680.00]	.....	.....	1,680.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	14	[1,955.94]	.....	.....	2,444.92
Competitive bid .....			.....	.....	130.00
Total cash sales .....	218	19,362.63	.....	.....	14,748.98
Original homestead entries .....	600	123,747.43	\$3,121.74	\$5,405.00	8,526.74
Final homestead entries .....	82	[11,077.59]	415.42	.....	415.42
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	4	[560.00]	.....	16.00	16.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	28	.....	.....	280.00	280.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims .....	6	.....	.....	60.00	60.00
Preemption declaratory statements .....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements .....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Reservoir declaratory statements .....	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for cancellation notices ..		.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....		.....	.....	673.70	673.70
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	946	143,110.06	3,537.16	6,485.70	24,771.84
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....					5,912.82
Incidental expenses .....					1,650.66
Expense of depositing public moneys .....					48.35
Total .....					7,611.83

## CAMDEN, ARK.

Sales of land at public auction .....	2	63.79	.....	.....	\$79.74
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	26	2,920.75	.....	.....	7,301.88
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	65	273.65	.....	.....	342.04
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	46	[5,210.77]	.....	.....	6,513.84
Total cash sales .....	139	3,258.19	.....	.....	14,237.50
Original homestead entries .....	1,154	136,121.67	\$3,403.03	\$9,435.00	12,838.03
Final homestead entries .....	597	[72,626.27]	1,815.64	.....	1,815.64
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	26	.....	.....	260.00	260.00
Amount received for cancellation notices ..		.....	.....	27.00	27.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....		.....	.....	896.45	896.45
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	1,916	139,379.86	5,218.67	10,618.45	30,074.62
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....					2,450.00
Expense of depositing public moneys .....					23.15
Total .....					8,473.15

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## DARDANELLE, ARK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land at public auction.....	1	40.00	.....	.....	\$50.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	9	760.00	.....	.....	1,900.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	24	65.44	.....	.....	82.08
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	13	[1,342.70]	.....	.....	1,678.37
Total cash sales.....	47	865.44	.....	.....	3,710.45
Original homestead entries.....	373	42,968.04	\$1,104.32	\$2,945.00	4,049.32
Final homestead entries.....	139	[15,779.17]	409.65	.....	409.65
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	9	.....	.....	90.00	90.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	275.10	275.10
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	568	43,833.48	1,513.97	3,313.10	8,537.52
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,956.20
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.06
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.45
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,181.71

## HARRISON, ARK.

Sales of land at public auction.....	4	160.00	.....	.....	\$200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	3	120.00	.....	.....	300.00
Sales of mineral lands.....	81	9,195.55	.....	.....	23,010.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	64	208.95	.....	.....	261.20
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	36	[4,205.60]	.....	.....	5,257.00
Total cash sales.....	188	9,684.50	.....	.....	29,028.20
Original homestead entries.....	1211	136,943.37	\$3,423.70	\$9,466.00	12,888.70
Final homestead entries.....	670	[81,403.12]	2,035.10	.....	2,035.10
Application to purchase mineral lands.....	122	.....	.....	1,220.00	1,220.00
Application to purchase timber and stone lands.....	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	11	.....	.....	110.00	110.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	46.00	46.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	929.89	929.89
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2206	146,627.87	5,458.80	11,802.89	46,289.89
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,570.13
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165.13
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,735.26



*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entry.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	9	793.05	.....	.....	\$1,982.63
Sale of land under act Aug. 6, 1854.....	1	[80.00]	.....	.....	.....
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	32	161.10	.....	.....	213.38
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	3	[360.00]	.....	.....	450.00
Total cash sales .....	45	954.15	.....	.....	2,646.01
Original homestead entries .....	621	62,081.00	\$1,636.52	\$4,535.00	6,171.52
Final homestead entries .....	473	[54,038.75]	1,408.91	.....	1,408.91
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	9	.....	.....	90.00	90.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	916.30	916.30
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,148	63,035.15	3,045.43	5,545.30	11,236.74
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,054.17
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,222.00
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,276.17

## EUREKA, CAL.

Sale of land at private entry .....	1	84.52	.....	.....	\$211.30
Sales of land at public auction.....	12	1,120.00	.....	.....	1,500.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	187	28,320.17	.....	.....	70,801.53
Sales of mineral lands.....	2	52.04	.....	.....	217.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	40	146.25	.....	.....	182.94
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	18	[2,520.00]	.....	.....	3,150.00
Total cash sales .....	260	29,722.98	.....	.....	76,063.27
Original homestead entries .....	373	56,286.67	\$2,104.83	\$3,600.00	5,704.83
Final homestead entries .....	80	[11,235.68]	421.32	.....	421.32
Original homestead entries, Klamath Indian lands.....	2	126.58	4.75	15.00	19.75
Final homestead entries, Klamath Indian lands .....	6	[768.60]	28.82	.....	28.82
State selections.....	3	120.00	.....	6.00	6.00
Indian allotment.....	1	160.00	.....	.....	.....
Application to purchase mineral lands .....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	200	.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	451.95	451.95
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	926	86,416.23	2,559.72	6,082.95	84,705.94
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660.48
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,660.48
Cash sales—Klamath River Indian Reservation—timber and stone lands.....	15	2,023.22	.....	.....	5,058.06

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*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands .....	12	462.53			\$1,950.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	3	38.80			67.89
Original entries under the desert-land act.	18	2,640.00			660.00
Final entries under the desert-land act.	11	[1,720.00]			1,720.00
Total cash sales .....	44	3,141.33			4,397.89
Original homestead entries .....	35	4,756.19	\$184.33	\$320.00	504.33
Final homestead entries .....	37	[5,080.00]	199.50		199.50
Final entries under the timber-culture laws .....	5	[532.80]		20.00	20.00
Indian allotments .....	18	2,038.65			
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	2	173.72		4.00	4.00
State selections.	13	1,035.77		26.00	26.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	8			80.00	80.00
Application to purchase coal lands.	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....				441.40	441.40
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	163	11,145.66	383.83	894.40	5,676.12
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....					2,122.58
Incidental expenses .....					254.00
Total .....					2,376.58

## LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Sales of land at public auction .....	2	67.78			\$188.90
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	5	291.14			727.84
Sales of mineral lands .....	8	826.25			2,185.00
Sale of land under act Jan. 13, 1881 .....	1	72.29			180.72
Sales of land under act Mar. 3, 1887 .....	15	4,664.33			5,290.63
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	31	121.86			156.49
Original entries under the desert-land act.	313	72,162.61			18,040.64
Final entry under the desert-land act .....	1	[160.00]			160.00
Under act March 2, 1896 .....	1	120.40			27.21
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	23	[3,190.65]			4,238.32
Total cash sales .....	400	78,326.66			31,195.75
Original homestead entries .....	343	50,157.85	\$2,414.12	\$3,250.00	5,664.12
Final homestead entries .....	214	[31,130.43]	1,520.37		1,520.37
Final entries under the timber-culture laws .....	4	[440.24]		16.00	16.00
Land entered with Valentine scrip .....	1	40.00		1.00	1.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	32	4,682.42		64.00	64.00
State selections.	22	2,002.01		44.00	44.00
Indian allotments .....	2	280.00			
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	9			90.00	90.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.	5			50.00	50.00
Mineral protest, adverse claim .....	1			10.00	10.00
Preemption declaratory statements .....	2			6.00	6.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	14			42.00	42.00
Coal land declaratory statements .....	11			33.00	33.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.				12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....				2,592.00	2,592.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	1,060	135,488.94	3,934.49	6,210.00	41,340.24
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....					5,085.51
Total .....					11,085.51

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## MARYSVILLE, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	3	200.00	.....	.....	\$250.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	19	2,508.87	.....	.....	6,272.18
Sales of mineral lands.....	7	195.23	.....	.....	615.00
Excess payment on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	1	4.25	.....	.....	5.32
Homestead entry commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	1	[16.08]	.....	.....	20.10
Total cash sales.....	31	2,908.35	.....	.....	7,162.60
Original homestead entries.....	52	7,335.22	\$357.58	\$480.00	837.58
Final homestead entries.....	46	[6,274.64]	316.03	.....	316.03
State selections.....	29	2,909.65	.....	58.00	58.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	5	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	19	.....	.....	190.00	190.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	297.72	297.72
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	184	13,153.22	673.61	1,095.72	8,931.93
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,432.57
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	359.06
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	791.63

## REDDING, CAL.

Sale of land at public auction.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	\$100.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	17	2,439.98	.....	.....	6,099.85
Sales of mineral lands.....	28	2,122.78	.....	.....	6,927.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	14	53.58	.....	.....	98.42
Final entry under the desert-land act.....	1	[40.00]	.....	.....	40.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	4	[535.49]	.....	.....	669.37
Total cash sales.....	65	4,696.34	.....	.....	13,935.14
Original homestead entries.....	171	25,654.83	\$1,460.46	\$1,615.00	3,075.46
Final homestead entries.....	90	[12,500.33]	770.86	.....	770.86
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	274	43,397.16	.....	548.00	548.00
State selections.....	128	10,905.67	.....	256.00	256.00
Indian allotments.....	6	600.00	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	38	.....	.....	380.00	380.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	17	.....	.....	170.00	170.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	564.48	564.48
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	794	85,254.00	2,231.32	3,564.48	19,730.94
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,481.96
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	565.56
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.70
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,083.22



*Statement of business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## SACRAMENTO, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction .....	3	160.00			\$200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	22	3,073.79			7,684.48
Sales of mineral lands .....	33	1,464.27			5,285.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations .....	4	16.81			21.00
Sale of land under act March 3, 1887 .....	1	160.00			400.00
Final entry under the desert land act .....	1	[80.00]			80.00
Total cash sales .....	64	4,874.87			13,670.48
Original homestead entries .....	138	19,246.74	\$795.33	\$1,265.00	2,060.33
Final homestead entries .....	58	[8,296.46]	410.34		410.34
State selections .....	17	1,899.09		34.00	34.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands .....	23			230.00	230.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	22			220.00	220.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims .....	4			40.00	40.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....				1.00	1.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....				537.94	537.94
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	326	26,020.70	1,205.67	2,327.94	17,204.09
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....					3,541.92
Incidental expenses .....					156.23
Expense of depositing public moneys .....					20.00
Total .....					3,718.15

## SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Sales of land at public auction .....	18	767.53			\$970.32
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	13	1,265.97			3,164.95
Sales of mineral lands .....	3	1,173.43			5,477.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations .....	45	191.76			272.02
Sales of land under act March 3, 1865 .....	1	.52			10.00
Sales of land under act July 23, 1866 .....	1	693.01			866.27
Sales of land under act September 29, 1890 .....	1	244.55			305.69
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301 R. S. ....	16	[2,246.97]			2,808.72
Total cash sales .....	98	4,336.77			13,875.47
Original homestead entries .....	411	59,138.24	\$2,315.09	\$3,830.00	6,145.09
Final homestead entries .....	272	[40,321.51]	1,591.84		1,591.84
Final entries under the timber-culture laws .....	5	[798.43]		20.00	20.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants .....	4	[640.00]		16.00	16.00
Land entered with private land scrip .....	1	[80.19]			
State selections .....	71	3,886.47		154.00	154.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands .....	9			90.00	90.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	13			130.00	130.00
Mineral protest, adverse claim .....	1			10.00	10.00
Coal land declaratory statements .....	9			27.00	27.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....				621.26	621.26
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	894	67,361.48	3,906.93	4,898.26	22,680.66
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....					3,328.76
Total .....					9,328.76

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## STOCKTON, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction .....	6	360.36			\$450.49
Sale of town site .....	1	14.71			18.35
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	7	705.39			1,763.48
Sales of mineral lands .....	25	868.32			3,952.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations .....	16	43.56			60.57
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	12	[1,364.96]			1,706.16
Total cash sales .....	67	1,992.34			7,951.55
Original homestead entries .....	145	19,643.22	\$790.62	\$1,350.00	2,140.62
Final homestead entries .....	86	[12,027.44]	463.04		463.04
State selections .....	20	1,076.54		40.00	40.00
Indian allotments .....	3	486.14			
Applications to purchase mineral lands .....	24			240.00	240.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	7			70.00	70.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims .....	3			30.00	30.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....				1,183.32	1,183.32
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	355	23,198.24	1,253.66	2,913.32	12,118.53
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....					3,994.17
Incidental expenses .....					409.52
Expense of depositing public moneys .....					15.15
Total .....					4,418.84

## SUSANVILLE, CAL.

Sales of timber and stone lands .....	31	3,380.78			\$8,451.95
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations .....	11	18.74			25.84
Original entries under the desert-land act .....	14	1,600.00			400.00
Final entries under the desert-land act .....	7	[995.27]			995.27
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	4	[440.00]			550.00
Total cash sales .....	67	4,999.52			10,423.06
Original homestead entries .....	130	19,553.07	\$748.29	\$1,245.00	1,993.29
Final homestead entries .....	68	[9,940.32]	378.18		378.18
Final entry under the timber-culture laws .....	1	[40.00]		4.00	4.00
State selections .....	205	21,686.59		410.00	410.00
Indian allotments .....	4	480.00			
Application to purchase mineral lands .....	1			10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	31			310.00	310.00
Coal land declaratory statement .....	1			3.00	3.00
Reservoir declaratory statement .....	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....				536.28	536.28
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	509	46,719.18	1,126.47	2,521.28	14,070.81
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....					3,629.10
Incidental expenses .....					299.90
Total .....					3,929.00

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## VISALIA, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	4	355.70	.....	.....	\$539.25
Sale of land by preemption entry.....	1	160.00	.....	.....	200.00
Sale of timber and stone lands.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	200.00
Sales of mineral lands.....	6	1,268.72	.....	.....	3,172.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	5	46.27	.....	.....	91.53
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	4	815.60	.....	.....	203.91
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	2	[560.00]	.....	.....	1,260.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	7	[1,120.00]	.....	.....	2,200.00
Total cash sales.....	30	2,726.29	.....	.....	7,867.19
Original homestead entries.....	115	16,615.94	\$861.71	\$1,080.00	1,941.71
Final homestead entries.....	85	[12,793.24]	739.38	.....	739.38
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	4	[520.00]	.....	16.00	16.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	16	2,405.37	.....	32.00	32.00
State selections.....	10	1,128.65	.....	20.00	20.00
Indian allotments.....	4	440.00	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	8	.....	.....	80.00	80.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Mineral protest, adverse claim.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	25.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	842.02	842.02
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	275	23,316.25	1,601.09	2,125.02	11,593.80
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,819.86
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,226.48
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,046.34

## AKRON, COLO.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	23	74.31	.....	.....	\$92.92
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	2	199.94	.....	.....	49.99
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	3	[200.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	3	[361.14]	.....	.....	451.42
Total cash sales.....	31	274.25	.....	.....	794.33
Original homestead entries.....	171	26,309.30	\$986.57	\$1,660.00	2,646.57
Final homestead entries.....	62	[9,939.52]	372.75	.....	372.75
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	166	[26,337.72]	.....	664.00	664.00
Land entered with military bounty land warrant.....	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	23	3,540.61	.....	46.00	46.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	22	.....	.....	66.00	66.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	907.94	907.94
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	476	30,284.16	1,359.32	3,350.94	5,504.59
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,066.12
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221.12
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.60
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,291.84



*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## DEL NORTE, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	6	483.00			\$1,207.50
Sales of mineral lands.....	15	411.83			2,100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	17	35.84			44.83
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	6	684.96			171.25
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	4	[455.11]			399.85
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	11	[1,593.04]			1,991.80
Total cash sales.....	59	1,615.63			5,914.73
Original homestead entries.....	123	17,774.47	\$665.46	\$1,140.00	1,805.46
Final homestead entries.....	28	[4,120.00]	154.50		154.50
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	4	[640.00]		16.00	16.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	26			260.00	260.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	6			60.00	60.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	5			50.00	50.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				7.00	7.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				125.01	125.01
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	251	19,390.10	819.96	1,658.01	8,392.70
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					2,366.28
Incidental expenses.....					246.32
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					4.40
Total.....					2,617.00

## DENVER, COLO.

Sales of land at public auction.....	13	628.67			\$820.60
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	14	1,833.36			4,583.40
Sales of mineral lands.....	170	2,165.77			9,215.00
Sale of land under act Mar. 3, 1887.....	1	40.00			100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	40	93.84			132.94
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	49	9,282.81			2,320.98
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	12	[1,497.58]			1,497.58
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	13	[1,840.00]			2,300.00
Total cash sales.....	312	14,044.45			20,970.50
Original homestead entries.....	477	72,247.65	\$3,511.52	\$4,585.00	8,096.52
Final homestead entries.....	270	[39,666.02]	2,029.16		2,029.16
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	32	[4,815.26]		128.00	128.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	1,058	168,903.82		2,116.00	2,116.00
State selections.....	17	2,605.00		34.00	34.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	221			2,210.00	2,210.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	14			140.00	140.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	36			360.00	360.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	5			15.00	15.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	10			30.00	30.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				39.00	39.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				790.60	790.60
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,452	257,800.92	5,540.68	10,447.60	36,958.78
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					2,955.20
Total.....					8,955.20

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*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## DURANGO, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	52	6,977.94	.....	.....	\$17,444.86
Sales of mineral lands .....	72	1,331.59	.....	.....	6,707.50
Sales of coal lands .....	3	120.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
Sale under act Sept. 30, 1890 .....	1	20.84	.....	.....	26.06
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations .....	21	91.75	.....	.....	114.76
Original entries under the desert-land act .....	3	355.40	.....	.....	88.86
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	50	[7,768.55]	.....	.....	9,710.69
Total cash sales .....	202	8,897.52	.....	.....	36,092.73
Original homestead entries .....	206	28,563.85	\$1,086.20	\$1,860.00	2,946.20
Final homestead entries .....	64	[7,964.99]	292.78	.....	292.78
Original homestead entries (Southern Ute) .....	95	11,993.04	456.54	800.00	1,256.54
Final homestead entries (Southern Ute) .....	2	[201.12]	7.54	.....	7.54
Final entry under the timber-culture law .....	1	[160.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands .....	81	.....	.....	810.00	810.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	68	.....	.....	680.00	680.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims .....	6	.....	.....	60.00	60.00
Preemption declaratory statements .....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statement .....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Coal land declaratory statements .....	13	.....	.....	39.00	39.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	646.78	646.78
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	741	49,454.41	1,843.06	4,920.78	42,856.57
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,408.42
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.80
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,438.22
Cash receipts from sales of Southern Ute lands (under act Feb. 20, 1895): .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber and stone .....	16	2,401.68	.....	.....	6,004.21
Original desert .....	28	4,607.07	.....	.....	1,131.80
Commuted homesteads .....	22	[3,135.50]	.....	.....	2,351.63
Excesses .....	4	1.23	.....	.....	1.55
Total .....	70	7,009.98	.....	.....	9,489.19
Cash receipts from sales of Ute lands under act July 28, 1882, preemption entry .....	1	120.00	.....	.....	150.00

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land by preemption entry.....	1	160.00	.....	.....	\$200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	2	160.74	.....	.....	401.85
Sales of mineral lands.....	4	36.58	.....	.....	125.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	11	53.54	.....	.....	66.96
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	26	4,364.65	.....	.....	1,091.17
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	4	[811.45]	.....	.....	811.45
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	2	[320.00]	.....	.....	400.00
Total cash sales.....	50	4,775.51	.....	.....	3,096.43
Original homestead entries.....	150	22,542.54	\$845.38	\$1,445.00	2,290.38
Final homestead entries.....	28	[4,145.58]	155.46	.....	155.46
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	4	[600.00]	.....	16.00	16.00
Land entered with agricultural college scrip.....	1	160.00	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	9	.....	.....	90.00	90.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	16	.....	.....	160.00	160.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	83	.....	.....	249.00	249.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	178	.....	.....	534.00	534.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	753.18	753.18
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	521	27,478.05	1,000.84	3,270.18	7,367.45
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,340.28
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278.56
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,618.84
Cash sales, Ute Indian lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preemption.....	40	5,274.71	.....	.....	6,593.39
Timber and stone.....	14	1,147.46	.....	.....	2,868.45
Mineral.....	7	313.64	.....	.....	1,585.00
Original desert.....	47	6,949.11	.....	.....	1,737.28
Final desert.....	23	[2,233.29]	.....	.....	2,233.29
Coal lands.....	26	3,040.00	.....	.....	57,600.00
Total.....	157	16,724.92	.....	.....	72,617.41



*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## GUNNISON, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	3	401.00	.....	.....	\$1,002.50
Sales of mineral lands .....	31	1,766.99	.....	.....	8,670.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations .....	3	6.09	.....	.....	7.61
Original entries under the desert-land act .....	12	1,373.33	.....	.....	343.33
Final entry under the desert-land act .....	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	160.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S .....	4	[517.00]	.....	.....	646.25
Total cash sales .....	54	3,547.41	.....	.....	10,829.69
Original homestead entries .....	25	3,399.90	\$127.50	\$225.00	352.50
Final homestead entries .....	7	[916.44]	34.37	.....	34.37
Final entry under the timber-culture laws .....	1	[160.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Original homesteads (Ute) .....	8	1,232.66	46.50	80.00	126.50
Applications to purchase mineral lands .....	38	.....	.....	380.00	380.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	6	.....	.....	60.00	60.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims .....	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Preemption declaratory statements .....	13	.....	.....	39.00	39.00
Coal land declaratory statements .....	99	.....	.....	297.00	297.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	76.28	76.28
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	254	8,179.97	208.37	1,191.28	12,229.34
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,386.44
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157.04
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.35
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,555.83
Cash sales, Ute Indian lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preemption .....	7	640.61	.....	.....	800.77
Timber and stone .....	3	440.00	.....	.....	1,100.00
Mineral .....	4	167.88	.....	.....	845.00
Original desert .....	4	548.22	.....	.....	137.06
Final desert .....	1	[80.00]	.....	.....	80.00
Excess .....	1	.62	.....	.....	.77
Coal .....	1	40.00	.....	.....	800.00
Total .....	21	1,837.33	.....	.....	3,763.60

## HUGO, COLO.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations .....	7	56.93	.....	.....	\$77.03
Original entries under the desert-land act .....	4	680.00	.....	.....	170.00
Final entry under the desert-land act .....	1	[165.96]	.....	.....	165.96
Homestead entry commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S .....	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Total cash sales .....	13	736.93	.....	.....	612.99
Original homestead entries .....	73	11,271.80	\$596.53	\$705.00	1,301.53
Final homestead entries .....	41	[6,455.26]	284.10	.....	284.10
Final entries under the timber-culture laws .....	39	[6,221.78]	.....	156.00	156.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads .....	74	11,686.92	.....	148.00	148.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statement .....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Reservoir declaratory statements .....	5	.....	.....	15.00	15.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	267.75	267.75
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	246	23,695.65	880.63	1,294.75	2,788.37
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,482.62
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186.08
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,668.70

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## LAMAR, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	5	320.00	.....	.....	\$800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	12	55.70	.....	.....	69.72
Original entries under the desert-land act..	22	3,520.04	.....	.....	880.01
Final entries under the desert-land act .....	15	[3,160.04]	.....	.....	3,160.04
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	12	[1,787.48]	.....	.....	2,234.35
Total cash sales .....	66	3,895.74	.....	.....	7,144.12
Original homestead entries .....	215	32,284.99	\$1,239.95	\$2,065.00	3,304.95
Final homestead entries .....	45	[6,536.37]	256.85	.....	256.85
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	27	[4,193.71]	.....	108.00	108.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	5	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Reservoir declaratory statements .....	13	.....	.....	39.00	39.00
Amount received for cancellation notices..	.....	.....	.....	27.00	27.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	279.75	279.75
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	371	36,180.73	1,496.80	2,568.75	11,209.67
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,143.40
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190.88
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,334.28

## LEADVILLE, COLO.

Sales of timber and stone lands .....	16	1,718.11	.....	.....	\$4,295.30
Sales of mineral lands .....	150	5,125.41	.....	.....	19,610.00
Sale of land under act of Sept. 30, 1890. ....	1	30.00	.....	.....	37.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	2	16.45	.....	.....	20.60
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	2	[320.00]	.....	.....	400.00
Total cash sales .....	171	6,889.97	.....	.....	24,363.40
Original homestead entries .....	32	5,119.00	\$192.00	\$320.00	512.00
Final homestead entries .....	15	[2,237.66]	83.95	.....	83.95
Applications to purchase mineral lands .....	152	.....	.....	1,520.00	1,520.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	15	.....	.....	150.00	150.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims .....	16	.....	.....	160.00	160.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	332.10	332.10
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	401	12,008.97	275.95	2,482.10	27,121.45
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,925.31
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	462.08
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.80
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,408.19

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## MONTROSE, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	13	921.76	.....	.....	\$2,304.40
Sales of mineral lands .....	34	667.61	.....	.....	2,881.47
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations .....	2	18.98	.....	.....	23.72
Original entries under the desert-land act .....	2	600.67	.....	.....	150.17
Final entry under the desert-land act .....	1	[320.00]	.....	.....	320.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash, under section 2301, R. S .....	5	[800.00]	.....	.....	1,000.00
Total cash sales .....	57	2,209.02	.....	.....	6,679.76
Original homestead entries .....	110	16,613.14	\$623.08	\$1,055.00	1,678.08
Final homestead entries .....	14	[2,160.00]	81.00	.....	81.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands .....	34	.....	.....	340.00	340.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	26	.....	.....	260.00	260.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims .....	8	.....	.....	80.00	80.00
Preemption declaratory statements .....	99	.....	.....	297.00	297.00
Coal land declaratory statements .....	37	.....	.....	111.00	111.00
Reservoir declaratory statements .....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,775.61	1,775.61
• Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	387	18,822.16	704.08	3,924.61	11,308.45
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,032.47
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,189.24
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,221.71
Cash sales, Ute Indian lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preemption .....	45	4,478.31	.....	.....	5,597.90
Timber and stone .....	13	1,040.01	.....	.....	2,600.03
Original desert .....	50	6,873.17	.....	.....	1,718.33
Final desert .....	22	[1,937.56]	.....	.....	1,937.56
Excesses .....	2	8.11	.....	.....	10.31
Coal .....	8	320.00	.....	.....	4,400.00
Total .....	140	12,719.60	.....	.....	16,264.13

## PUEBLO, COLO.

Sales of land at public auction .....	6	400.00	.....	.....	\$500.00
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	72	8,407.41	.....	.....	21,018.56
Sales of mineral lands .....	379	6,501.01	.....	.....	26,232.50
Sales of coal lands .....	21	2,480.00	.....	.....	49,600.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations .....	69	263.08	.....	.....	328.97
Original entries under the desert-land act .....	41	8,460.37	.....	.....	2,115.10
Final entries under the desert-land act .....	4	[540.92]	.....	.....	540.92
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S .....	34	[4,771.57]	.....	.....	5,964.46
Total cash sales .....	626	26,511.87	.....	.....	106,300.51
Original homestead entries .....	687	103,451.10	\$3,884.64	\$6,595.00	10,479.64
Final homestead entries .....	272	[41,678.81]	1,563.08	.....	1,563.08
Final entries under the timber-culture laws .....	43	[6,677.71]	.....	172.00	172.00
State selections .....	83	13,217.03	.....	166.00	166.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands .....	340	.....	.....	3,400.00	3,400.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	72	.....	.....	720.00	720.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims .....	109	.....	.....	1,090.00	1,090.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements .....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Coal land declaratory statements .....	146	.....	.....	438.00	438.00
Reservoir declaratory statements .....	17	.....	.....	51.00	51.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	22.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,140.86	1,140.86
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	2,397	143,180.00	5,447.72	13,800.86	125,549.09
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,305.02
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,305.02



*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## STERLING, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	15	25.73	.....	.....	\$34.82
Original entries under the desert-land act.	7	1,040.00	.....	.....	260.00
Final entries under the desert-land act.	3	[240.00]	.....	.....	240.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	10	[1,312.93]	.....	.....	1,641.16
Total cash sales	35	1,065.73	.....	.....	2,175.98
Original homestead entries	180	27,894.92	\$1,245.03	\$1,755.00	3,000.03
Final homestead entries	48	[7,245.58]	321.56	.....	321.56
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	47	[7,480.88]	.....	188.00	188.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.	17	.....	.....	51.00	51.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.	.....	.....	.....	26.00	26.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	481.22	481.22
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	327	28,960.65	1,566.59	2,501.22	6,243.79
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,356.30
Incidental expenses.	.....	.....	.....	.....	277.32
Expense of depositing public moneys.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,638.62

## GAINESVILLE, FLA.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	266	234.44	.....	.....	\$293.85
Under act June 15, 1844	1	235.39	.....	.....	.....
Sale of town sites	1	39.97	.....	.....	49.97
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	31	[3,314.65]	.....	.....	4,143.38
Total cash sales	299	509.80	.....	.....	4,487.20
Original homestead entries	906	107,852.74	\$2,705.84	\$7,375.00	10,080.84
Final homestead entries	722	[90,072.34]	2,260.95	.....	2,260.95
State selections.	130	19,736.62	.....	260.00	260.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.	.....	.....	.....	25.00	25.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	981.54	981.54
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,059	128,099.16	4,966.79	8,641.54	18,095.53
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,506.40
Expense of depositing public moneys.	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.20
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,517.60

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## BLACKFOOT, IDAHO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of mineral lands .....	1	125.99	.....	.....	\$315.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	44	151.73	.....	.....	189.83
Original entries under the desert-land act.	239	38,037.09	.....	.....	9,507.73
Final entries under the desert-land act.	72	[9,683.73]	.....	.....	9,690.59
Timber-culture entry commuted under act of Mar. 3, 1891 .....	1	[80.00]	.....	.....	100.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	21	[3,014.16]	.....	.....	3,767.74
Total cash sales .....	378	38,314.81	.....	.....	23,570.89
Original homestead entries .....	534	76,899.94	\$2,892.00	\$4,980.00	7,872.00
Final homestead entries .....	302	[43,911.35]	1,656.19	.....	1,656.19
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	8	[744.88]	.....	32.00	32.00
Application to purchase mineral lands.	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Preemption declaratory statements .....	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Coal land declaratory statement .....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Reservoir declaratory statement .....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	470.91	470.91
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	1,229	115,214.75	4,548.19	5,510.91	33,629.99
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,472.56
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,472.56
Cash sales, Shoshone and Bannock Indian land—town lots (Pocatello) .....	32	.....	.....	.....	3,880.00

## BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

Sales of land by preemption entry .....	3	494.39	.....	.....	\$617.99
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	28	3,823.78	.....	.....	9,559.46
Sales of mineral lands .....	28	1,510.41	.....	.....	5,225.00
Excess payments on homesteads, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	25	107.75	.....	.....	134.78
Original entries under the desert-land act.	99	13,873.98	.....	.....	3,469.11
Final entries under the desert-land act.	10	[1,149.76]	.....	.....	1,149.70
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	16	[1,510.72]	.....	.....	1,888.40
Total cash sales .....	209	19,810.31	.....	.....	22,044.44
Original homestead entries .....	506	71,020.32	\$2,663.21	\$4,585.00	7,248.21
Final homestead entries .....	99	[13,805.49]	517.72	.....	517.72
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	3	[480.00]	.....	12.00	12.00
State selections .....	23	3,326.81	.....	46.00	46.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	40	.....	.....	400.00	400.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	28	.....	.....	280.00	280.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims .....	8	.....	.....	80.00	80.00
Coal land declaratory statements .....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.	.....	.....	.....	16.00	16.06
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	569.27	569.27
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	918	94,157.44	3,180.93	5,994.27	31,219.64
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560.69
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,560.69

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	2	101.50	.....	.....	\$126.90
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	213	29,988.03	.....	.....	74,969.85
Sales of mineral lands.....	29	641.60	.....	.....	3,035.00
Sale of land under act Mar. 3, 1887.....	1	135.27	.....	.....	338.15
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	62	186.51	.....	.....	413.55
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	18	[2,726.83]	.....	.....	5,017.05
Competitive bid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00
Total cash sales.....	325	31,052.91	.....	.....	83,930.50
Original homestead entries.....	569	77,693.67	\$5,727.65	\$5,175.00	10,902.65
Final homestead entries.....	248	[34,560.95]	2,464.60	.....	2,464.60
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	702	111,476.73	.....	1,404.00	1,404.00
State selections.....	60	9,487.68	.....	120.00	120.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	39	.....	.....	390.00	390.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	212	.....	.....	2,120.00	2,120.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	8	.....	.....	80.00	80.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	7	.....	.....	21.00	21.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,068.05	1,068.05
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,170	229,710.99	8,192.25	10,382.05	102,504.80
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,263.39
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.35
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,311.74

## HAILEY, IDAHO.

Sales of land at public auction.....	2	148.10	.....	.....	\$185.13
Sales of mineral lands.....	20	864.25	.....	.....	3,210.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	5	4.74	.....	.....	5.91
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	83	12,948.61	.....	.....	3,237.18
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	16	[1,499.00]	.....	.....	1,499.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	3	[396.79]	.....	.....	495.99
Total cash sales.....	129	13,965.70	.....	.....	8,633.21
Original homestead entries.....	139	19,144.55	\$717.86	\$1,255.00	1,972.86
Final homestead entries.....	76	[10,990.82]	412.06	.....	412.06
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	7	[520.00]	.....	28.00	28.00
State selections.....	1,555	248,651.47	.....	3,110.00	3,110.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	28	.....	.....	280.00	280.00
Mineral protest, adverse claim.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	106.10	106.10
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,935	281,761.72	1,129.92	4,789.10	14,552.23
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,836.66
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	434.62
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.27
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,303.55



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*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## LEWISTON, IDAHO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	79	11, 159. 53	.....	.....	\$28, 143. 47
Sales of mineral lands .....	33	714. 79	.....	.....	3, 270. 00
Sale of town site .....	1	20. 00	.....	.....	75. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations .....	44	230. 00	.....	.....	288. 03
Cash payments on final soldier additional entries .....	3	170. 95	.....	.....	641. 06
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	62	[7, 443. 69]	.....	.....	11, 097. 03
Total cash sales .....	222	12, 295. 27	.....	.....	43, 514. 59
Original homestead entries .....	756	96, 618. 18	\$3, 620. 84	\$6, 500. 00	10, 120. 84
Final homestead entries .....	276	[40, 410. 88]	1, 519. 16	.....	1, 519. 16
Final entries under the timber-culture laws .....	2	[200. 16]	.....	8. 00	8. 00
Lands selected under grants to railroads .....	304	48, 074. 36	.....	608. 00	608. 00
State selections .....	49	7, 590. 19	.....	98. 00	98. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands .....	47	.....	.....	470. 00	470. 00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	79	.....	.....	790. 00	790. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims .....	15	.....	.....	150. 00	150. 00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statement .....	1	.....	.....	3. 00	3. 00
Coal land declaratory statements .....	14	.....	.....	42. 00	42. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	698. 40	698. 40
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	1, 765	164, 578. 00	5, 140. 00	9, 367. 40	58, 021. 99
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 925. 20
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62. 65
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 987. 85

## DES MOINES, IOWA.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations .....	3	32. 04	.....	.....	\$62. 05
Final entries under act Mar. 3, 1887 .....	93	5, 179. 66	.....	.....	14, 764. 85
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	2	[64. 90]	.....	.....	162. 25
Total cash sales .....	98	5, 211. 70	.....	.....	14, 989. 15
Original homestead entries .....	61	8, 114. 08	\$404. 79	\$530. 00	934. 79
Final homestead entries .....	67	[8, 964. 98]	448. 25	.....	448. 25
Final entries under the timber-culture laws .....	9	[478. 80]	.....	36. 00	36. 00
Lands selected under grants to railroads .....	6	840. 22	.....	12. 00	12. 00
State selections .....	2	131. 75	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	1. 00	1. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	601. 80	601. 80
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	243	14, 297. 75	853. 04	1, 184. 80	17, 026. 99
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 807. 62
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23. 02
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 830. 64

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## COLBY, KANS.

The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	16	879.93	.....	.....	\$1,099.91
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	19	56.40	.....	.....	70.54
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	9	[1,040.00]	.....	.....	1,550.00
Total cash sales .....	44	936.33	.....	.....	2,720.45
Original homestead entries .....	243	32,267.92	\$908.97	\$2,125.00	3,033.97
Final homestead entries .....	203	[30,665.62]	856.46	.....	856.46
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	119	[17,668.23]	.....	476.00	476.00
Reservoir declaratory statements .....	27	.....	.....	54.00	54.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	66.00	66.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,013.00	1,013.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	636	33,204.25	1,765.43	3,734.00	8,219.88
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,428.78
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	989.00
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,418.78

## DODGE CITY, KANS.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	15	21.79	.....	.....	\$38.87
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	4	[494.42]	.....	.....	616.02
Total cash sales .....	19	21.79	.....	.....	654.89
Original homestead entries .....	357	54,171.80	\$1,737.48	\$3,480.00	5,217.48
Final homestead entries .....	112	[16,647.59]	531.89	.....	531.89
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	241	[37,769.68]	.....	964.00	964.00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	40	.....	.....	80.00	80.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	12	.....	.....	24.00	24.00
Reservoir declaratory statements .....	81	.....	.....	162.00	162.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	23.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	918.00	918.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	862	54,193.59	2,269.37	5,651.00	8,575.26
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,692.32
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,854.60
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.95
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,551.87
Receipts from sales of Osage trust and diminished reserve lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Full payments.....	75	7,993.38	.....	.....	9,991.82
First payments.....	12	1,280.00	.....	.....	450.00
Subsequent payments to first payment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372.23
Interest payments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180.73
Total .....	87	9,273.38	.....	.....	11,944.78

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## TOPEKA, KANS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land at private entry .....	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	\$200.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	6	[560.00]	.....	.....	1,000.00
Total cash sales .....	7	[720.00]	.....	.....	1,200.00
Original homestead entries .....	47	4,428.45	\$204.66	\$325.00	529.66
Final homestead entries .....	32	[3,086.51]	138.84	.....	138.84
Final entries under the timber-culture laws. ....	10	[1,280.00]	.....	40.00	40.00
Preemption declaratory statements. ....	24	.....	.....	48.00	48.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	106.10	106.10
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	120	4,428.45	343.50	519.10	2,062.60
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,987.28
Incidental expenses. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.60
Expense of depositing public moneys. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.20
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,073.08
Cash receipts from sales of Indian lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Osage trust and diminished reserve lands .....	20	904.96	.....	.....	1,407.45
From Kansas trust and diminished reserve lands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77.26
From Chippewa and Munsee Indian lands .....	33	1,356.22	.....	.....	19,805.18
Total .....	53	2,261.18	.....	.....	21,289.89

## WAKEENEY, KANS.

Sales of land at private entry .....	2	200.00	.....	.....	\$500.00
Sales of land at public auction .....	3	240.00	.....	.....	300.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations. ....	36	83.71	.....	.....	180.09
Total cash sales .....	41	523.71	.....	.....	980.09
Original homestead entries .....	571	84,712.96	\$3,261.79	\$5,360.00	8,621.79
Final homestead entries .....	271	[41,885.63]	1,598.26	.....	1,598.26
Final entries under the timber-culture laws. ....	232	[36,828.86]	.....	928.00	928.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads. ....	1,379	220,644.45	.....	2,758.00	2,758.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements. ....	5	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for cancellation notices. ....	.....	.....	.....	85.00	85.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	690.02	690.02
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,499	305,881.12	4,860.05	9,831.02	15,671.16
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	626.68
Expense of depositing public moneys. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.40
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,637.08



*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## NATCHITOCHES, LA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount,
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	121	274. 87	.....	.....	\$378. 34
Supplemental payment .....	1	. 40	.....	.....	1. 00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S .....	96	[13, 210. 62]	.....	.....	19, 391. 94
Total cash sales .....	218	275. 27	.....	.....	19, 771. 28
Original homestead entries .....	541	55, 254. 61	\$1, 891. 68	\$4, 185. 00	6, 076. 68
Final homestead entries .....	332	[38, 375. 75]	1, 230. 68	.....	1, 230. 68
Land entered with military bounty land warrant .....	1	160. 00	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	775. 85	775. 85
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom .....	1, 092	55, 689. 88	3, 122. 36	4, 964. 85	27, 858. 49
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 297. 64
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 685. 28
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26. 16
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 009. 08

## NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Sales of timber and stone lands .....	2	318. 28	.....	.....	\$795. 70
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	301	769. 91	.....	.....	1, 062. 44
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S .....	103	[11, 907. 24]	.....	.....	17, 311. 80
Total cash sales .....	406	1, 088. 19	.....	.....	19, 169. 94
Original homestead entries .....	1, 543	140, 556. 17	\$3, 813. 81	\$11, 105. 00	14, 918. 81
Final homestead entries .....	766	[89, 375. 49]	2, 519. 59	.....	2, 519. 59
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	2	[320. 00]	.....	8. 00	8. 00
Land entered with military bounty land warrant .....	1	[160. 00]	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Lands entered with private land scrip .....	5	[898. 23]	.....	.....	.....
Land selected under grants to railroads .....	1	38. 40	.....	2. 00	2. 00
State selections .....	9	1, 233. 27	.....	18. 00	18. 00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	2	.....	.....	20. 00	20. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1, 178. 73	1, 178. 73
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom .....	2, 735	142, 916. 03	6, 333. 40	12, 335. 73	37, 839. 07
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 871. 38
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9, 871. 38

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## MARQUETTE, MICH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land at public auction.....	1	38.55			\$48.19
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	131	13,479.20			33,698.02
Sales of abandoned military reservations, Bois Blanc.....	8	641.22			741.53
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.....	15	132.29			165.37
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, R. S.....	69	[8,299.77]			10,374.75
Total cash sales.....	224	14,291.26			45,027.86
Original homestead entries.....	378	37,921.20	\$932.42	\$2,765.00	3,697.42
Final homestead entries.....	199	[22,779.96]	569.53		569.53
Land entered with private land scrip.....	1	80.00			
State selection.....	1	40.00		2.00	2.00
Indian allotments.....	14	1,240.00			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	131			1,310.00	1,310.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				1,592.00	1,592.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	948	53,572.46	1,501.95	5,677.00	52,206.81
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					1,392.08
Total.....					7,392.08

## CROOKSTON, MINN.

Sales of land at public auction.....	47	2,153.79			\$3,156.07
Sale of land by preemption entry.....	1	160.00			200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	25	2,236.61			5,591.54
Chippewa homestead entries commuted to cash.....	37	[4,909.23]			6,136.56
Excess payments on Chippewa homestead entries.....	11	77.59			96.94
Sale of land under treaty of Feb. 22, 1855; section 6.....	1	160.00			200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.....	60	313.10			391.13
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, R. S.....	135	[16,970.59]			21,894.16
Total cash sales.....	317	5,101.09			37,666.40
Original homestead entries.....	954	120,063.23	\$3,148.49	\$7,975.00	11,123.49
Final homestead entries.....	787	[114,863.49]	3,276.27		3,276.27
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	11	[1,359.43]		44.00	44.00
Original homestead entries, Chippewa In- dian Reservation.....	1006	146,227.03	3,656.20	9,420.00	13,076.20
Final homestead entries, Chippewa Indian Reservation.....	56	[8,400.98]	210.01		210.01
Red Lake and Pembina, Chippewa scrip location.....	2	319.94			
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	4	306.04		8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	25			250.00	250.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statement.....	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				240.00	240.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				1,271.65	1,271.65
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3143	272,017.33	10,290.97	19,210.65	67,168.02
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					2,238.64
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					48.60
Total.....					8,287.24
Cash sales, Chippewa Indian lands:					
Private entry.....	59	6,876.36			30,097.51
Public auction.....	80	31,087.88			214,832.31
Total.....	139	37,964.24			244,929.82

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## DULUTH, MINN.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	461	57, 976. 78			\$144, 942. 21
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	247	1, 650. 74			2, 064. 57
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	134	[19, 084. 18]			24, 205. 97
Total cash sales .....	842	59, 627. 52			171, 212. 75
Original homestead entries.....	2, 065	246, 438. 40	\$6, 317. 58	\$16, 840. 00	23, 157. 58
Final homestead entries.....	827	[66, 737. 57]	1, 818. 47		1, 818. 47
Original homestead entries, Chippewa Indian Reservation.....	24	3, 671. 53	91. 86	240. 00	331. 86
Land entered with military bounty land warrant.....	1	[80. 00]		2. 00	2. 00
Land entered with agricultural college scrip.....	1	[160. 00]		4. 00	4. 00
Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip.	10	1, 122. 43			
Lands selected under grants to railroads...	35	3, 985. 29		70. 00	70. 00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	460			4, 600. 00	4, 600. 00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	3			6. 00	6. 00
Amount received for cancellation notices.				32. 00	32. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....				1, 830. 60	1, 830. 60
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	4, 268	314, 845. 17	8, 227. 91	23, 624. 60	203, 065. 26
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses.....					4, 657. 80
Total .....					10, 657. 80
Cash sales, Chippewa Indian lands .....	5	130. 65			170. 32

## MARSHALL, MINN.

Sale of land at public auction .....	1	1. 72			\$30. 00
Sale of land by preemption entry.....	1	160. 00			200. 00
Sale of land under act Mar. 3, 1887.....	1	320. 00			400. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	3	17. 93			22. 42
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	11	[896. 65]			1, 836. 34
Total cash sales.....	17	499. 65			2, 488. 76
Original homestead entries.....	91	11, 908. 30	\$316. 70	\$800. 00	1, 116. 70
Final homestead entries.....	135	[17, 212. 20]	511. 69		511. 69
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	24	[2, 342. 00]		96. 00	96. 00
Lands selected under grants to railroads...	6	600. 00		12. 00	12. 00
Preemption declaratory statement.....	1			2. 00	2. 00
Amounts received for cancellation notices.				71. 00	71. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....				539. 09	539. 09
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	274	13, 007. 95	828. 39	1, 520. 09	4, 837. 24
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					2, 599. 28
Incidental expenses.....					384. 88
Total .....					2, 984. 16
Sale of Sioux Indian land.....	1	40. 00			50. 00



*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## ST. CLOUD, MINN.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	15	735.78	.....	.....	\$1,729.74
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	2	240.00	.....	.....	600.00
Sales of land under act of March 3, 1887....	7	1,042.80	.....	.....	1,303.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations....	18	124.54	.....	.....	170.93
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	25	[2,391.18]	.....	.....	3,584.36
Total cash sales.....	67	2,143.12	.....	.....	7,388.53
Original homestead entries.....	725	67,488.30	\$2,377.95	\$5,195.00	7,572.95
Final homestead entries.....	453	[52,729.66]	2,146.35	.....	2,146.35
Final entries under the timber-culture laws....	16	[2,030.72]	.....	64.00	64.00
Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip....	4	480.00	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads....	34	4,979.66	.....	68.00	68.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	33.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	691.87	691.87
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,303	75,091.08	4,524.30	6,075.87	17,988.70
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,398.32
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.60
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$8,422.92

## JACKSON, MISS.

Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations....	197	325.22	.....	.....	\$407.04
Competitive bid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	177	[16,519.52]	.....	.....	20,751.34
Cash substitution for warrant.....	1	[159.92]	.....	.....	199.90
Total cash sales.....	375	325.22	.....	.....	21,360.28
Original homestead entries.....	1,309	113,126.06	\$2,878.57	\$8,855.00	11,733.57
Final homestead entries.....	1,384	[158,142.44]	4,016.99	.....	4,016.99
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	5.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,265.25	1,265.25
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3,068	113,451.28	6,895.56	10,125.25	38,381.09
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,405.81
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.80
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,439.61

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## BOONVILLE, MO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at private entry .....	54	2,822.51	.....	.....	\$3,728.14
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	12	63.42	.....	.....	79.29
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	2	[80.00]	.....	.....	100.00
Total cash sales.....	68	2,885.93	.....	.....	3,907.43
Original homestead entries.....	226	20,926.15	\$523.24	\$1,570.00	2,093.24
Final homestead entries.....	256	[24,550.32]	613.81	.....	613.81
State selections.....	1	120.00	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices..	.....	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	983.67	983.67
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	551	23,932.08	1,137.05	2,585.67	7,630.15
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,230.84
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,273.28
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,504.12

## IRONTON, MO.

Sales of land at private entry .....	84	4,857.01	.....	.....	\$6,071.28
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	3	24.08	.....	.....	30.10
Homestead entry commuted to cash, under section 2301, R. S. ....	1	[40.00]	.....	.....	50.00
Total cash sales.....	88	4,881.09	.....	.....	6,151.38
Original homestead entries.....	269	19,888.24	\$497.24	\$1,665.00	2,162.24
Final homestead entries.....	258	[23,558.87]	588.95	.....	588.95
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for cancellation notices..	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	449.61	449.61
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	618	24,769.33	1,086.19	2,123.61	9,361.18
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,667.82
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180.40
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.60
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,857.82

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*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## SPRINGFIELD, MO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at private entry .....	120	10, 120. 60	.....	.....	\$13, 150. 79
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	11	42. 09	.....	.....	52. 62
Total cash sales .....	131	10, 162. 69	.....	.....	13, 203. 41
Original homestead entries .....	532	52, 384. 75	\$1, 479. 98	\$3, 810. 00	5, 289. 98
Final homestead entries .....	601	[65, 712. 79]	1, 806. 96	.....	1, 806. 96
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants .....	2	275. 96	.....	7. 00	7. 00
Land entered with private land scrip.....	1	360. 00	.....	1. 00	1. 00
State selections.....	8	1, 560. 00	.....	16. 00	16. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	4	.....	.....	8. 00	8. 00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	85. 00	85. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	929. 46	929. 46
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	1, 279	64, 743. 40	3, 286. 94	4, 856. 46	21, 346. 81
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 597. 44
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 246. 72
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15. 90
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 860. 06

## BOZEMAN, MONT.

Sales of land at public auction.....	2	152. 46	.....	.....	\$190. 58
Sales of mineral lands.....	23	574. 13	.....	.....	2, 532. 50
Sales of coal lands.....	2	160. 00	.....	.....	3, 200. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	61	350. 12	.....	.....	875. 34
Original entries under the desert-land act..	128	21, 062. 97	.....	.....	5, 225. 44
Final entries under the desert-land act....	48	[6, 416. 85]	.....	.....	6, 416. 85
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S .....	8	[1, 276. 90]	.....	.....	2, 432. 25
Total cash sales .....	272	22, 299. 68	.....	.....	20, 872. 96
Original homestead entries .....	734	107, 404. 44	\$7, 986. 48	\$6, 940. 00	14, 926. 48
Final homestead entries .....	242	[37, 175. 66]	2, 762. 63	.....	2, 762. 63
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	3	[480. 00]	.....	12. 00	12. 00
Lands selected under grants to railroads...	392	62, 387. 40	.....	784. 00	784. 00
State selection .....	1	160. 00	.....	2. 00	2. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	21	.....	.....	210. 00	210. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims .....	2	.....	.....	20. 00	20. 00
Coal land declaratory statements .....	33	.....	.....	99. 00	99. 00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	3. 00	3. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	465. 22	465. 22
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	1, 700	192, 251. 52	10, 749. 11	8, 535. 22	40, 157. 29
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 284. 29
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 284. 29



*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## HELENA, MONT.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public action .....	18	1, 079. 60	.....	.....	\$1, 651. 50
Sales of land by preemption entry .....	5	800. 00	.....	.....	1, 000. 00
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	2	200. 00	.....	.....	500. 00
Sales of mineral lands .....	164	4, 118. 70	.....	.....	18, 192. 50
Supplemental payment .....	1	5. 20	.....	.....	6. 50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations .....	86	396. 10	.....	.....	537. 49
Original entries under the desert-land act .....	890	162, 882. 10	.....	.....	40, 720. 77
Final entries under the desert-land act .....	282	[51, 414. 07]	.....	.....	51, 414. 07
Timber-culture entry commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891 .....	1	[160. 00]	.....	.....	200. 00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	137	[21, 177. 48]	.....	.....	26, 671. 27
Total cash sales .....	1, 586	169, 481. 70	.....	.....	140, 894. 10
Original homestead entries .....	1, 058	143, 385. 21	\$6, 206. 08	\$9, 370. 00	15, 576. 08
Final homestead entries .....	581	[72, 480. 04]	3, 056. 24	.....	3, 056. 24
Final entries under the timber-culture laws .....	21	[3, 211. 80]	.....	84. 00	84. 00
Land entered with military bounty-land warrants .....	2	[160. 00]	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Lands selected under grants to railroads .....	445	70, 211. 56	.....	890. 00	890. 00
State selections .....	372	59, 053. 89	.....	744. 00	744. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands .....	142	.....	.....	1, 420. 00	1, 420. 00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	2	.....	.....	20. 00	20. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims .....	26	.....	.....	260. 00	260. 00
Preemption declaratory statement .....	1	.....	.....	3. 00	3. 00
Coal land declaratory statements .....	26	.....	.....	78. 00	78. 00
Reservoir declaratory statements .....	76	.....	.....	228. 00	228. 00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	84. 00	84. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	801. 34	801. 34
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	4, 338	442, 132. 36	9, 262. 32	13, 986. 34	164, 142. 76
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 226. 39
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 226. 39

## KALISPELL, MONT.

Sales of timber and stone lands .....	161	24, 521. 07	.....	.....	\$61, 292. 56
Sales of mineral lands .....	2	68. 64	.....	.....	245. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations .....	18	62. 36	.....	.....	90. 43
Original entries under the desert-land act .....	18	2, 149. 70	.....	.....	537. 42
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	23	[2, 642. 20]	.....	.....	3, 402. 73
Total cash sales .....	222	26, 801. 77	.....	.....	65, 568. 14
Original homestead entries .....	364	54, 090. 19	\$2, 264. 15	\$3, 510. 00	5, 774. 15
Final homestead entries .....	72	[10, 447. 07]	427. 37	.....	427. 37
Land selected under grants to railroads .....	1	3. 50	.....	2. 00	2. 00
State selections .....	6	915. 77	.....	12. 00	12. 00
Application to purchase mineral lands .....	1	.....	.....	10. 00	10. 00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	161	.....	.....	1, 610. 00	1, 610. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements .....	4	.....	.....	12. 00	12. 00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	777. 27	777. 27
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	831	81, 811. 23	2, 691. 52	5, 937. 27	74, 196. 93
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 327. 52
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 327. 52

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*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## LEWISTOWN, MONT.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land for town site.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	\$200.00
Sales of land at public auction.....	9	456.79	.....	.....	571.00
Sales of land by preemption entry.....	2	320.00	.....	.....	400.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	15	1,480.00	.....	.....	3,700.00
Sales of mineral lands.....	12	219.47	.....	.....	1,125.00
Sale of coal lands.....	1	40.00	.....	.....	400.00
Cash payments on abandoned military reservation, act Aug. 23, 1894.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	985.90
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	19	106.16	.....	.....	132.75
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	294	47,827.45	.....	.....	11,956.95
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	105	[16,963.52]	.....	.....	16,963.52
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	75	[11,754.05]	.....	.....	14,692.57
Total cash sales.....	533	50,529.87	.....	.....	51,127.69
Original homestead entries.....	369	52,466.75	\$2,041.71	\$3,380.00	5,421.71
Final homestead entries.....	160	[19,932.18]	792.44	.....	792.44
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	3	[434.03]	.....	12.00	12.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	70	11,191.05	.....	140.00	140.00
State selections.....	29	4,225.70	.....	58.00	58.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	7	.....	.....	70.00	70.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	15	.....	.....	150.00	150.00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	25	.....	.....	75.00	75.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	16.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	630.34	630.34
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,213	118,413.37	2,834.15	4,537.34	58,499.18
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,993.62
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	538.53
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,532.15

## MILES CITY, MONT.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	22	116.89	.....	.....	\$194.32
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	174	35,249.39	.....	.....	8,812.30
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	14	[1,892.17]	.....	.....	1,892.17
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	7	[968.14]	.....	.....	1,621.90
Total cash sales.....	217	35,366.28	.....	.....	12,520.69
Original homestead entries.....	182	26,698.71	\$1,292.24	\$1,725.00	3,017.24
Final homestead entries.....	70	[9,261.61]	489.99	.....	489.99
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	1,111	177,331.84	.....	2,222.00	2,222.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	250.37	250.37
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,585	239,396.83	1,782.23	4,212.37	18,515.29
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,520.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,292.52
Expenses of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.65
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,813.17

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## MISSOULA, MONT.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	2	80.00	.....	.....	\$110.00
Sales of land by preemption entry.....	32	4,488.51	.....	.....	5,610.64
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	52	6,969.02	.....	.....	17,422.54
Sales of mineral lands.....	19	1,582.90	.....	.....	4,662.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	15	153.73	.....	.....	224.49
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	54	10,431.77	.....	.....	2,607.93
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	67	[15,766.86]	.....	.....	15,766.86
Timber-culture entry commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891.....	1	[80.00]	.....	.....	100.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	6	[880.00]	.....	.....	1,500.00
Total cash sales.....	248	23,705.93	.....	.....	48,004.96
Original homestead entries.....	194	29,328.59	\$1,722.73	\$1,885.00	3,607.73
Final homestead entries.....	86	[13,122.41]	712.21	.....	712.21
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	2	[306.02]	.....	8.00	8.00
Lands entered with Valentine scrip.....	1	40.00	.....	1.00	1.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	1,366	217,705.14	.....	2,732.00	2,732.00
State selections.....	80	12,666.46	.....	160.00	160.00
Applications to purchase—					
Mineral lands.....	27	.....	.....	270.00	270.00
Timber and stone lands.....	50	.....	.....	500.00	500.00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	199	.....	.....	597.00	597.00
Coal land declaratory statement.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	503.20	503.20
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,254	283,446.12	2,434.94	6,668.20	57,108.10
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,446.31
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67.45
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,513.76
Flathead and other Indians (Bitter Root Valley):					
Full payments.....	10	960.00	.....	.....	6,160.00
First payments.....	10	1,285.09	.....	.....	3,567.16
Second payments.....	[6	538.08]	.....	.....	2,241.23
Final payments.....	[6	426.00]	.....	.....	2,314.67
Interest payments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333.64
Total.....	20	2,245.09	.....	.....	14,616.70

## ALLIANCE, NEBR.

Sales of land at public auction.....	7	396.10	.....	.....	\$535.50
Sale of land by preemption entry.....	1	160.00	.....	.....	200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	63	214.35	.....	.....	268.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	74	[11,082.57]	.....	.....	13,853.19
Total cash sales.....	145	770.45	.....	.....	14,856.69
Original homestead entries.....	870	135,437.48	\$3,385.89	\$8,585.00	11,970.89
Final homestead entries.....	214	[32,211.60]	805.26	.....	805.26
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	98	[15,482.19]	.....	392.00	392.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	193	.....	.....	386.00	386.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00	65.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,082.75	1,082.75
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,523	136,207.93	4,191.15	10,516.75	29,564.59
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,244.65
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.10
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,263.75



*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## BROKEN BOW, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	5	317.79	.....	.....	\$397.23
Excess payments on homestead, timber culture, and other entries and locations.	61	237.63	.....	.....	297.17
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	54	[8,030.42]	.....	.....	10,037.53
Total cash sales.....	120	555.42	.....	.....	10,731.93
Original homestead entries.....	618	95,533.38	\$2,390.33	\$6,035.00	8,425.33
Final homestead entries.....	69	[9,778.40]	244.43	.....	244.43
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	53	[8,461.37]	.....	212.00	212.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	257	.....	.....	514.00	514.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.	.....	.....	.....	54.00	54.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	712.37	712.37
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,117	96,088.80	2,634.76	7,527.37	20,894.06
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,341.77
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650.89
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.55
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000.21

## LINCOLN, NEBR.

Sales of land at public auction.....	6	246.70	.....	.....	\$308.38
Sale of land by preemption entry.....	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	7	[574.20]	.....	.....	735.75
Total cash sales.....	14	246.70	.....	.....	1,244.13
Original homestead entries.....	111	14,355.69	\$387.87	\$950.00	1,337.87
Final homestead entries.....	46	[5,318.86]	172.95	.....	172.95
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	11	[1,338.16]	.....	44.00	44.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	534.37	534.37
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	184	14,602.39	560.82	1,534.37	3,339.32
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,562.02
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92.33
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.85
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,688.20
Receipts from sales of Indian lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Otoe and Missouri.....	126	{ [4,369.66] [1,469.62] }	.....	.....	119,799.04
From Pawnee—supplemental payment.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1.15
Total.....	127	11,469.62	.....	.....	119,800.19

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## MCCOOK, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	5	206.70	.....	.....	\$258.38
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	22	67.53	.....	.....	84.45
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	10	[956.25]	.....	.....	1,195.31
Total cash sales.....	37	274.23	.....	.....	1,538.14
Original homestead entries.....	201	30,066.29	\$759.67	\$1,910.00	2,669.67
Final homestead entries.....	82	[11,845.52]	308.05	.....	308.05
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	74	[11,435.85]	.....	296.00	296.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	11	.....	.....	22.00	22.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00	41.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	627.28	627.28
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	405	30,340.52	1,067.72	2,896.28	5,502.14
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,084.76
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256.08
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.70
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,345.54

## NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

Sales of land at public auction.....	5	251.30	.....	.....	\$314.13
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	33	74.51	.....	.....	192.73
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	6	[800.00]	.....	.....	1,000.00
Total cash sales.....	44	325.81	.....	.....	1,506.86
Original homestead entries.....	516	76,629.62	\$3,152.63	\$4,900.00	8,052.63
Final homestead entries.....	84	[12,695.00]	540.83	.....	540.83
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	60	[9,367.97]	.....	240.00	240.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	24	.....	.....	48.00	48.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	55.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	393.46	393.46
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	728	76,955.43	3,693.46	5,636.46	10,836.78
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,459.98
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,276.38
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,743.86

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## O'NEILL, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction .....	5	284.13	.....	.....	\$355.16
Sale of abandoned military reservation .....	1	160.00	.....	.....	210.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations .....	30	106.94	.....	.....	133.77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	45	[5,134.90]	.....	.....	7,289.52
Total cash sales .....	81	551.07	.....	.....	7,988.45
Original homestead entries .....	701	95,466.16	\$2,398.35	\$6,255.00	8,653.35
Final homestead entries .....	79	[10,762.24]	270.00	.....	270.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws .....	70	[10,075.30]	.....	280.00	280.00
Original homestead entries, Ponca Indian Reservation .....	75	8,817.05	221.75	610.00	831.75
Final homestead entries, Ponca Indian Reservation .....	642	[98,862.48]	2,487.25	.....	2,487.25
Commissions and commuted homesteads, Ponca lands .....	.....	.....	146.00	.....	146.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements .....	6	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Reservoir declaratory statements .....	8	.....	.....	16.00	16.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	63.00	63.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,743.09	1,743.09
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	1,662	104,834.28	5,523.35	8,979.09	22,490.89
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	464.20
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.05
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,492.25
Receipts from sales of Indian lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ponca (Sioux lands) .....	76	{ [7,925.28] 17.90 }	.....	.....	6,579.61
Omaha—full payments, first and subsequent payments, interest payments .....	27	{ [2,179.59] 2,674.25 }	.....	.....	40,939.41
Total .....	103	2,692.15	.....	.....	47,519.02

## SIDNEY, NEBR.

Sales of land at public auction .....	12	502.71	.....	.....	\$742.25
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations .....	23	41.16	.....	.....	68.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	8	[963.60]	.....	.....	1,404.53
Total cash sales .....	43	543.87	.....	.....	2,214.78
Original homestead entries .....	328	50,100.73	\$1,841.01	\$3,160.00	5,001.01
Final homestead entries .....	80	[12,006.65]	432.81	.....	432.81
Final entries under the timber-culture laws .....	84	[13,283.60]	.....	336.00	336.00
State selections .....	2	320.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statement .....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Reservoir declaratory statements .....	168	.....	.....	336.00	336.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	27.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	671.50	671.50
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	706	50,964.60	2,273.82	4,536.50	9,025.10
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,724.58
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,286.36
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.20
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,017.14



*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## VALENTINE, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	4	240.20	.....	.....	\$300.28
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	87	334.36	.....	.....	418.26
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	121	[17,190.27]	.....	.....	21,487.88
Total cash sales.....	212	574.56	.....	.....	22,206.42
Original homestead entries.....	995	150,499.88	\$3,763.59	\$9,535.00	13,298.59
Final homestead entries.....	141	[20,068.98]	501.84	.....	501.84
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	74	[11,275.01]	.....	296.00	296.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	14	.....	.....	28.00	28.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	36	.....	.....	72.00	72.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	66.00	66.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	901.35	901.35
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,472	151,074.44	4,265.43	10,898.35	37,370.20
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,552.68
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.38
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,578.06

## CARSON CITY, NEV.

Sales of timber and stone lands.....	2	120.00	.....	.....	\$300.00
Sales of mineral lands.....	33	933.29	.....	.....	4,745.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	2	4.31	.....	.....	8.48
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	11	2,053.05	.....	.....	513.50
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	7	[3,744.59]	.....	.....	3,752.31
Total cash sales.....	55	3,110.65	.....	.....	9,319.29
Original homestead entries.....	31	4,515.01	\$204.97	\$290.00	494.97
Final homestead entries.....	8	[1,195.20]	63.00	.....	63.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	12	1,760.48	.....	24.00	24.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	27	.....	.....	270.00	270.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Coal and declaratory statements.....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	10.51	10.51
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	138	9,386.14	267.97	623.51	10,210.77
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,787.81
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,822.21

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*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## CLAYTON, N. MEX.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	9	400.00	.....	.....	\$500.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	57	180.77	.....	.....	226.06
Original entries under the desert-land act.	9	1,525.10	.....	.....	381.27
Final entries under the desert-land act....	5	[988.08]	.....	.....	988.25
Timber-culture entries commuted under act March 3, 1891.....	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	33	[4,916.85]	.....	.....	6,146.06
Total cash sales.....	114	2,105.87	.....	.....	8,441.64
Original homestead entries.....	715	112,468.21	\$4,217.32	\$7,085.00	11,302.32
Final homestead entries.....	108	16,748.47	628.06	.....	628.06
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	3	[477.14]	.....	12.00	12.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	30	.....	.....	90.00	90.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	19	.....	.....	57.00	57.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	325.30	325.30
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	989	114,574.08	4,845.38	7,569.30	20,856.32
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,293.50
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.10
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,301.60

## LAS CRUCES, N. MEX.

Sales of mineral lands.....	19	592.44	.....	.....	\$3,000.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	18	51.00	.....	.....	64.79
Original entries under the desert-land act.	9	1,440.00	.....	.....	360.00
Final entries under the desert-land act....	2	[400.00]	.....	.....	400.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	13	[1,815.52]	.....	.....	2,269.40
Total cash sales.....	61	2,083.44	.....	.....	6,094.19
Original homestead entries.....	219	25,175.54	\$944.06	\$1,710.00	2,654.06
Final homestead entries.....	136	[14,047.20]	526.77	.....	526.77
State selections.....	1,229	213,868.92	.....	2,462.00	2,462.00
Small holdings.....	6	193.07	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	24	.....	.....	240.00	240.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	8	.....	.....	24.00	24.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	280.47	280.47
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,685	241,320.97	1,470.83	4,736.47	12,301.49
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,619.12
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.87
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.40
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,129.39

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## ROSWELL, N. MEX.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands.....	4	37.57			\$200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	33	115.01			143.80
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	102	18,548.31			4,637.09
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	18	[3,306.87]			3,306.87
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	21	[3,114.72]			3,893.41
Total cash sales.....	178	18,700.89			12,181.17
Original homestead entries.....	402	59,806.65	\$2,242.89	\$3,830.00	6,072.89
Final homestead entries.....	59	[6,270.60]	235.15		235.15
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	2	[310.76]		8.00	8.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	33			99.00	99.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				15.00	15.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				273.20	273.20
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	674	78,507.54	2,478.04	4,225.20	18,884.41
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					4,116.88
Incidental expenses.....					365.17
Expenses of depositing public moneys.....					41.70
Total.....					4,523.75

## SANTA FE, N. MEX.

Sales of land by preemption entry.....	3	439.92			\$549.90
Sales of mineral lands.....	5	164.79			597.50
Sales of coal lands.....	13	1,240.00			24,800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	51	153.44			193.21
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	29	5,343.09			1,335.77
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	4	[565.63]			565.63
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	12	[1,695.54]			2,119.43
Total cash sales.....	117	[7,341.24]			30,161.44
Original homestead entries.....	572	86,778.66	\$3,391.76	\$5,510.00	8,901.76
Final homestead entries.....	156	[21,722.40]	826.26		826.26
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	3	[318.52]		12.00	12.00
State selections.....	1,344	244,886.56		2,688.00	2,688.00
Small holdings.....	24	254.99			
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	5			50.00	50.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	3			30.00	30.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	112			336.00	336.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	4			12.00	12.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				405.84	405.84
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,340	339,261.45	4,218.02	9,047.84	43,427.30
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					2,277.91
Total.....					8,277.91



*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## BISMARCK, N. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	109	289.09	.....	.....	\$525.01
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	69	[9,887.45]	.....	.....	12,958.49
Total cash sales	178	289.09	.....	.....	13,483.50
Original homestead entries	1,610	248,393.48	\$10,332.88	\$15,725.00	26,057.88
Final homestead entries	471	[73,742.24]	2,756.22	.....	2,756.22
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	98	[15,638.73]	.....	392.00	392.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	5,395	860,961.92	.....	10,790.00	10,790.00
State selections.	17	2,560.66	.....	34.00	34.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	6	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	12	.....	.....	24.00	24.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	703.90	703.90
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	7,787	1,112,205.15	13,089.10	27,680.90	54,253.50
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,362.61
Expense of depositing public moneys.	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.60
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,403.21

## DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction	69	3,536.36	.....	.....	\$6,921.73
Sales of land by preemption entry	11	1,744.68	.....	.....	2,180.85
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	278	1,221.48	.....	.....	1,526.74
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	2	[320.00]	.....	.....	400.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	1,116	[168,305.69]	.....	.....	210,382.07
Total cash sales	1,476	6,502.52	.....	.....	221,411.89
Original homestead entries	3,377	495,559.31	\$12,398.35	\$31,865.00	44,263.35
Final homestead entries	772	[120,061.26]	3,005.77	.....	3,005.77
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	76	[11,765.62]	.....	304.00	304.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.	2	[320.00]	.....	8.00	8.00
Land selected under grants to railroads	1	120.00	.....	2.00	2.00
Indian allotments.	2	160.00	.....	.....	.....
Preemption declaratory statements.	12	.....	.....	24.00	24.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	14	.....	.....	28.00	28.00
Coal land declaratory statements	7	.....	.....	14.00	14.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.	.....	.....	.....	135.00	135.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,990.00	1,990.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	5,739	502,341.83	15,404.12	34,370.00	271,185.51
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,891.26
Expense of depositing public moneys.	.....	.....	.....	.....	176.35
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,067.61

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## FARGO, N. DAK.

[This area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Classs of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	17	875. 10	.....	.....	\$1,105. 87
Sale of land under act Mar. 3, 1887.....	1	160. 00	.....	.....	200. 00
Cash payments for Lake Traverse lands....	2	[54. 65]	.....	.....	136. 63
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	37	135. 00	.....	.....	275. 56
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	54	[7, 002. 47]	.....	.....	11, 724. 06
Total cash sales.....	111	1, 170. 10	.....	.....	13, 442. 12
Original homestead entries.....	391	53, 846. 14	\$2, 031. 77	\$3, 540. 00	5, 571. 77
Final homestead entries.....	504	[77, 381. 84]	3, 362. 68	.....	3, 362. 68
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	91	[14, 065. 13]	.....	364. 00	364. 00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statement.....	1	.....	.....	2. 00	2. 00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	3	.....	.....	6. 00	6. 00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	70. 00	70. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	767. 45	767. 45
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1, 101	55, 016. 24	5, 894. 45	4, 749. 45	23, 586. 02
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 247. 04
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 247. 04

## GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction.....	35	1, 442. 47	.....	.....	\$2, 288. 06
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	20	141. 32	.....	.....	176. 71
Timber-culture entry commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891.....	1	[160. 00]	.....	.....	200. 00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	293	[43, 270. 89]	.....	.....	54, 088. 75
Competitive bid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2. 00
Total cash sales.....	349	1, 583. 79	.....	.....	56, 755. 52
Original homestead entries.....	349	44, 718. 66	\$1, 119. 34	\$2, 960. 00	4, 079. 34
Final homestead entries.....	557	[85, 042. 82]	2, 128. 04	.....	2, 128. 04
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	49	[6, 875. 23]	.....	196. 00	196. 00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	7	{ [680. 00] 80. 00 }	.....	19. 00	19. 00
Land entered with agricultural college scrip.....	1	160. 00	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Land entered with Chippewa half-breed scrip.....	1	160. 00	.....	.....	.....
Indian allotments.....	2	355. 63	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statement.....	1	.....	.....	2. 00	2. 00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	54. 00	54. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 237. 40	1, 237. 40
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1, 316	47, 058. 08	3, 247. 38	4, 472. 40	64, 475. 30
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 326. 24
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14. 10
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 340. 34

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## MINOT, N. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land at public auction.....	1	40.00	.....	.....	\$50.00
Sales of land by preemption entry.....	4	626.20	.....	.....	782.75
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	10	960.48	.....	.....	2,401.20
Sales of coal lands.....	2	238.90	.....	.....	4,778.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	115	341.22	.....	.....	426.72
Original entries under the desert-land act.	48	8,944.72	.....	.....	2,236.20
Final entry under the desert-land act.....	1	[40.00]	.....	.....	40.00
Timber-culture entry commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891.....	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	174	[27,029.97]	.....	.....	33,787.46
Total cash sales.....	356	11,151.52	.....	.....	44,702.33
Original homestead entries.....	2,269	356,597.86	\$8,914.40	\$22,470.00	31,384.40
Final homestead entries.....	57	[8,551.03]	213.78	.....	213.78
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	17	[2,716.49]	.....	68.00	68.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	7	[1,107.60]	.....	28.00	28.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	2	320.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	10	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	19	.....	.....	38.00	38.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	67	.....	.....	134.00	134.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.	.....	.....	.....	89.00	89.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	655.50	655.50
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,806	368,069.38	9,128.18	23,590.50	77,421.01
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,506.14
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.35
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,565.49

## ALVA, OKLA.

Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	27	80.21	.....	.....	\$87.94
Homestead entries commuted to cash.....	73	[10,561.18]	.....	.....	12,067.95
Interest payments on commuted home- steads.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,132.46
Total cash sales.....	100	80.21	.....	.....	13,288.35
Original homestead entries.....	1,265	181,115.56	\$4,526.90	\$11,680.00	16,206.90
Final homestead entries.....	2,166	[339,126.33]	8,503.07	.....	8,503.07
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	14	.....	.....	28.00	28.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.	.....	.....	.....	96.00	96.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	3,275.71	3,275.71
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3,545	181,195.77	13,029.97	15,079.71	41,398.03
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,115.80
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,152.80



*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## ENID, OKLA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	68	282.84			\$424.64
Homestead entries commuted to cash.	36	[4,746.62]			7,279.92
Interest payments on commuted homesteads					757.69
Total cash sales	104	282.84			8,462.25
Original homestead entries	149	21,584.41	\$540.27	\$1,390.00	1,930.27
Final homestead entries.	2,786	[435,947.26]	10,901.65		10,901.65
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statement	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,374.03	2,374.03
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	3,040	21,867.25	11,441.92	3,772.03	23,676.20
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.					3,785.81
Expense of depositing public moneys.					7.23
Total					9,793.04

## GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Sale of land at public auction	1	10.00			\$215.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash (Indian lands).	20	[2,035.24]			2,543.81
Excess payment on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	1	5.25			6.56
Homestead entry commuted to cash	1	[156.32]			195.40
Total cash sales	23	15.25			2,960.77
Original homestead entries	57	5,755.77	\$143.87	\$410.00	553.87
Final homestead entries.	1,057	[155,179.27]	3,879.67		3,879.67
Final commissions on Indian lands			33.74		33.74
Amount received for cancellation notices				5.00	5.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,491.19	1,491.19
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,137	5,771.02	4,057.28	1,906.19	8,924.24
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.					3,187.09
Total					9,187.09

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*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## KINGFISHER, OKLA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	16	70.76	.....	.....	\$106.18
Homestead entries commuted to cash under special acts.	69	[9,888.64]	.....	.....	14,813.41
Total cash sales	85	70.76	.....	.....	14,919.59
Original homestead entries	2,424	355,942.94	\$8,903.96	\$22,760.00	31,663.96
Final homestead entries	1,597	[248,480.60]	6,212.37	.....	6,212.37
State selections	25	4,000.00	.....	50.00	50.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	45	.....	.....	90.00	90.00
Amount received for cancellation notices	.....	.....	.....	101.00	101.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,974.05	1,974.05
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	4,176	360,013.70	15,116.33	24,975.05	55,010.97
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,260.90
Expense of depositing public moneys	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.20
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,305.10

## MANGUM, OKLA.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	104	424.76	.....	.....	\$531.04
Cash payments on homestead entries, first installments	64	8,512.72	.....	.....	2,030.92
Cash payments on homestead entries, subsequent	[717]	[109,611.81]	.....	.....	30,746.76
Homestead entries commuted to cash	79	[11,799.83]	.....	.....	14,999.80
Total cash sales	247	8,937.48	.....	.....	48,308.52
Original homestead entries	1,795	268,321.36	\$6,708.40	\$17,055.00	23,763.40
Final homestead entries	216	[34,228.81]	855.72	.....	855.72
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	5	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for cancellation notices	.....	.....	.....	47.00	47.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	593.13	593.13
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,263	277,258.84	7,564.12	17,705.13	73,577.77
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,178.80
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,178.80

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## OKLAHOMA, OKLA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry,	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	17	49.22	.....	.....	\$71.65
Homestead entries commuted to cash (In- dian lands) under special acts.....	88	[11,731.41]	.....	.....	17,527.13
Homestead entries commuted to cash.....	8	[894.88]	.....	.....	1,112.62
Total cash sales.....	113	49.22	.....	.....	18,717.40
Original homestead entries.....	2,098	301,539.43	\$7,538.51	\$19,285.00	26,823.51
Final homestead entries.....	1,681	[244,615.23]	6,115.37	.....	6,115.37
Final commissions on commuted home- steads (Indian).....	.....	.....	9.55	.....	9.55
State selections.....	432	69,117.37	.....	864.00	864.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	97	.....	.....	194.00	194.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	45.00	45.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,405.15	1,405.15
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	4,421	370,706.02	13,663.43	21,793.15	54,173.98
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,375.08
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,375.08

## PERRY, OKLA.

Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	8	16.63	.....	.....	41.59
Sale of town site.....	1	40.00	.....	.....	100.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash.....	20	[2,748.02]	.....	.....	6,870.06
Interest payments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	726.91
Total cash sales.....	29	56.63	.....	.....	7,738.56
Original homestead entries.....	172	20,726.70	\$518.07	\$1,375.00	1,893.07
Final homestead entries.....	2,669	[399,292.00]	9,976.94	.....	9,976.94
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	3,649.15	3,649.15
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,870	20,783.33	10,495.01	5,025.15	23,258.72
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,307.68
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.10
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,330.78



*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## WOODWARD, OKLA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	956	38,256.76			\$51,652.49
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	225	1,201.55			1,210.52
Interest payments on excesses					70.21
Homestead entries commuted to cash	130	[20,142.23]			21,268.40
Interest payments on commuted homesteads					1,078.90
Total cash sales	1,311	39,458.31			75,280.52
Original homestead entries	3,822	588,737.52	\$14,719.54	\$37,205.00	51,924.54
Final homestead entries	430	[67,760.64]	1,694.86		1,694.86
State selections	197	30,795.58		394.00	394.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	95			190.00	190.00
Coal land declaratory statements	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				77.00	77.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				842.30	842.30
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	5,857	658,991.41	16,414.40	38,712.30	130,407.22
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					2,582.17
Total					8,582.17

## BURNS, OREG.

Sales of land by preemption entry	2	240.00			\$300.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	5	600.00			1,500.00
Sales of mineral lands	2	79.71			250.00
Additional payment	1	13.68			17.10
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	36	229.81			287.37
Original entries under the desert-land act	67	11,306.11			2,826.56
Final entries under the desert-land act	14	[1,994.71]			1,994.71
Timber-culture entry commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[80.00]			100.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	11	[1,760.00]			2,200.00
Total cash sales	139	12,469.31			9,475.74
Original homestead entries	241	34,860.66	\$1,309.25	\$2,255.00	3,564.25
Final homestead entries	58	[8,396.54]	315.46		315.46
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	3	[477.46]		12.00	12.00
State selections	16	1,563.50		32.00	32.00
Wagon-road selections	793	126,724.20		1,586.00	1,586.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	3			30.00	30.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	3			30.00	30.00
Mineral protest, adverse claim	1			10.00	10.00
Preemption declaratory statement	1			3.00	3.00
Coal land declaratory statement	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				621.40	621.40
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,259	175,617.67	1,624.71	4,582.40	15,682.85
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,141.56
Incidental expenses					633.03
Expense of depositing public moneys					38.60
Total					5,813.19

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued*

## LAGRANDE, OREG.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	4	240.00	.....	.....	\$300.00
Sales of land by preemption entry.....	1	160.00	.....	.....	200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	82	10,728.96	.....	.....	26,822.38
Sales of mineral lands.....	16	512.30	.....	.....	2,100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	107	578.07	.....	.....	739.63
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	18	1,720.00	.....	.....	450.00
Sale of land under act Sept. 29, 1890.....	1	160.00	.....	.....	200.00
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891.....	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	70	[10,868.65]	.....	.....	13,581.16
Total cash sales.....	300	14,099.33	.....	.....	41,573.17
Original homestead entries.....	1,129	173,733.24	\$6,659.78	\$11,015.00	17,674.78
Final homestead entries.....	172	[25,748.38]	983.57	.....	983.57
Final entries under the timber culture laws.....	15	[2,240.00]	.....	60.00	60.00
Lands entered with military bounty land-warrants.....	2	[320.00]	.....	8.00	8.00
Land entered with Sioux half-breed scrip.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	.....
State selections.....	54	6,091.52	.....	108.00	108.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	9	.....	.....	90.00	90.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	82	.....	.....	820.00	820.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statement.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	5	.....	.....	15.00	15.00
Reservoir declaratory statement.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	691.19	691.19
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,773	194,004.09	7,643.35	12,833.19	65,049.71
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,759.27
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111.65
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,870.92

## LAKEVIEW, OREG.

Sale of land by preemption entry.....	1	160.00	.....	.....	\$200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	10	1,243.55	.....	.....	3,108.88
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	6	35.59	.....	.....	44.50
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	8	1,611.89	.....	.....	402.97
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	6	[521.45]	.....	.....	521.45
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	5	[758.84]	.....	.....	948.55
Total cash sales.....	36	3,051.03	.....	.....	5,226.35
Original homestead entries.....	60	8,983.61	\$336.88	\$570.00	906.88
Final homestead entries.....	45	[7,103.27]	266.37	.....	266.37
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	5	[727.68]	.....	20.00	20.00
State selections.....	3	160.00	.....	6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	10	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	120.29	120.29
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	163	12,194.64	603.25	828.29	6,657.89
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,966.04
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,018.36
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,984.46

# 390 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## OREGON CITY, OREG.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land at public auction.....	1	40.00			\$50.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	171	25,408.04			63,520.65
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	82	414.53			535.95
Sale of land under act Mar. 3, 1887.....	1	40.00			100.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	64	[9,992.90]			13,090.04
Total cash sales.....	319	25,902.57			77,296.64
Original homestead entries.....	940	139,805.42	\$5,713.62	\$8,945.00	14,658.62
Final homestead entries.....	258	[36,381.00]	1,494.50		1,494.50
Land entered with military bounty land warrant.....	1	[157.53]		4.00	4.00
Lands entered under the donation act.....	1	138.65		5.00	5.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	30	4,631.26		60.00	60.00
State selections.....	48	6,242.91		96.00	96.00
Wagon-roads selections.....	137	21,651.26		274.00	274.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	171			1,710.00	1,710.00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	4			12.00	12.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	30			90.00	90.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	6			18.00	18.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				1,033.27	1,033.27
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,945	198,372.07	7,208.12	12,247.27	96,752.03
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					2,372.20
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					26.50
Total.....					8,398.70

## ROSEBURG, OREG.

Sale of land at public auction.....	1	6.00			\$15.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	363	55,447.77			138,619.56
Sales of mineral lands.....	8	494.15			2,235.00
Sale of coal lands.....	1	170.70			3,414.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	81	414.25			665.41
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	22	[2,848.46]			4,271.15
Total cash sales.....	476	56,532.87			149,220.12
Original homestead entries.....	775	111,924.94	\$6,174.24	\$7,230.00	13,404.24
Final homestead entries.....	264	[35,705.78]	1,880.61		1,880.61
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	157	24,203.60		314.00	314.00
State selections.....	116	15,914.79		232.00	232.00
Indian allotments.....	7	996.93			
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	10			100.00	100.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	363			3,630.00	3,630.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	3			30.00	30.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	3			9.00	9.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				16.00	16.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				476.52	476.52
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,174	209,573.13	8,054.85	12,037.52	169,312.49
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					2,597.37
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					190.00
Total.....					8,787.37



*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## THE DALLES, OREG.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	23	1,404.58			\$2,023.73
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	15	2,007.30			5,018.27
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	106	516.92			646.25
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	41	5,973.42			1,493.35
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	9	[640.00]			640.00
Sales of land under act Sept. 29, 1890.....	4	564.00			609.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	106	[16,228.38]			20,284.86
Total cash sales.....	304	10,466.22			30,715.46
Original homestead entries.....	1,145	174,858.62	\$6,668.24	\$11,130.00	17,798.24
Final homestead entries.....	254	[38,854.52]	1,484.07		1,484.07
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	30	[4,573.87]		120.00	120.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	1	[160.00]		4.00	4.00
Indian allotments.....	1	31.20			
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	1	160.00		2.00	2.00
State selections.....	115	12,534.98		230.00	230.00
Wagon-road selections.....	34	5,295.68		68.00	68.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	1			10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	15			150.00	150.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	1			10.00	10.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	4			12.00	12.00
Coal-land declaratory statements.....	1			3.00	3.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				7.00	7.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				671.80	671.80
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,908	203,346.70	8,152.31	12,420.80	51,288.57
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					2,999.75
Expenses of depositing public moneys.....					66.03
Total.....					9,065.78

## ABERDEEN, S. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction.....	38	2,312.38			\$4,054.28
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	48	163.70			204.62
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	27	[3,612.29]			4,515.37
Total cash sales.....	113	2,476.08			8,774.27
Original homestead entries.....	540	82,112.45	\$2,052.80	\$5,235.00	7,287.80
Final homestead entries.....	308	[48,469.96]	1,211.74		1,211.74
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	142	[22,245.64]		568.00	568.00
State selections.....	15	2,123.00		18.00	18.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	3			6.00	6.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	18			36.00	36.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				42.00	42.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				1,060.89	1,060.89
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,139	86,711.53	3,264.54	6,965.89	19,004.70
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					1,166.79
Expenses of depositing public moneys.....					5.10
Total.....					7,171.89

## 392 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	3	160.00	.....	.....	\$230.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	26	72.85	.....	.....	64.71
Cash payment on final homestead (Fort Randall).....	1	[6.93]	.....	.....	12.13
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	85	[13,031.94]	.....	.....	17,072.15
Total cash sales.....	115	232.85	.....	.....	17,378.99
Original homestead entries.....	367	49,578.17	\$1,239.51	\$3,210.00	4,449.51
Final homestead entries.....	29	[4,419.74]	110.49	.....	110.49
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	12	[1,897.95]	.....	48.00	48.00
Original homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation.....	236	33,566.11	839.16	2,120.00	2,959.16
Final homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation.....	359	[56,122.70]	1,403.12	.....	1,403.12
Commissions on Sioux final cash entries.....	.....	.....	139.35	.....	139.35
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	17	.....	.....	34.00	34.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	59.00	59.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,003.34	1,003.34
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,138	83,377.13	3,731.63	6,480.34	27,590.96
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,743.91
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,260.15
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.75
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,014.81
Cash sales, Sioux lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preemption entry.....	1	160.00	.....	.....	200.00
Commuted homesteads.....	55	[7,814.81]	.....	.....	5,945.70
Excesses.....	86	683.40	.....	.....	689.98
Total.....	142	843.40	.....	.....	6,835.68

## HURON, S. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction.....	4	215.53	.....	.....	\$269.42
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	51	232.06	.....	.....	290.16
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	7	[1,035.23]	.....	.....	1,294.05
Total cash sales.....	62	447.59	.....	.....	1,853.63
Original homestead entries.....	664	101,501.36	\$2,537.03	\$6,430.00	8,967.03
Final homestead entries.....	257	[40,039.04]	1,001.06	.....	1,001.06
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	114	[17,845.23]	.....	456.00	456.00
Original homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation.....	12	1,843.23	46.09	120.00	166.09
Final homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation.....	12	[1,847.52]	47.70	.....	47.70
State selections.....	39	5,993.79	.....	78.00	78.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	6	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	22	.....	.....	44.00	44.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	56.00	56.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	869.96	869.96
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,188	109,785.97	3,631.88	8,065.96	13,551.47
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,110.58
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,110.58

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## MITCHELL, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	1	24.12			\$30.15
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	5	16.03			20.90
Commuted homesteads under act August 15, 1894.....	59	[6, 805.73]			10, 027.44
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	57	[6, 050.09]			10, 042.54
Total cash sales.....	122	40.15			20, 121.03
Original homestead entries.....	160	17, 421.28	\$435.71	\$1, 270.00	1, 705.71
Final homestead entries.....	282	[41, 923.72]	1, 048.28		1, 048.28
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	49	[7, 290.79]		196.00	196.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				2, 026.28	2, 026.28
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	614	17, 461.43	1, 483.99	3, 502.28	25, 107.30
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					5, 118.58
Incidental expenses.....					2, 234.44
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					6.20
Total.....					7, 359.22

## PIERRE, S. DAK.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	4	24.15			\$28.35
Total cash sales.....	4	24.15			28.35
Original homestead entries.....	123	18, 539.13	\$463.50	\$1, 175.00	1, 638.50
Final homestead entries.....	28	[4, 395.18]	109.88		109.88
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	50	[7, 988.15]		200.00	200.00
Original homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation.....	23	2, 967.29	74.21	200.00	274.21
Final homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation.....	58	[8, 814.59]	224.27		224.27
Commissions paid on commuted Sioux homesteads.....			11.00		11.00
State selections.....	12	1, 750.63		24.00	24.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	4			8.00	8.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	16			32.00	32.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				357.08	357.08
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	318	23, 281.20	882.86	1, 996.08	2, 907.29
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					2, 513.96
Incidental expenses.....					474.18
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					13.35
Total.....					3, 001.49
Cash receipts from sales Sioux Indian lands:					
Commuted homesteads.....	10	[1, 562.29]			910.79
Excesses.....	10	50.87			63.59
Supplemental payment.....	1				.31
Total.....	21	50.87			974.69



# 394 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	5	307.59	.....	.....	\$384.49
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	1	40.00	.....	.....	100.00
Sales of mineral lands.....	84	4,807.01	.....	.....	23,010.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	57	222.73	.....	.....	278.50
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	14	3,054.33	.....	.....	763.58
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	9	[1,390.68]	.....	.....	1,738.35
Total cash sales.....	170	8,431.66	.....	.....	26,274.92
Original homestead entries.....	568	88,495.07	\$2,212.35	\$5,580.00	7,792.35
Final homestead entries.....	278	[43,372.39]	1,084.63	.....	1,084.63
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	28	[4,258.11]	.....	112.00	112.00
Original homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation.....	7	1,018.96	25.48	70.00	95.48
Final homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation.....	16	[2,538.11]	63.47	.....	63.47
Indian allotments.....	1	160.00	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	106	.....	.....	1,060.00	1,060.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	30	.....	.....	300.00	300.00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Coal-land declaratory statements.....	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	10	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	611.78	611.78
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	1,218	98,105.69	3,385.93	7,769.78	37,430.63
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,549.97
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,821.39
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,403.96
Cash receipts from sales of Sioux Indian lands, commuted homestead.....	4	[634.51]	.....	.....	317.26

## WATERTOWN, S. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction.....	3	93.10	.....	.....	\$166.40
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	21	68.20	.....	.....	133.56
Commuted homesteads, Sisseton and Wahpeton Reservation.....	16	[1,240.00]	.....	.....	3,100.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	19	[2,419.01]	.....	.....	3,023.75
Total cash sales.....	59	161.30	.....	.....	6,423.71
Original homestead entries.....	449	47,361.01	\$1,935.85	\$3,420.00	5,355.85
Final homestead entries.....	1,001	[150,647.44]	7,065.75	.....	7,065.75
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	63	[8,844.22]	.....	252.00	252.00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	47.00	47.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	2,049.61	2,049.61
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,574	47,522.31	9,001.60	5,772.61	21,197.92
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,271.81
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.80
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,276.61
Cash receipts from sales of Sioux Indian lands, act March 3, 1873.....	6	383.67	.....	.....	479.60

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands.....	212	6,547.77			\$32,675.00
Sales of coal lands.....	12	2,892.76			54,655.20
Sales under act Aug. 23, 1894.....	1	[80.00]			100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	20	76.60			122.15
Original entries under the desert-land act..	46	6,520.00			1,630.00
Final entries under the desert-land act....	29	[4,158.86]			4,159.02
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	2	[236.73]			295.91
Total cash sales.....	322	16,037.13			93,637.28
Original homestead entries.....	265	38,885.29	\$1,632.17	\$2,440.00	4,072.17
Final homestead entries.....	337	[47,955.12]	2,096.41		2,096.41
Final entries under the timber-culture laws..	2	[200.00]		8.00	8.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads....	1,151	183,598.21		2,302.00	2,302.00
State selections.....	1,309	256,543.20		2,618.00	2,618.00
Small holdings.....	10	525.09			
Applications to purchase mineral lands....	190			1,900.00	1,900.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	20			200.00	200.00
Coal-land declaratory statements.....	130			390.00	300.00
Amount received for cancellation notices....				31.00	31.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				515.16	515.16
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3,736	495,588.92	3,728.58	10,404.16	107,770.02
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					3,904.22
Total.....					9,904.22
Cash sales, Uinta and White river—Ute lands.....	1	115.26			144.08

## NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

Sales of timber and stone lands.....	20	2,512.15			\$6,280.42
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	13	58.52			125.74
Original entries under the desert-land act..	9	1,266.94			316.83
Final entries under the desert-land act....	6	[560.00]			560.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	6	[840.00]			2,100.00
Total cash sales.....	54	3,837.61			9,382.99
Original homestead entries.....	246	37,063.68	\$2,688.37	\$2,355	5,043.37
Final homestead entries.....	42	[6,033.67]	452.52		452.52
Final entries under the timber-culture laws..	3	[345.75]		12.00	12.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads....	151	23,839.28		302.00	302.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	20			200.00	200.00
Amount received for cancellation notices....				3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				208.12	208.12
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	516	64,740.57	3,140.89	3,080.12	15,604.00
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					5,053.62
Incidental expenses.....					246.32
Expenses of depositing public moneys.....					12.95
Total.....					5,312.89

# 396 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## OLYMPIA, WASH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction .....	4	132.17	.....	.....	\$165.22
Sales of land by preemption entry .....	1	160.00	.....	.....	200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	81	11,014.36	.....	.....	27,535.91
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations .....	4	24.69	.....	.....	61.18
Sales of land under act Mar. 3, 1887 .....	4	287.25	.....	.....	718.13
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	13	[1,880.00]	.....	.....	2,550.00
Total cash sales .....	107	11,618.47	.....	.....	31,230.44
Original homestead entries .....	82	9,500.40	\$586.68	\$655.00	1,241.68
Final homestead entries .....	126	[16,990.73]	1,053.22	.....	1,053.22
Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip .....	2	240.00	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads .....	8	1,276.82	.....	16.00	16.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	81	.....	.....	810.00	810.00
Preemption declaratory statements .....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Coal-land declaratory statements .....	25	.....	.....	75.00	75.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	16.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	685.95	685.95
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	432	22,635.69	1,639.90	2,260.95	35,131.29
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,869.85
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,482.48
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.75
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,363.08

## SEATTLE, WASH.

Sales of land at public auction .....	1	5.15	.....	.....	\$6.45
Sales of land by preemption entry .....	3	480.00	.....	.....	600.00
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	135	19,013.89	.....	.....	47,536.61
Sales of mineral lands .....	5	261.93	.....	.....	1,185.00
Sales of town lots (Port Angeles) .....	4	.....	.....	.....	330.00
Sale under act Mar. 3, 1887 .....	2	160.00	.....	.....	400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations .....	30	177.24	.....	.....	333.60
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	25	[3,573.33]	.....	.....	5,918.97
Total cash sales .....	205	20,098.21	.....	.....	56,310.63
Original homestead entries .....	219	31,026.60	\$1,347.10	\$2,035.00	3,382.10
Final homestead entries .....	206	[28,927.24]	1,244.76	.....	1,244.76
Lands selected under grants to railroads .....	41	6,320.29	.....	82.00	82.00
Indian allotments .....	3	257.85	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands .....	4	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	135	.....	.....	1,350.00	1,350.00
Preemption declaratory statements .....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Coal-land declaratory statements .....	21	.....	.....	63.00	63.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	14.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	929.87	929.87
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	836	57,702.95	2,591.86	4,519.87	63,422.36
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,788.22
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,788.22



*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## SPOKANE, WASH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at private entry .....	2	120.00	.....	.....	\$150.00
Sales of land at public auction .....	23	1,344.52	.....	.....	1,680.66
Sales of land by preemption entry .....	2	196.15	.....	.....	290.38
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	18	1,436.31	.....	.....	3,590.78
Sale of mineral lands .....	1	70.31	.....	.....	177.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	77	358.78	.....	.....	730.31
Final entry under the desert-land act ..	1	[80.00]	.....	.....	80.00
Timber-culture entry commuted under act March 3, 1891 .....	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S .....	27	[3,717.91]	.....	.....	7,795.54
Total cash sales .....	152	3,526.07	.....	.....	14,695.17
Original homestead entries .....	1,321	193,922.98	\$13,269.93	\$12,430.00	25,699.93
Final homestead entries .....	229	[33,159.78]	2,066.56	.....	2,066.56
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	20	[3,101.10]	.....	80.00	80.00
Original homestead entries, Colville Indian Reservation .....	188	27,260.14	1,021.12	1,775.00	2,796.12
Final homestead entries, Colville Indian Reservation .....	5	[476.37]	17.88	.....	17.88
Lands selected under grants to railroads...	293	46,443.72	.....	586.00	586.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	25	.....	.....	250.00	250.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	21	.....	.....	210.00	210.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims .....	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements .....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Coal-land declaratory statements .....	10	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Amount received for cancellation notices..	.....	.....	.....	51.00	51.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	787.59	787.59
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	2,269	271,152.91	16,375.49	16,235.59	47,306.25
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,130.05
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,130.05
Colville Indian Reservation, cash sales:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber and stone lands .....	3	413.45	.....	.....	1,033.63
Mineral .....	29	461.31	.....	.....	2,385.00
Excesses .....	14	77.40	.....	.....	116.14
Payments on final homesteads .....	[5]	[476.37]	.....	.....	714.55
Total .....	46	952.16	.....	.....	4,249.33

# 398 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## VANCOUVER, WASH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land by preemption entry .....	2	295.08	.....	.....	\$737.70
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	121	17,973.15	.....	.....	44,932.81
Sales of coal lands .....	4	632.17	.....	.....	6,321.70
Sale of land under act Sept. 29, 1890 .....	2	120.00	.....	.....	150.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations .....	37	84.41	.....	.....	160.06
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, R. S. ....	14	[1,952.37]	.....	.....	3,379.53
Total cash sales .....	180	19,104.81	.....	.....	55,681.20
Original homestead entries .....	362	51,369.17	\$2,502.37	\$3,355.00	5,857.37
Final homestead entries .....	219	[31,985.92]	1,734.19	.....	1,734.19
Final entries under the timber-culture laws .....	3	[360.00]	.....	12.00	12.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads .....	159	24,692.96	.....	318.00	318.00
State selections .....	159	25,171.88	.....	318.00	318.00
Indian allotment .....	1	85.50	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	121	.....	.....	1,210.00	1,210.00
Coal-land declaratory statements .....	40	.....	.....	120.00	120.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	917.39	917.39
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	1,244	120,424.32	4,236.56	6,260.39	66,178.75
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,011.20
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.35
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,061.55

## WALLA WALLA, WASH.

Sales of land at public auction .....	10	600.00	.....	.....	\$950.00
Sale of land by preemption entry .....	1	180.89	.....	.....	226.11
Sale of land under act Mar. 3, 1887 .....	1	160.00	.....	.....	400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations .....	103	555.90	.....	.....	1,063.11
Original entries under the desert-land act .....	14	2,991.30	.....	.....	747.84
Final entry under the desert-land act .....	1	[168.09]	.....	.....	168.09
Timber-culture entry commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891 .....	1	[129.01]	.....	.....	161.26
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, R. S. ....	35	[4,690.84]	.....	.....	6,813.56
Total cash sales .....	166	4,488.09	.....	.....	10,529.97
Original homestead entries .....	1,646	252,241.98	\$16,550.74	\$16,030.00	32,580.74
Final homestead entries .....	88	[13,020.75]	630.27	.....	630.27
Final entries under the timber-culture laws .....	31	[4,586.01]	.....	124.00	124.00
Indian allotments .....	19	2,876.47	.....	.....	.....
Coal-land declaratory statements .....	11	.....	.....	33.00	33.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	19.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	228.81	228.81
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	1,961	259,606.54	17,181.01	16,434.81	44,145.79
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,135.94
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.40
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,172.34

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## WATERVILLE, WASH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction .....	7	359.65	.....	.....	\$399.56
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	4	155.26	.....	.....	388.16
Sales of mineral lands .....	14	521.59	.....	.....	2,645.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	64	322.03	.....	.....	456.91
Original entries under the desert-land act..	24	2,958.09	.....	.....	739.54
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S .....	15	[2,292.97]	.....	.....	2,866.22
Total cash sales .....	128	4,316.62	.....	.....	7,495.39
Original homestead entries .....	847	128,252.90	\$5,872.25	\$8,150.00	14,022.25
Final homestead entries .....	122	[17,997.23]	727.10	.....	727.10
Final entries under the timber-culture laws..	24	[3,832.24]	.....	96.00	96.00
Original homestead entries, Colville Indian Reservation .....	220	34,074.89	1,277.82	2,165.00	3,442.82
Lands selected under grants to railroads...	141	21,935.10	.....	282.00	282.00
State selections .....	27	4,237.02	.....	54.00	54.00
Indian allotments .....	2	160.00	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands..	15	.....	.....	150.00	150.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	4	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
Preemption declaratory statement .....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements .....	8	.....	.....	24.00	24.00
Amount received for cancellation notices..	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	470.65	470.65
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	1,539	192,976.53	7,877.17	11,435.65	26,808.21
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,121.58
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172.35
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,293.93
Colville Indian Reservation, cash sales:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral land .....	4	161.18	.....	.....	670.00
Excesses .....	22	144.24	.....	.....	216.42
Total .....	26	305.42	.....	.....	886.42

## ASHLAND, WIS.

Sales of timber and stone lands .....	39	3,411.87	.....	.....	\$8,528.68
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	26	208.69	.....	.....	299.17
Supplemental payments .....	2	26.65	.....	.....	33.32
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S .....	13	[1,258.95]	.....	.....	1,815.63
Total cash sales .....	80	3,647.21	.....	.....	10,676.80
Original homestead entries .....	380	44,706.20	\$1,444.60	\$3,100.00	4,544.60
Final homestead entries .....	103	[10,169.59]	430.26	.....	430.26
Lands selected under grants to railroads...	1	157.20	.....	2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	39	.....	.....	390.00	390.00
Amount received for cancellation notices..	.....	.....	.....	7.00	7.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	827.73	827.73
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	603	48,510.61	1,874.86	4,326.73	16,878.39
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,315.09
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	926.34
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,241.43



*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	7	336.62	.....	.....	\$841.57
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	12	86.77	.....	.....	143.23
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	7	[520.00]	.....	.....	900.00
Total cash sales.....	26	423.39	.....	.....	1,884.80
Original homestead entries.....	398	40,138.12	\$1,540.60	\$2,985.00	4,525.60
Final homestead entries.....	205	[21,210.93]	741.72	.....	741.72
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	3	435.50	.....	6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	7	.....	.....	70.00	70.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	17.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	551.57	551.57
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	642	40,997.01	2,282.32	3,635.57	7,802.69
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,970.58
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	831.58
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,802.16

## WAUSAU, WIS.

Sales of land at public auction.....	12	484.33	.....	.....	\$605.42
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	37	2,662.73	.....	.....	6,656.80
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	22	140.28	.....	.....	177.44
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	53	[4,154.18]	.....	.....	5,642.72
Total cash sales.....	124	3,287.34	.....	.....	13,082.38
Original homestead entries.....	348	26,748.92	\$755.88	\$2,230.00	2,985.88
Final homestead entries.....	199	[18,684.36]	546.32	.....	546.32
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	37	.....	.....	370.00	370.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	38.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	994.43	994.43
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	708	30,036.26	1,302.20	3,632.43	18,017.01
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,966.22
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,147.88
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.30
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,118.40

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## BUFFALO, WYO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	53	6,043.33			\$15,108.32
Sales of coal lands .....	3	120.00			2,000.00
Sales of town lots (Basin City) .....	21	4.07			407.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations ..	18	29.63			37.01
Original entries under the desert-land act ..	190	29,686.97			7,421.72
Final entries under the desert-land act ..	31	[4,380.50]			4,380.50
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	12	[1,920.00]			2,400.00
Total cash sales .....	328	35,884.00			31,754.55
Original homestead entries .....	335	48,618.70	\$1,823.31	\$3,150.00	4,973.31
Final homestead entries .....	135	[17,487.56]	655.05		655.05
Final entries under the timber-culture laws ..	5	[680.00]		20.00	20.00
Lands entered with private land scrip .....	1	[160.00]			
State selections .....	36	5,444.28		72.00	72.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	53			530.00	530.00
Coal land declaratory statements .....	22			66.00	66.00
Reservoir declaratory statements .....	311			933.00	933.00
Amount received for cancellation notices ..				8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....				369.47	369.47
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	1,226	89,946.98	2,478.36	5,148.47	39,381.38
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....					868.90
Expenses of depositing public moneys .....					50.65
Total .....					6,919.55

## CHEYENNE, WYO.

Sales of land at public auction .....	2	154.70			\$193.40
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	39	4,945.57			12,363.88
Sales of mineral lands .....	13	905.61			3,882.50
Sale of coal lands .....	1	80.00			1,600.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations ..	47	201.23			294.54
Original entries under the desert-land act ..	140	23,688.27			5,922.04
Final entries under the desert-land act .....	16	[2,527.70]			2,527.70
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	21	[3,187.81]			3,984.77
Total cash sales .....	279	29,975.38			30,768.83
Original homestead entries .....	452	62,587.46	\$2,873.16	\$4,145.00	7,018.16
Final homestead entries .....	120	[13,289.49]	596.58		596.58
Final entries under the timber-culture laws ..	10	[1,599.64]		40.00	40.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	3,714	293,989.89		7,428.00	7,428.00
State selections .....	15	2,046.01		30.00	30.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands .....	24			240.00	240.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	39			390.00	390.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims .....	4			40.00	40.00
Coal land declaratory statements .....	303			909.00	909.00
Reservoir declaratory statements .....	149			447.00	447.00
Town-site declaratory statement .....	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices ..				6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....				638.36	638.36
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	5,110	388,598.74	3,469.74	14,316.36	48,554.93
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....					2,709.78
Total .....					8,709.78

## 402 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## DOUGLAS, WYO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land by preemption entry .....	2	320.00	.....	.....	\$400.00
Sales of timber and stone lands .....	79	7,871.03	.....	.....	19,677.57
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	40	177.22	.....	.....	222.06
Original entries under the desert-land act .....	175	25,289.23	.....	.....	6,322.38
Final entries under the desert-land act .....	15	[2,240.00]	.....	.....	2,240.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	49	[7,541.96]	.....	.....	9,427.41
Total cash sales .....	360	33,657.48	.....	.....	38,289.42
Original homestead entries .....	301	44,545.36	\$1,669.35	\$2,825.95	4,495.30
Final homestead entries .....	55	[6,232.08]	236.72	.....	236.72
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	13	[2,080.00]	.....	52.00	52.00
State selections .....	40	5,816.42	.....	80.00	80.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	79	.....	.....	790.00	790.00
Coal land declaratory statements .....	15	.....	.....	45.00	45.00
Reservoir declaratory statements .....	478	.....	.....	1,432.50	1,432.50
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	467.46	467.46
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	1,341	84,019.26	1,906.07	5,692.91	45,888.40
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,307.98
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,307.98

## EVANSTON, WYO.

Sales of timber and stone lands .....	1	160.00	.....	.....	\$400.00
Sales of coal lands .....	20	2,735.03	.....	.....	54,700.60
Cash payments on Fort Bridger military reservation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	22	99.44	.....	.....	227.49
Original entries under the desert-land act .....	161	30,426.17	.....	.....	7,606.56
Final entries under the desert-land act .....	23	[4,308.28]	.....	.....	4,308.28
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. ....	10	[1,559.90]	.....	.....	2,549.88
Total cash sales .....	237	33,420.64	.....	.....	69,888.81
Original homestead entries .....	260	36,303.04	\$1,894.63	\$2,340.00	4,234.63
Final homestead entries .....	116	[14,285.49]	863.66	.....	863.66
Lands selected under grants to railroads .....	1,087	173,797.94	.....	2,174.00	2,174.00
State selections .....	12	1,873.75	.....	24.00	24.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands .....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Coal land declaratory statements .....	76	.....	.....	228.00	228.00
Reservoir declaratory statements .....	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	239.98	239.98
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom .....	1,793	245,395.37	2,758.29	5,027.98	77,675.08
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	537.15
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.30
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,578.45



*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## LANDER, WYO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	3	200.00	.....	.....	\$500.00
Sales of mineral lands.....	1	11.01	.....	.....	60.00
Sales of coal lands.....	1	46.35	.....	.....	463.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.....	24	112.50	.....	.....	140.69
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	174	25,530.99	.....	.....	6,383.30
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	25	[3,642.70]	.....	.....	3,642.70
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	10	[1,490.45]	.....	.....	1,863.11
Total cash sales.....	238	25,900.85	.....	.....	13,053.30
Original homestead entries.....	284	40,159.86	\$1,506.64	\$2,600.00	4,106.64
Final homestead entries.....	85	[9,652.94]	362.26	.....	362.26
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	2	[160.00]	.....	8.00	8.00
State selections.....	508	81,117.91	.....	1,016.00	1,016.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	79	.....	.....	237.00	237.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	52	.....	.....	154.50	154.50
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	5.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	283.26	283.26
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,256	147,178.62	1,868.90	4,369.76	19,291.96
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,899.64
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	251.12
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,150.76

## SUNDANCE, WYO.

Sales of land at public auction.....	1	40.00	.....	.....	\$50.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	19	1,375.20	.....	.....	3,437.99
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.....	15	6.88	.....	.....	8.61
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	30	5,589.02	.....	.....	1,397.29
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	1	[120.00]	.....	.....	120.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	11	[1,640.00]	.....	.....	2,050.00
Total cash sales.....	77	7,011.10	.....	.....	7,063.89
Original homestead entries.....	207	32,470.46	\$1,217.68	\$2,035.00	3,252.68
Final homestead entries.....	64	[10,015.20]	375.54	.....	375.54
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	4	[634.79]	.....	16.00	16.00
State selections.....	6	915.52	.....	12.00	12.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	19	.....	.....	190.00	190.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	24	.....	.....	72.00	72.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	37	.....	.....	111.00	111.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	150	.....	.....	450.00	450.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	266.65	266.65
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	588	40,397.08	1,593.22	3,162.65	11,819.76
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,862.12
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	324.69
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.45
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200.26

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.*

## ILLINOIS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	1	1.41	.....	.....	\$1.76
Total cash sales.....	1	1.41	.....	.....	1.76
Original homestead entries.....	2	164.27	\$4.05	\$15.00	19.05
Final homestead entries.....	1	[4.27]	.05	.....	.05
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	4	165.68	4.10	15.00	20.86

EXHIBIT A.—*Statement showing the total amount of fees and commissions collected at the several local land offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901; also the net revenue arising therefrom after deducting the amounts earned and paid to registers and receivers as compensation for services rendered during same period.*

State, Territory, and office.	Amount of fees and commissions from all sources.	Total	Amount paid registers and receivers (salaries and commissions).	Total.	Deficit.	Revenue to United States.
Alabama:						
Huntsville.....	\$5,630.73		\$3,513.66			
Montgomery.....	7,400.70		4,804.30			
		\$13,031.43		\$8,317.96		\$4,713.47
Alaska:						
Circle.....			73.36			
Rampart City.....			676.60			
St. Michael.....			1,500.00			
Sitka.....	271.14		5,197.60			
		271.14		5,447.56	\$5,176.42	
Arizona:						
Prescott.....	1,630.30		2,823.66			
Tucson.....	10,022.86		5,912.82			
		11,653.16		8,736.48		2,916.68
Arkansas:						
Camden.....	15,837.12		6,000.00			
Dardanelle.....	4,827.07		2,956.20			
Harrison.....	17,261.69		6,000.00			
Little Rock.....	8,590.73		5,054.17			
		46,516.61		20,010.37		26,506.24
California:						
Eureka.....	8,642.67		6,000.00			
Independence.....	1,278.23		2,122.58			
Los Angeles.....	10,144.49		6,000.00			
Marysville.....	1,769.83		2,432.57			
Redding.....	5,795.80		5,481.96			
Sacramento.....	3,533.61		3,541.92			
San Francisco.....	8,805.19		6,000.00			
Stockton.....	4,166.98		3,994.17			
Susanville.....	3,647.75		3,629.10			
Visalia.....	3,726.11		3,819.86			
		51,510.16		43,022.16		8,488.00
Colorado:						
Akron.....	4,710.26		4,066.12			
Del Norte.....	2,477.97		2,366.28			
Denver.....	15,988.28		6,000.00			
Durango.....	6,763.84		6,000.00			
Glenwood.....	4,271.02		5,340.28			
Gunnison.....	1,399.65		2,386.44			
Hugo.....	2,175.38		2,482.62			
Lamar.....	4,065.55		3,143.40			
Leadville.....	2,758.05		3,925.31			
Montrose.....	4,628.69		5,032.47			
Pueblo.....	19,248.58		6,000.00			
Sterling.....	4,067.81		3,356.30			
		72,555.08		50,099.22		22,455.86
Florida:						
Gainesville.....	13,608.33		6,000.00			
		13,608.33		6,000.00		7,608.33

EXHIBIT A.—Statement showing the total amount of fees and commissions collected at the several local land offices, etc.—Continued.

State, Territory, and office.	Amount of fees and commissions from all sources.	Total.	Amount paid registers and receivers (salaries and commissions).	Total.	Deficit.	Revenue to United States.
<b>Idaho:</b>						
Blackfoot .....	\$10,059.10		\$6,000.00			
Boise .....	9,175.20		6,000.00			
Coeur d'Alene .....	18,574.30		6,000.00			
Hailey .....	5,919.02		5,838.66			
Lewiston .....	14,507.40		6,000.00			
		\$58,235.02		\$29,836.66		\$28,398.36
<b>Iowa:</b>						
Des Moines .....	2,037.84		2,807.62			
		2,037.84		2,807.62	\$769.78	
<b>Kansas:</b>						
Colby .....	5,499.43		4,428.78			
Dodge City .....	7,920.37		5,692.32			
Topeka .....	862.60		1,987.28			
Wakeeney .....	14,691.07		6,000.00			
		28,973.47		18,108.38		10,865.09
<b>Louisiana:</b>						
Natchitoches .....	8,087.21		5,297.64			
New Orleans .....	18,669.13		6,000.00			
		26,756.34		11,297.64		15,458.70
<b>Michigan:</b>						
Marquette .....	7,178.95		6,000.00			
		7,178.95		6,000.00		1,178.95
<b>Minnesota:</b>						
Crookston .....	29,501.62		6,000.00			
Duluth .....	31,852.51		6,000.00			
Marshall .....	2,348.48		2,599.28			
Saint Cloud .....	10,600.17		6,000.00			
		74,302.78		20,599.28		53,703.50
<b>Mississippi:</b>						
Jackson .....	17,020.81		6,000.00			
		17,020.81		6,000.00		11,020.81
<b>Missouri:</b>						
Boonville .....	3,722.72		3,230.84			
Ironton .....	3,209.80		2,667.82			
Springfield .....	8,143.40		5,597.44			
		15,075.92		11,496.10		3,579.82
<b>Montana:</b>						
Bozeman .....	19,284.33		6,000.00			
Helena .....	23,248.66		6,000.00			
Kalispell .....	8,628.79		6,000.00			
Lewistown .....	7,371.49		5,993.62			
Miles City .....	5,994.60		5,520.00			
Missoula .....	9,103.14		6,000.00			
		73,631.01		35,513.62		38,117.39
<b>Nebraska:</b>						
Alliance .....	14,707.90		6,000.00			
Broken Bow .....	10,162.13		5,341.77			
Lincoln .....	2,095.19		4,562.02			
McCook .....	3,964.00		3,084.76			
North Platte .....	9,329.92		5,459.98			
O'Neill .....	14,502.44		6,000.00			
Sidney .....	6,810.32		4,724.58			
Valentine .....	15,163.78		6,000.00			
		76,735.68		41,173.11		35,562.57
<b>Nevada:</b>						
Carson City .....	891.48		1,787.81			
		891.48		1,787.81	896.33	
<b>New Mexico:</b>						
Clayton .....	12,414.68		6,000.00			
Las Cruces .....	6,207.30		5,619.12			
Roswell .....	6,703.24		4,116.88			
Santa Fe .....	13,265.86		6,000.00			
		38,591.08		21,736.00		16,855.08
<b>North Dakota:</b>						
Bismarck .....	40,770.00		6,000.00			
Devils Lake .....	49,774.00		6,000.00			
Fargo .....	10,143.90		6,000.00			
Grand Forks .....	7,719.78		6,000.00			
Minot .....	32,718.68		6,000.00			
		141,126.48		30,000.00		111,126.48



EXHIBIT A.—Statement showing the total amount of fees and commissions collected at the several local land offices, etc.—Continued.

State, Territory, and office.	Amount of fees and commissions from all sources.	Total.	Amount paid registers and receivers (salaries and commissions).	Total.	Deficit.	Revenue to United States.
Oklahoma:						
Alva .....	\$28,109.68		\$6,000.00			
Enid .....	15,213.95		6,000.00			
Guthrie .....	5,963.47		6,000.00			
Kingfisher .....	40,091.38		6,000.00			
Mangum .....	25,269.25		6,000.00			
Oklahoma .....	35,456.58		6,000.00			
Perry .....	15,520.16		6,000.00			
Woodward .....	55,126.70		6,000.00			
		\$220,751.17		\$48,000.00		\$172,751.17
Oregon:						
Burns .....	6,207.11		5,146.56			
Lagrande .....	20,476.54		6,000.00			
Lakeview .....	1,431.54		1,966.04			
Oregon City .....	19,455.39		6,000.00			
Roseburg .....	20,092.37		6,000.00			
The Dalles .....	20,573.11		6,000.00			
		88,236.06		31,107.60		57,128.46
South Dakota:						
Aberdeen .....	10,230.43		6,000.00			
Chamberlain .....	10,211.97		5,743.91			
Huron .....	11,697.84		6,000.00			
Mitchell .....	4,986.27		5,118.53			
Pierre .....	2,878.94		2,513.96			
Rapid City .....	11,155.71		5,549.97			
Watertown .....	14,774.21		6,000.00			
		65,935.37		36,926.42		29,008.95
Utah:						
Salt Lake City .....	14,132.74		6,000.00			
		14,132.74		6,000.00		8,132.74
Washington:						
North Yakima .....	6,221.01		5,053.62			
Olympia .....	3,900.85		4,869.85			
Seattle .....	7,111.73		6,000.00			
Spokane .....	32,611.08		6,000.00			
Vancouver .....	10,496.95		6,000.00			
Walla Walla .....	33,615.82		6,000.00			
Waterville .....	19,312.82		6,000.00			
		113,270.26		39,923.47		73,346.79
Wisconsin:						
Ashland .....	6,201.59		4,315.09			
Eau Claire .....	5,917.89		3,970.58			
Wausau .....	4,934.63		3,966.22			
		17,054.11		12,251.89		4,802.22
Wyoming:						
Buffalo .....	7,626.83		6,000.00			
Cheyenne .....	17,786.10		6,000.00			
Douglas .....	7,598.98		6,000.00			
Evanston .....	7,786.27		6,000.00			
Lander .....	6,238.66		4,899.64			
Sundance .....	4,755.87		3,862.12			
		51,792.71		32,761.76		19,030.95
State Illinois .....		19.10				19.10
Total .....		1,340,894.29		584,961.11	\$6,842.53	762,775.71
Revenue to United States .....						\$762,775.71
Deduct amount of deficit .....						6,842.53
Net revenue to United States .....						755,933.18

*Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, the areas and the amount received therefrom, and the expenses connected therewith.*

[The area of commuted homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas, in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama				1	120.40	\$150.50			
Alaska				3	41.31	103.38			
Arizona	1	40.00	\$50.00	1	34.04	42.55			
Arkansas				7	263.79	329.74			
California	1	84.52	211.30	49	3,111.37	4,198.92	1	160.00	\$200.00
Colorado				19	1,028.67	1,320.60	1	160.00	200.00
Idaho				4	249.60	312.03	3	494.39	617.99
Kansas	3	{ [160.00] 200.00 }	700.00	19	1,119.93	1,399.91			
Michigan				1	38.55	48.19			
Minnesota				63	2,891.29	4,915.81	2	320.00	400.00
Missouri	258	17,800.12	22,950.21						
Montana				31	1,768.85	2,523.08	39	5,608.51	7,010.64
Nebraska				49	2,445.63	3,211.31	2	{ [160.00] 160.00 }	400.00
New Mexico				9	400.00	500.00	3	439.92	549.90
North Dakota				122	5,893.93	10,365.66	15	2,370.88	2,963.60
Oklahoma				957	38,266.76	51,867.49			
Oregon				29	1,690.58	2,388.73	4	560.00	700.00
South Dakota				54	3,112.72	5,134.74			
Washington	2	120.00	150.00	25	2,441.49	3,201.89	9	1,312.12	2,054.19
Wisconsin				42	484.33	605.42			
Wyoming				3	194.70	243.40	2	320.00	400.00
Total	265	{ [160.00] 18,244.64 }	24,061.51	1,478	65,597.94	92,863.35	81	{ [160.00] 11,905.82 }	15,496.32

State or Territory.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alaska				10	599.69	\$1,700.00			
Arizona	1	40.00	\$100.00	85	4,903.00	24,662.50	136	18,672.12	\$4,668.02
Arkansas	47	4,593.80	11,484.51	81	9,195.55	23,010.00			
California	314	42,528.62	107,116.26	112	7,110.04	27,832.50	349	77,218.21	19,304.55
Colorado	183	21,223.32	53,058.37	855	18,006.79	75,541.47	174	30,562.17	7,640.86
Idaho	320	44,971.34	112,672.78	111	3,857.04	15,055.00	421	64,859.68	16,214.02
Louisiana	2	318.28	795.70						
Michigan	131	13,479.20	33,698.02						
Minnesota	488	60,453.39	151,133.75						
Montana	230	33,170.09	82,915.10	220	6,563.84	26,757.50	1,558	279,603.38	69,860.81
Nevada	2	120.00	300.00	33	933.29	4,745.00	11	2,053.05	513.50
New Mexico				28	794.80	3,797.50	149	26,856.50	6,714.13
North Dakota	10	960.48	2,401.20				48	8,944.72	2,236.20
Oregon	646	95,435.62	238,589.74	26	1,086.16	4,585.00	134	20,611.42	5,152.88
South Dakota	1	40.00	100.00	84	4,807.01	23,010.00	14	3,051.33	763.58
Utah				212	6,547.77	32,675.00	46	6,520.00	1,630.00
Washington	379	52,105.12	130,264.69				47	7,216.33	1,804.21
Wisconsin	83	6,411.22	16,027.05	20	853.83				
Wyoming	194	20,595.13	51,487.76	14	916.62	3,942.50	870	140,210.65	35,053.29
Total	3,031	396,445.61	992,144.93	1,891	67,036.43	271,321.47	3,957	686,382.56	171,556.05

*Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.*

State or Territory.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama				89	[8,855.29]	\$11,065.28			
Arizona	12	[1,880.65]	\$1,880.65	23	[3,152.23]	5,188.07			
Arkansas				98	[1,119.07]	13,899.21			
California	23	[3,555.27]	4,255.27	85	[11,434.15]	15,342.67			
Colorado	48	[7,551.06]	7,495.80	147	[21,551.71]	26,939.63			
Florida				31	[3,314.65]	4,143.38			
Idaho	98	[12,332.43]	12,339.29	120	[15,092.19]	22,266.21	1	[80.00]	\$100.00
Iowa				2	[64.90]	162.25			
Kansas				19	[2,094.42]	3,166.02			
Louisiana				199	[25,117.86]	36,703.74			
Michigan				69	[8,299.77]	10,374.75			
Minnesota				305	[39,342.60]	51,520.83			
Mississippi				177	[16,519.52]	20,751.34			
Missouri				3	[120.00]	150.00			
Montana	516	[92,453.47]	92,453.47	256	[38,698.77]	50,320.72	2	[240.00]	300.00
Nebraska				325	[44,732.21]	57,003.71			
Nevada	7	[3,744.59]	3,752.31						
New Mexico	29	[5,260.58]	5,260.75	79	[11,542.64]	14,428.30	1	[160.00]	200.00
North Dakota	1	[40.00]	40.00	1,706	[255,496.47]	322,940.83	4	[640.00]	800.00
Oregon	29	[3,156.16]	3,156.16	278	[42,457.23]	54,375.76	2	[240.00]	300.00
South Dakota				204	[27,539.24]	37,686.21			
Utah	29	[4,158.86]	4,159.02	2	[236.73]	295.91			
Washington	8	[808.09]	808.09	135	[18,947.42]	31,423.82	2	[289.01]	361.26
Wisconsin				73	[5,933.13]	8,358.35			
Wyoming	111	[17,219.18]	17,219.18	113	[17,340.12]	22,275.17			
Total	911	[152,160.34]	152,819.99	4,538	[629,002.32]	820,782.16	12	[1,649.01]	2,061.26

State or Territory.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Supplemental payments.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	181	252.17	\$315.22				1	40.07	\$70.12
Alaska	1	.44	.55						
Arizona	31	31.03	39.04						
Arkansas	185	709.14	898.70						
California	170	681.88	982.02						
Colorado	222	792.24	1,014.88	24	2,600.00	\$51,600.00			
Florida	266	234.44	293.85						
Idaho	180	680.73	1,032.10						
Illinois	1	1.41	1.76						
Iowa	3	32.04	62.05						
Kansas	70	161.90	289.50						
Louisiana	422	1,044.78	1,440.78				1	.40	1.00
Michigan	15	132.29	165.37						
Minnesota	328	2,106.31	2,649.05						
Mississippi	197	325.22	407.04						
Missouri	26	129.59	162.01						
Montana	221	1,185.36	2,054.82	3	200.00	3,600.00			
Nebraska	319	1,076.48	1,462.38						
Nevada	2	4.31	8.48						
New Mexico	159	500.22	627.86	13	1,240.00	24,800.00			
North Dakota	559	2,128.11	2,930.74	2	238.90	4,778.00			
Oklahoma	466	2,131.22	2,480.12						
Oregon	418	2,189.17	2,919.11	1	170.70	3,414.00	1	13.68	17.10
South Dakota	212	799.72	1,020.80						
Utah	20	76.60	122.15	12	2,892.76	54,655.20			
Washington	328	1,581.57	2,930.91	4	632.17	6,321.70			
Wisconsin	60	435.74	619.84				2	26.65	33.32
Wyoming	166	626.90	930.40	25	2,981.38	58,764.10			
Total	5,228	20,051.01	27,861.53	84	10,955.91	207,933.00	5	80.80	121.54



*Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.*

State or Territory.	Act Mar. 3, 1887.			Act May 14, 1898.			Sales of town sites.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama .....	4	[1, 198. 57]	.....	4	208. 03	\$520. 09	.....	.....	.....
Alaska .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	143. 45	\$358. 65
California .....	16	4, 824. 33	\$5, 690. 63	.....	.....	.....	1	14. 71	18. 39
Colorado .....	1	40. 00	100. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	39. 97	49. 97
Idaho .....	1	135. 27	338. 15	.....	.....	.....	1	20. 00	75. 00
Iowa .....	93	5, 179. 66	14, 764. 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota .....	8	1, 362. 80	1, 703. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana .....	1	5. 20	6. 50	.....	.....	.....	1	80. 00	200. 00
North Dakota .....	1	160. 00	200. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40. 00	100. 00
Oregon .....	1	40. 00	100. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	7	607. 25	1, 518. 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	133	{ [1, 198. 57] 12, 354. 51 }	24, 421. 76	4	208. 03	520. 09	6	338. 13	802. 01

State or Territory.	Abandoned military reservations.			Competitive bids.			Act Aug. 6, 1854.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Arizona .....	5	{ [320. 00] 80. 00 }	\$550. 00	.....	.....	\$130. 00	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	[80. 00]	.....
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30. 00	.....	.....	.....
Michigan .....	8	641. 22	741. 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2. 00	.....	.....	.....
Montana .....	.....	(1)	985. 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	1	160. 00	210. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2. 00	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	.....	(1)	96. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	14	{ [320. 00] 881. 22 }	2, 583. 43	.....	.....	164. 00	1	[80. 00]	.....

State or Territory.	Act Jan. 13, 1881.			Act Mar. 2, 1896.			Act Mar. 3, 1865.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
California .....	1	72. 29	\$180. 72	1	120. 40	\$27. 21	1	. 52	\$10. 00
Total .....	1	72. 29	180. 72	1	120. 40	27. 21	1	. 52	10. 00

State or Territory.	Act July 23, 1866.			Act Sept. 29, 1890.			Act Sept. 30, 1890.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
California .....	1	693. 01	\$866. 27	1	244. 55	\$305. 69	.....	.....	.....
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50. 84	\$63. 56
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	5	724. 00	809. 00	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	2	120. 00	150. 00	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	1	693. 01	866. 27	8	1, 088. 55	1, 264. 69	2	50. 84	63. 56

<sup>1</sup> Cash payment.

*Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.*

State or Territory.	Act June 15, 1844.			Cash payments on soldier's additional final homestead entries.			Homesteads commuted to cash—Chippewa lands.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Florida .....	1	235.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....	3	170.95	\$641.06	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	[4,909.23]	\$6,136.56
Total .....	1	235.39	.....	3	170.95	641.06	37	[4,909.23]	6,136.56

State or Territory.	Excesses on Chippewa homesteads.			Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, sec. 6.			Cash substitution.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Minnesota .....	11	77.59	\$96.94	1	160.00	\$200.00	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	[159.92]	\$199.90
Total .....	11	77.59	96.94	1	160.00	200.00	1	[159.92]	199.90

State or Territory.	Cash payments for Lake Traverse lands.			Homesteads commuted to cash under special acts.			Interest payments on commuted homesteads.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
North Dakota ...	2	[54.65]	\$136.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....	416	[60,937.72]	\$78,613.56	.....	.....	\$3,766.17
Total .....	2	[54.65]	136.63	416	[60,937.72]	78,613.56	.....	.....	3,766.17

State or Territory.	Homestead entries commuted to cash—Indian lands.			Cash payments on homestead entries.			Cash payments on final homestead.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Oklahoma .....	108	[13,766.65]	\$20,070.94	{ [717 109,611.81] 64 8,512.72 }	.....	\$32,777.68	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	[6.93]	\$12.13
Total .....	108	13,766.65	20,070.94	64	8,512.72	32,777.68	1	[6.93]	12.13

State or Territory.	Commuted homesteads under act Aug. 15, 1894 (Yankton Sioux).			Commuted homesteads, Sisseton and Wahpeton.			Act Aug. 23, 1894.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
South Dakota ...	59	[6,805.73]	\$10,027.44	16	[1,240.00]	\$3,100.00	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	[80.00]	\$100.00
Total .....	59	[6,805.73]	10,027.44	16	[1,240.00]	3,100.00	1	[80.00]	100.00

*Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.*

State or Territory.	Sales of town lots.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama.....				276	412.64	\$11,601.12
Alaska.....				18	849.47	2,324.02
Arizona.....				296	23,943.64	37,669.48
Arkansas.....				419	14,762.28	49,622.16
California.....				1,126	137,725.45	186,542.40
Colorado.....				1,676	74,464.03	224,975.17
Florida.....				299	509.80	4,487.20
Idaho.....				1,263	115,439.00	181,693.63
Illinois.....				1	1.41	1.76
Iowa.....				98	5,211.70	14,989.15
Kansas.....				111	1,481.83	5,555.43
Louisiana.....				624	1,363.46	38,941.22
Michigan.....				224	14,291.26	45,027.86
Minnesota.....				1,243	67,371.38	218,756.44
Mississippi.....				375	325.22	21,360.28
Missouri.....				287	17,929.71	23,262.22
Montana.....				3,078	328,185.23	338,988.54
Nebraska.....				696	3,842.11	62,287.40
Nevada.....				55	3,110.65	9,319.29
New Mexico.....				470	30,231.44	56,878.44
North Dakota.....				2,470	20,697.02	349,794.86
Oklahoma.....				2,012	48,950.70	189,675.96
Oregon.....				1,574	122,521.33	316,507.48
South Dakota.....				646	11,813.78	80,854.90
Utah.....				322	16,037.13	93,637.28
Washington.....	14		\$330.00	992	66,989.88	185,326.39
Wisconsin.....				230	7,357.94	25,643.98
Wyoming.....	21	4.07	407.00	1,519	165,849.45	190,818.80
Total.....	25	4.07	737.00	22,399	1,301,668.94	2,966,542.86

State or Territory.	Original entries of lands under the homestead laws.					Final homestead entries.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Total fees and commis-sions.	En-tries.	Acres.	Commis-sions.
Alabama.....	997	92,579.39	\$2,320.59	\$6,950.00	\$9,270.59	917	[99,631.68]	\$2,494.39
Alaska.....	24	340.94	25.57	120.00	145.57	24	[340.94]	25.57
Arizona.....	632	127,774.80	3,308.44	5,670.00	8,978.44	134	[18,502.65]	892.87
Arkansas.....	3,359	378,114.08	9,567.57	26,380.00	35,947.57	1,879	[223,847.31]	5,669.30
California.....	1,915	278,514.55	12,037.11	18,050.00	30,087.11	1,042	[150,368.65]	6,839.68
Colorado.....	2,552	380,698.36	15,506.90	24,290.00	39,796.90	896	[133,267.35]	5,637.10
Florida.....	908	107,852.74	2,705.84	7,375.00	10,080.84	722	[90,072.34]	2,260.95
Idaho.....	2,504	341,376.66	15,621.56	22,495.00	38,116.56	1,001	[143,679.49]	6,569.73
Illinois.....	2	164.27	4.05	15.00	19.05	1	[4.27]	.05
Iowa.....	61	8,114.08	404.79	530.00	934.79	67	[8,964.98]	448.25
Kansas.....	1,218	175,581.13	6,112.90	11,290.00	17,402.90	618	[92,285.35]	3,125.45
Louisiana.....	2,084	195,810.78	5,705.49	15,290.00	20,995.49	1,098	[127,751.24]	3,750.27
Michigan.....	378	37,921.20	932.42	2,765.00	3,697.42	199	[22,779.96]	569.53
Minnesota.....	4,845	595,796.79	15,908.78	40,470.00	56,378.78	2,258	[259,943.90]	7,962.79
Mississippi.....	1,309	113,126.06	2,878.57	8,855.00	11,733.57	1,384	[158,142.44]	4,016.99
Missouri.....	1,027	93,199.14	2,500.46	7,045.00	9,545.46	1,115	[113,821.98]	3,009.72
Montana.....	2,901	413,373.89	21,513.39	26,810.00	48,323.39	1,211	[162,418.97]	8,240.88
Nebraska.....	4,415	656,906.28	18,301.09	41,940.00	60,241.09	1,437	[123,549.73]	5,763.42
Nevada.....	31	4,515.01	204.97	290.00	494.97	8	[1,195.20]	63.00
New Mexico.....	1,908	284,229.06	10,796.03	18,135.00	28,931.03	459	[58,788.67]	2,216.24
North Dakota.....	7,996	1,199,115.45	34,796.74	76,560.00	111,356.74	2,361	[364,779.19]	11,466.49
Oklahoma.....	11,782	1,743,723.69	43,599.52	111,160.00	154,759.52	12,602	[1,924,630.14]	48,139.65
Oregon.....	4,290	644,166.49	26,862.01	41,145.00	68,007.01	1,051	[152,189.49]	6,424.58
South Dakota.....	3,149	444,404.06	11,861.69	28,830.00	40,691.69	2,628	[402,590.39]	13,370.39
Utah.....	265	38,885.29	1,632.17	2,440.00	4,072.17	337	[47,955.12]	2,096.41
Washington.....	5,131	764,712.74	45,116.38	48,950.00	94,066.38	1,037	[148,591.69]	7,926.50
Wisconsin.....	1,126	111,593.24	3,741.08	8,315.00	12,056.08	507	[50,064.88]	1,718.30
Wyoming.....	1,839	264,684.88	10,984.77	17,095.95	28,080.72	575	[70,962.76]	3,089.81
Total.....	68,648	9,497,275.05	324,950.88	619,260.95	944,211.83	37,568	[5,241,120.76]	163,788.31

<sup>1</sup> Port Angeles.



## Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.

State or Territory.	Final timber-culture entries.			Lands entered with military-bounty land warrants.			Land entered with agricultural-college scrip.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama .....	4	[560.00]	\$16	1	[159.22]	\$4			
Arizona .....	19	[2,331.47]	76	4	[640.00]	16			
California .....	364	[57,287.06]	1,456	1	160.00	4	1	160.00	
Colorado .....	20	[1,945.04]	80						
Idaho .....	9	[478.80]	36						
Iowa .....	602	[93,546.77]	2,408						
Kansas .....	2	[320.00]	8	2	{ [160.00] 160.00 }	8			
Louisiana .....	51	[5,732.15]	204	1	80.00	2	1	[160.00]	\$4
Minnesota .....				2	275.96	7			
Missouri .....	29	[4,431.85]	116	2	[160.00]	4			
Montana .....	524	[80,719.45]	2,096						
Nebraska .....	8	[1,106.42]	32						
New Mexico .....	331	[51,061.20]	1,324	16	{ [2,107.60] 80.00 }	55	1	160.00	4
North Dakota .....	53	[8,019.01]	212	4	[637.53]	16			
Oregon .....	458	[70,370.09]	1,832						
South Dakota .....	2	[200.00]	8						
Utah .....	81	[12,225.10]	324						
Washington .....	34	[5,154.43]	136						
Wyoming .....									
Total .....	2,591	[395,488.84]	10,364	33	{ [3,944.35] 675.96 }	116	3	{ [160.00] 320.00 }	8

State or Territory.	Lands entered with private land scrip.			State selections.			Railroad selections.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama .....							1	119.85	\$2
California .....	1	[80.19]		518	46,650.44	\$1,048	324	50,658.67	648
Colorado .....				100	15,822.03	200	1,155	184,131.35	2,310
Florida .....				130	19,736.62	260			
Idaho .....				1,687	269,056.15	3,374	1,006	159,551.09	2,012
Iowa .....				2	131.75	4	6	840.22	12
Kansas .....							1,379	220,644.45	2,758
Louisiana .....	5	[898.23]		9	1,233.27	18	1	38.40	2
Michigan .....	1	80.00		1	40.00	2			
Minnesota .....							79	9,870.99	158
Missouri .....	1	360.00	\$1	9	1,680.00	18			
Montana .....				488	77,021.82	976	3,385	538,830.49	6,770
Nebraska .....				2	320.00	4			
Nevada .....							12	1,760.48	24
New Mexico .....				2,573	458,755.48	5,150			
North Dakota .....				17	2,560.66	34	5,398	861,401.92	10,796
Oklahoma .....				654	103,912.95	1,308			
Oregon .....				352	42,507.70	704	188	28,994.86	376
South Dakota .....				66	9,867.42	120			
Utah .....				1,309	256,543.20	2,618	1,151	183,598.21	2,302
Washington .....				186	29,408.90	372	793	124,508.17	1,586
Wisconsin .....							4	592.70	8
Wyoming .....	1	[160.00]		617	97,213.89	1,234	4,801	467,787.83	9,602
Total .....	9	{ [1,138.42] 440.00 }	1	8,720	1,432,462.28	17,444	19,683	2,833,329.68	39,366

*Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.*

State or Territory.	Indian allotments.			Lands entered with Valentine scrip.			Sioux half-breed scrip locations.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.
California .....	38	4,484.79	.....	1	40.00	\$1.00	.....	.....	.....
Michigan .....	14	1,240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1,602.43	.....
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	1	40.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota ..	4	515.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon .....	8	1,028.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80.00	.....
South Dakota ..	1	160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	25	3,379.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	240.00	.....
Total .....	90	10,808.37	.....	2	80.00	2.00	17	1,922.43	.....

State or Territory.	Chippewa scrip locations, Red Lake and Pembina.			Commissions on commuted homesteads, Ponca lands.			Small holdings.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.
Minnesota .....	2	319.94	.....	.....	.....	\$146	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	448.06	.....
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	525.09	.....
Total .....	2	319.94	.....	.....	.....	146	40	973.15	.....

State or Territory.	Chippewa half-breed scrip locations.			Final commissions on Indian lands.			Lands entered under the donation act.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.
North Dakota ..	1	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$43.29	.....	.....	.....
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	138.65	\$5
Total .....	1	160	.....	.....	.....	43.29	1	138.65	5

State or Territory.	Wagon-road selections.			Commissions on Sioux final cash entries.			Swamp lands patented.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,772.83	.....
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165.94	.....
California .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	977.30	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,534.00	.....
Illinois .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160.00	.....
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	.....
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,678.02	.....
Michigan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,645.14	.....
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,835.41	.....
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400.17	.....
Oregon .....	964	153,671.14	\$1,928.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,555.05	.....
South Dakota ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$150.35	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160.00	.....
Total .....	964	153,671.14	1,928.00	.....	.....	150.35	.....	215,963.86	.....

*Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.*

State or Territory.	Swamp lands, indemnity lands, patented.			Total miscellaneous entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama				1,916	96,472.07	\$11,770.98
Alaska				48	340.94	171.14
Arizona				770	127,774.80	9,887.31
Arkansas				5,238	378,280.02	41,616.87
California				3,862	495,325.75	38,715.79
Colorado				5,069	580,971.74	49,404.00
Florida				1,760	129,123.36	12,601.79
Idaho				6,218	769,983.90	50,152.29
Illinois				3	324.27	19.10
Iowa				145	9,166.05	1,435.04
Kansas				3,817	396,225.58	25,694.35
Louisiana		2,479.83		3,201	243,400.30	24,781.76
Michigan				593	40,926.34	4,268.95
Minnesota				7,251	654,425.56	64,709.57
Mississippi				2,693	113,526.23	15,750.56
Missouri		760.00		2,154	96,275.10	12,581.18
Montana				8,017	1,029,266.20	64,431.27
Nebraska				6,378	657,226.28	68,250.51
Nevada				51	6,275.49	581.97
New Mexico				4,978	743,432.60	36,329.27
North Dakota				16,125	2,063,993.66	135,036.23
Oklahoma				25,038	1,847,636.64	204,250.46
Oregon				6,912	873,142.02	77,672.59
South Dakota				6,302	454,431.48	56,164.43
Utah				3,074	479,551.79	11,096.58
Washington				7,255	922,249.63	104,274.88
Wisconsin				1,637	112,345.94	13,782.38
Wyoming				7,867	829,686.60	42,142.53
Total		3,239.83		138,372	14,151,780.34	1,177,573.78

State or Territory.	Preemption filings.		Homestead filings.		Coal filings.		Reservoir filings.		Town-site filings.		Mineral applications.	
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.
Alaska											10	\$100.00
Arizona	2	\$6.00	2	\$6.00			3	\$9.00			81	810.00
Arkansas			1	2.00							122	1,220.00
California	2	6.00	14	42.00	25	\$75.00	1	3.00			126	1,260.00
Colorado	197	591.00	4	12.00	478	1,434.00	86	258.00			901	9,010.00
Idaho	4	12.00	8	24.00	17	51.00	1	3.00			155	1,550.00
Kansas	64	128.00	17	34.00			108	216.00				
Minnesota	1	2.00	6	12.00								
Missouri			7	14.00								
Montana			4	12.00	86	258.00	80	240.00			198	1,980.00
Nebraska	202	606.00	24	48.00			699	1,398.00				
Nevada					2	6.00	1	3.00			27	270.00
New Mexico					183	549.00	23	69.00			29	290.00
North Dakota	14	28.00	41	82.00	74	148.00	15	30.00				
Oklahoma			257	514.00	2	4.00						
Oregon	5	15.00	35	105.00	16	48.00	6	18.00			23	230.00
South Dakota	3	6.00	16	32.00	2	4.00	84	168.00			106	1,060.00
Utah					130	390.00					190	1,900.00
Washington	4	12.00	10	30.00	107	321.00					44	440.00
Wisconsin			3	6.00								
Wyoming			26	78.00	532	1,596.00	1,144	3,429.00	1	\$3.00	26	260.00
Total	498	1,412.00	475	1,053.00	1,654	4,884.00	2,251	5,844.00	1	3.00	2,038	20,380.00

*Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.*

State or Territory.	Mineral pro- tests.		Applications for timber and stone lands.		Cancel- lation fees.	Fees re- ceived for reducing testi- mony to writ- ing, etc.	Total miscellane- ous filings and fees.		Total amount of fees and com- missions from disposal of public lands.
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.			No.	Amount.	
Alabama .....					\$22.00	\$1,238.45			\$13,031.43
Alaska .....							10	100.00	271.14
Arizona .....	12	\$120.00	1	\$10.00	21.00	783.85	101	1,765.85	11,653.16
Arkansas .....	11	110.00	47	470.00	80.00	3,017.74	181	4,899.74	46,516.61
California .....	14	140.00	316	3,160.00	40.00	8,068.37	498	12,794.37	51,510.16
Colorado .....	185	1,850.00	228	2,280.00	139.00	7,577.08	2,079	23,151.08	72,555.08
Florida .....					25.00	981.54		1,006.54	13,608.33
Idaho .....	32	320.00	319	3,190.00	20.00	2,912.73	536	8,082.73	58,235.02
Illinois .....									19.10
Iowa .....					1.00	601.80		602.80	2,037.84
Kansas .....					174.00	2,727.12	189	3,279.12	28,973.47
Louisiana .....			2	20.00		1,954.58	2	1,974.58	26,756.34
Michigan .....			131	1,310.00	8.00	1,592.00	131	2,910.00	7,178.95
Minnesota .....			487	4,870.00	376.00	4,333.21	494	9,593.21	74,302.78
Mississippi .....					5.00	1,265.25		1,270.25	17,020.81
Missouri .....					118.00	2,362.74	7	2,494.74	15,075.92
Montana .....	28	280.00	228	2,280.00	116.00	3,427.74	826	9,199.74	73,631.01
Nebraska .....					373.00	6,666.17	723	8,485.17	76,735.68
Nevada .....			2	20.00		10.51	32	309.51	891.48
New Mexico .....	5	50.00			19.00	1,284.81	240	2,261.81	38,591.08
North Dakota .....			10	100.00	348.00	5,354.25	154	6,090.25	141,126.48
Oklahoma .....					378.00	15,604.71	259	16,500.71	220,751.17
Oregon .....	7	70.00	644	6,440.00	23.00	3,614.47	736	10,563.47	88,236.06
South Dakota .....	30	300.00	1	10.00	212.00	7,978.94	242	9,770.94	65,935.37
Utah .....	20	200.00			31.00	515.16	340	3,036.16	14,132.74
Washington .....	3	30.00	382	3,820.00	114.00	4,228.38	550	8,995.38	113,270.26
Wisconsin .....			83	830.00	62.00	2,373.73	86	3,271.73	17,054.11
Wyoming .....	5	50.00	194	1,940.00	29.00	2,265.18	1,928	9,650.18	51,792.71
Total .....	352	3,520.00	3,075.00	30,750.00	2,734.00	92,740.51	10,344	163,320.51	1,340,894.29

Aggregate of all classes of entries,  
area of lands disposed of, and  
receipts from all sources.

Expenses incident to the disposals of public  
lands.

State or Terri- tory.	Num- ber of entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Salaries and com- missions of registers and receivers.	Incidental expenses.	Expense of depositing.	Total expenses.
Alabama .....	2,192	96,884.71	\$24,632.55	\$8,317.96	\$3,211.43	\$12.90	\$11,542.29
Alaska .....	76	1,190.41	2,595.16	5,447.56	876.31	.56	6,324.43
Arizona .....	1,167	151,718.44	49,322.64	8,736.48	2,032.11	149.07	10,917.64
Arkansas .....	5,838	393,042.30	96,138.77	20,010.37	6,442.19	213.73	26,666.29
California .....	5,486	633,051.20	238,052.56	43,022.16	12,345.50	70.85	55,438.51
Colorado .....	8,824	655,435.77	297,530.25	50,099.22	11,877.28	76.95	62,053.45
Florida .....	2,059	129,633.16	18,095.53	6,000.00	5,506.40	11.20	11,517.60
Idaho .....	8,017	885,422.90	239,928.65	29,838.66	5,656.46	143.27	35,636.39
Illinois .....	4	325.68	20.86				
Iowa .....	243	14,377.75	17,026.99	2,807.62	23.02		2,830.64
Kansas .....	4,117	397,707.41	34,528.90	18,108.38	3,550.88	21.55	21,680.81
Louisiana .....	3,827	244,763.76	65,697.56	11,297.64	5,556.66	26.16	16,880.46
Michigan .....	948	55,217.60	52,206.81	6,000.00	1,392.08		7,392.08
Minnesota .....	8,988	721,796.94	293,059.22	20,599.28	9,679.64	73.20	30,352.12
Mississippi .....	3,068	113,851.45	38,381.09	6,000.00	4,405.81	33.80	10,439.61
Missouri .....	2,448	114,204.81	38,338.14	11,496.10	2,700.40	25.50	14,222.00
Montana .....	11,921	1,357,451.43	412,619.55	35,513.62	12,115.56	68.10	47,697.28
Nebraska .....	7,797	661,068.39	139,023.08	41,173.11	7,823.57	132.33	49,129.01
Nevada .....	138	9,386.14	10,210.77	1,787.81	2.40	32.00	1,822.21
New Mexico .....	5,688	773,664.04	95,469.52	21,736.00	4,437.45	59.20	26,232.65
North Dakota .....	18,749	2,084,690.68	490,921.34	30,000.00	13,333.29	290.40	43,623.69
Oklahoma .....	27,309	1,896,587.34	410,427.13	48,000.00	26,793.33	111.53	74,904.86
Oregon .....	9,222	995,668.35	404,743.54	31,107.60	12,379.98	432.78	43,920.36
South Dakota .....	7,189	466,245.26	146,790.27	36,926.42	10,339.34	72.80	47,338.56
Utah .....	3,736	495,588.92	107,770.02	6,000.00	3,904.22		9,904.22
Washington .....	8,797	989,239.51	298,596.65	39,923.47	10,915.79	282.80	51,122.06
Wisconsin .....	1,953	119,703.88	42,698.09	12,251.89	2,905.80	4.30	15,161.99
Wyoming .....	11,314	995,536.05	242,611.51	32,761.76	5,999.62	105.40	38,866.78
Total .....	171,115	15,453,449.28	4,307,437.15	584,961.11	186,206.52	2,450.36	773,617.99



## N.—MINERAL DIVISION.

This division has charge of the following work:

1. Mineral and coal entries.
2. All contests and quasi contests in which the character, whether agricultural, mineral, or saline, of the public lands is involved.
3. Agricultural filings and entries in which the question of the character of the land is involved.
4. Railroad, State, and forest lieu selections referred to this division for examination as to the character of the land selected and the proximity of such selections to mineral lands.
5. Petitions for suit by the United States to set aside patents on mining and coal claims and on all mineral and coal lands which are alleged to have been erroneously or fraudulently patented as agricultural land.
6. Certified copies of papers, plats, and records relating to mineral lands or coal lands.
7. Relinquishments and amendments of entries or filings in which the character of the land is in question.
8. Correspondence and instructions to registers and receivers and United States surveyors-general in all matters relating to the disposal of mineral and coal lands.
9. The preparation, recording, and transmitting of all mineral and coal patents.
10. Charge of the work of the mineral-land commissioners appointed under the act of February 26, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 1, 683), and act of Congress approved June 6, 1900 (Public—No. 163), to classify the granted lands within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's grants in the mineral districts of Bozeman, Helena, and Missoula, in Montana, and Cœur d'Alene, in Idaho.
11. Examination of bonds of United States mineral surveyors.

*Entries and filings made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

[Furnished by Division of Accounts.]

Mineral entries made .....	1,891
Mineral applications made .....	2,038
Adverse claims filed .....	352
Coal entries made .....	84
Coal filings made .....	1,654

The following shows the condition of work June 30, 1900, work received during the year, work done during the year, and condition of work at close of the year June 30, 1901:

## CONTESTS.

Pending June 30, 1900 (unexamined, 11; examined but not closed, 55) ..	66	
Received during year .....	48	
		114
Closed during year .....		47
Pending June 30, 1901 (unexamined, 17; examined but not closed, 50) ..		67

## QUASI CONTESTS.

Pending June 30, 1900 (unexamined, 37; examined but not closed, 104).....	141	
Received during year.....	156	
	<hr/>	297
Closed during year.....		151
		<hr/>
Pending June 30, 1901 (unexamined, 27; examined but not closed, 119).....		146

## MINERAL ENTRIES.

Pending June 30, 1900 (unexamined, 448; examined and suspended, 629).....	1,077	
Received during year, including 5 reinstated (increase, 432).....	1,952	
	<hr/>	3,029
Approved for patenting during year (increase 229).....	1,717	
Canceled during year (increase, 21).....	53	
	<hr/>	1,770
Pending June 30, 1901 (unexamined, 834; examined and suspended, 425) (increase, 182).....		1,259

## COAL ENTRIES.

Pending June 30, 1900 (unexamined, 35; examined and suspended, 30).....	65	
Received during year (increase, 48).....	112	
	<hr/>	177
Approved for patenting during year (increase, 61).....	125	
Canceled during year.....	5	
	<hr/>	130
Pending June 30, 1901 (unexamined, 6; examined and suspended, 41) (decrease, 18).....		47

## AGRICULTURAL ENTRIES.

Pending June 30, 1900 (finals, 113; originals, 154).....	267	
Received during year (finals, 266; originals, 174) (increase, 229).....	440	
	<hr/>	707
Examined and referred during year (finals, 304; originals, 139) (increase, 232) ..		443
	<hr/>	
Pending June 30, 1901 (finals, 75; originals, 189).....		264

## LISTS OF SELECTIONS (RAILROAD AND STATE).

Pending June 30, 1900.....	acres.....	00
Received during year.....	do.....	4, 236, 729. 68
Examined and referred during year (increase, 2,252,532.30 acres).....	do.....	4, 236, 729. 68

## LETTERS.

Pending and requiring answer June 30, 1900.....	20
Received during year (increase, 2,065).....	14, 600
Written during year (increase, 252).....	9, 163
Pending and requiring answer June 30, 1901.....	31

## CERTIFIED COPY.

June 30, 1900, orders not filled (pages, 12; cost, \$3.65).....	1
Orders received during year (pages, 1,904; cost, \$943.45).....	177
	<hr/>
Orders filled during year (pages, 1,916; cost, \$947.10).....	178

## BONDS OF UNITED STATES DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYORS.

Pending June 30, 1900.....	0
Received during year (decrease, 49).....	177
Examined and approved during year (decrease, 49).....	177

Pending June 30, 1901.....	0
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## MOTIONS FOR REVIEW.

Pending, not considered, June 30, 1900.....	0	
Received during year (increase, 26).....	54	
		54
Considered during year (increase, 28).....		51
		<hr/>
Pending, not considered, June 30, 1901.....		3

## FOREST LIEU SELECTIONS.

Pending June 30, 1900.....	733	
Received during year.....	550	
		1, 283
Examined and referred during year (increase, 454).....		942
		<hr/>
Pending June 30, 1901, (unexamined, 146; examined and suspended, 195) (decrease, 392).....		341

*Itemized statement of work done during the year ended June 30, 1901.*

Mineral patents issued (decrease, 27).....	1, 388
Lode, mill-site, and placer claims included in above patents (decrease, 48).....	2, 772
Coal patents issued (increase, 35).....	104
Mineral and coal entries approved, not yet patented (increase, 431)...	473
Current mineral and coal entries examined (increase, 160).....	1, 679
Suspended mineral and coal entries examined (increase, 868).....	2, 953
Mineral and coal entries canceled (increase, 26).....	58
Coal declaratory statements canceled (decrease, 217).....	394
Contests decided, subject to appeal (increase, 13).....	42
Contests finally closed (decrease, 21).....	47
Quasi contests decided, subject to appeal (increase, 45).....	166
Quasi contests finally closed (increase, 14).....	151
Agricultural entries examined and referred (increase, 232).....	443
Agricultural entries examined and suspended.....	247
Lists of selections examined and referred, acres (increase, 2, 252, 532.30)...	4, 236, 729. 68
Classification of mineral lands examined, acres (increase, 1, 263, 612)...	2, 142, 560
Cases referred to the Department (increase, 78).....	224
Cases referred to the board.....	5
Letters docketed (increase, 2, 065).....	14, 600
Letters written (increase, 252).....	9, 163
Hearings ordered (increase, 66).....	148
Pages of official copy written (increase, 979).....	13, 502
Pages of certified copy written (decrease, 905).....	1, 916
Pages of patents recorded (decrease, 312).....	60
Bonds of deputy mineral surveyors examined (increase, 43).....	269
Mineral applications (final proof not yet made) examined.....	119
Forest lieu selections examined and referred (increase, 454).....	942
Forest lieu selections examined and suspended (increase, 415).....	415

## MINERAL PATENTS.

Of mineral and mill-site patents 1,388 were issued, as against 1,415 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, a decrease of 27. Of coal patents 104 were issued, as against 69 for the preceding year, and including an area of 12,060.87 acres, as against an area of 9,149.16 acres, an increase of 35 patents and 2,911.71 acres.

In the following table are shown the States and Territories in which mineral and mill-site and coal patents were issued:

State or Territory.	Coal patents.	Area.	Mineral and mill-site patents.	Mineral and mill-site claims.	Mineral area.
		<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama .....	1	159.58			
Alaska .....			8	21	291.834
Arizona .....			62	249	3,578.945
Arkansas .....			51	73	8,469.18
California .....	1	143.10	112	173	6,497.084
Colorado .....	36	3,239.97	709	1,304	15,791.815
Idaho .....			75	148	2,630.111
Montana .....	8	200	115	180	4,266.238
Nevada .....	1	160	31	60	958.038
New Mexico .....	12	840	20	37	707.639
Oregon .....	1	170.70	21	38	811.992
South Dakota .....			42	194	2,406.800
Utah .....	15	3,372.76	108	233	2,725.099
Washington .....	7	1,031.52	30	52	873.326
Wyoming .....	22	2,743.24	4	10	844.357
Total .....	104	12,060.87	1,388	2,772	50,852.458

The mineral and mill-site patents issued—1,388 in number, as shown above—embraced 2,772 mineral and mill-site claims, and an area of 50,852.458 acres. These figures show a reduction from last year of 27 in number of mineral patents issued, but an increase in area of 8,459.934 acres. The decrease of 27 in the number of mineral patents issued was caused by want of sufficient clerical force to prepare the patents, as 229 more mineral entries were approved for patenting than during the preceding year, and 473 approved mineral entries await patenting, as against 42 for last year.

As shown by the same table, 35 more coal patents were issued than for the preceding year, an increase of over 60 per cent, and showing a gradual increase from 32 in 1897 to 104 in 1901. Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming have contributed largely to this increase.

The increase of 8,459.93 acres in mineral lands patented falls principally in Arizona, 1,676 acres; Arkansas, 6,010.81 acres, and Colorado, 5,263.63 acres. In a few of the States there is a slight decrease.

One thousand eight hundred and ninety-one mineral and mill-site entries were made during the year ending June 30, 1901, an increase of 273 over the preceding year and of 485 over the year 1899. The three banner years since the first entry was made in 1868 are 1883, 2,112 entries; 1884, 2,000 entries, and 1901, 1,891 entries.

Two thousand and thirty-eight mineral applications were made during the year, as against 1,720 for the preceding year, a gain of 318; and for the same periods 1,654 coal filings were made, as against 892, a gain of 762. The principal gain in mineral applications made is found in Del Norte, Montrose, Denver, and Durango districts, Colorado; in Harrison district, Arkansas, and Boise City and Lewiston districts, Idaho; in coal filings made the greatest increase appears in Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. The increase for Wyoming is over 70 per cent.

In my last report I was able to say that the work in this division, though increasing, was promptly handled, but that unless the force was increased that condition could not be maintained. As shown above, the increase in the work received has continued, and it not hav-



ing been possible during the year to keep the force up even to the numerical standard of the previous year there is a consequent arrears of several months in the work.

The work of examination and classification of lands within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's grants, in Montana and Idaho, begun under the act of February 26, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 683), was not completed under said act as extended by the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1074-1096). The total area of lands classified under said acts up to June 30, 1900, was 9,721,365.33 acres.

The boards of commissioners for the several districts at the close of their work, under the above acts, estimated the amount remaining for classification as follows:

Montana:	Acres.
Helena .....	200, 000
Missoula (including Kalispel) .....	1, 520, 000
Bozeman—completed.	
Idaho:	
Coeur d'Alene .....	450, 000

The act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 588-615), appropriated \$25,000 under which "the entire work of examination and classification . . . shall be completed." The lands classified under said act are as follows:

Idaho:	Acres.
Coeur d'Alene (completed) .....	223, 040
Montana:	
Helena .....	1, 204, 580
Missoula (including Kalispel) .....	714, 940
Total .....	2, 142, 560

Total classification to date .....

11,863,925.33

The commissioners for the Coeur d'Alene district completed an examination of all lands subject thereto in their report for March, 1901, whereupon they were discharged. The discrepancy between the amount of lands remaining for classification and the lands actually classified in the Coeur d'Alene district can be accounted for only by mistake of the commissioners in their estimate of lands to be classified on June 30, 1900. The commissioners for Montana were discharged, as of May 15, 1901, because of the expenditure of the appropriation under said act of June 6, 1900, at which time there remained for classification lands requiring about six weeks to three months' examination. The estimated area of such lands was not reported to this office. The lands classified include all the lands over which the public surveys have been extended; also the most accessible of the unsurveyed lands. The tracts remaining for classification are in the mountainous regions of Montana, over which the public surveys are not likely to be extended for years. It is not, therefore, deemed essential to the preservation of the rights of either the railroad company or the Government for the Government to add to the enormous expense already incurred in the examination and classification of these lands.

If it be determined that any examination or classification of the lands remaining subject thereto, is at all necessary; it is suggested that provision be made for such examination in connection with the survey of said lands when made.

## OIL FIELDS—LIEU SELECTIONS.

The oil fields of lower California, and their alleged unlawful appropriation by lieu selectors under the act of June 4, 1897, were treated at length in my report for last year. There has been no abatement in the explorations for oil in California, and prospectors have been active in other localities, notably Wyoming and Colorado.

The suspensions heretofore made of townships alleged to contain valuable deposits of oil, from disposition under the agricultural laws, and examination of the lands by special agent have allayed to an extent the excitement theretofore existing caused by the supposed appropriation of these lands by the lieu scrippers. These suspensions have been continued during the year and must continue until relief is obtained by legislation, the mining laws and regulations being inadequate to protect the bona fide prospectors who are spending their time and money in exploring for oil. I would again refer to my report of April 3, 1900, on Senate bill 3326, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session, and to recommendation there made for the enactment of the following:

That any person or association of persons authorized to enter lands under the mining laws of the United States may enter and obtain patent to lands containing petroleum or other mineral oils, and chiefly valuable therefor, under the provisions of the laws relating to placer mineral claims: *Provided*, That the locators of placer-mineral claims believed to contain petroleum or other mineral oils shall have three months from and after the marking of their claims on the ground within which to begin work for the purpose of completing discovery, and such discovery, when made while working the claim with reasonable diligence, shall relate back and have effect *nunc pro tunc* as though made before or at the time of marking the claim on the ground. No adverse rights to any part of the claim can be acquired by other parties within said period of three months, nor thereafter while work thereon is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence; but failure to prosecute work for six months or complete such work of discovery within twelve months from the date or marking the claim on the ground, shall be considered as an abandonment of the claim, and failure to begin work within said period of three months shall work a forfeiture of the claim.

Some such legislation has since the decision of the Department of April 25, 1901, in the case of Kern Oil Company et al. v. Clarke (30 L. D., 550), become imperative. That decision holds, syllabus:

A person making selection under the act of June 4, 1897, who has complied with all the terms and conditions necessary to entitle him to a patent to the selected land, acquires a vested interest therein and is to be regarded as the equitable owner thereof.

The right to a patent under said act, once vested, is, for most purposes, the equivalent of a patent issued; and when in fact issued, the patent relates back to the time when the right to it became fixed, and takes effect as of that date.

Questions respecting the class and character of the selected lands are to be determined by the conditions existing at the time when all requirements necessary to obtaining title have been complied with by the selector, and no change in such conditions, subsequently occurring, can affect his rights.

The Land Department has the jurisdiction and power, either of its own motion or at the instance of third parties, at any time before patent is issued, and after appropriate notice, to institute and carry on such proceedings as may be necessary to enable it to determine whether the selected lands were of the requisite class and character, and whether the selection was in other respects regular and in conformity with the requirements of the act. But the determination must relate to the time when the selector has done all that is required of him in order to perfect his right to a patent.

Under this decision and without the suspensions referred to there would be no protection for the mineral-oil claimants, but the condition would offer great inducement for the scrippers to select valuable oil lands.

Should Congress legislate as here recommended, all withdrawals

could be revoked, the oil industry would be stimulated and the mineral-oil lands would be in fact reserved from sale except as provided by law.

#### SALINE LANDS.

An act extending the mining laws to saline lands was approved January 31, 1901. Such legislation was recommended in my report for 1900, wherein I called attention to the fact that in some States vast deposits of crystallized salt were being developed at great expense; that the parties operating these mines or deposits were not charged with bad faith, but that unless relief was obtained by Congressional legislation they must be stopped; that there was urgent need of legislation which would permit of the lawful development of these deposits or beds of crystallized salt.

So far as reported no applications have been made for salt claims. The situation is very like that of the gold placer-mining in Alaska. The salt operators are probably now proceeding with the "lawful development" of their claims. Salt is being lawfully extracted and removed, but not by purchase of the claims, as contemplated by the act. I mention this matter as an instance where it may become necessary in the near future to place a limitation upon the possessory title which may now be maintained under section 2324, Revised Statutes.

#### SCHOOL LANDS—INDEMNITY SELECTIONS.

The act of February 28, 1891, amending sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes, is applicable to all the public-land States and operates as a repeal of all special laws theretofore enacted, so far as in conflict therewith, and under the provisions thereof any State is entitled to select indemnity for school sections lost by reason of their mineral character (State of California, 23 L. D., 473). The particular paragraph of the act which allows lieu lands where school lands are otherwise disposed of reads as follows:

And other lands of equal acreage are also hereby appropriated and granted, and may be selected by said State or Territory where sections sixteen or thirty-six are mineral land, or are included within any Indian, military, or other reservation, or are otherwise disposed of by the United States.

For some time past there has been great activity on the part of certain States in making selections under said act. These selections for reference here are divided into two classes:

- (a) Lands returned by the surveyor-general as mineral, and
- (b) Lands which though not returned by the surveyor-general as mineral are alleged to be mineral and shown to be such, as provided in paragraphs 102 and 103, Mining Circular, approved June 24, 1899 (pars. 100, 101; circular approved July 26, 1901).

This work appears to have been entered upon systematically; "base hunters" are in the field to find if the lands have any value as agricultural lands; if not, and the lands were returned as mineral, they are worked at once for use as base lands; if not returned as mineral they set about to find witnesses who will make the necessary affidavits under said paragraphs of instructions. These witnesses are usually found in pairs, and they show in their affidavits a wonderful knowledge of specific tracts extending over vast territory; in fact, so remarkable in this respect has been the mineral showing heretofore made in this class of



cases that it is found necessary to use the machinery of the Government to get at the facts, and all selections hereafter made where school sections used as a base were returned as agricultural by the surveyor general (class b) will not be certified until the base has been carefully and thoroughly examined by a special agent of the Department and a report thereon made.

As to those school sections returned as mineral by the surveyor-general (class a), it has been the rule that if land in a school section has been returned as mineral by the surveyor-general that fact of itself is sufficient to warrant the State in making a selection in lieu thereof, and there is cited in support of this rule the case of *Johnston v. Morris* (F. R., vol. 72, p. 899) wherein the court say:

It is not claimed in this case by the defendant in error that the classification of public lands as mineral lands by the surveyor is absolutely conclusive upon the Land Department as to their real character, but that, when lands are surveyed and returned by the surveyor as mineral lands, they are treated and dealt with by the Land Department as such as long as they are so classified. The question is, What is the status of a school section when the State comes to make a selection? If it is mineral land, it is free and open to exploration and purchase under the laws of the United States; and, if it is so classified by the Land Department, it can not be taken by the State, but other lands may be selected as indemnity for the loss. In this way there is provided an immediate adjustment of the claim of the State under the school-land grant. This method of procedure appears to be fair and reasonable, and in accordance with the purpose of the law. The State was therefore entitled to make a selection in lieu of such mineral lands.

The question to be determined, say the court, is, "What is the status of a school section when the State comes to make a selection?" A partial answer is given by the court itself when it says in the same paragraph, "when lands are surveyed and returned by the surveyor-general as mineral lands they are treated and dealt with by the land department as such as long as they are so classified." Whatever may be held to be the right of the State to have its indemnity selections heretofore made certified where the base at date of the selection stood "so classified" as mineral, the Department has the undoubted power any time prior to selection to reexamine the base lands, and if the former classification be found to be in error to reclassify the lands; this much being conceded, it is necessary only, in order that the Department retain such power after selection and until certification, that the State be notified at the time of making the selection that the selection is made subject to a reclassification of the lands after examination made by a proper officer of the Department; it is recommended that this course be adopted. As to such surveys made but not approved and surveys yet to be made, the necessary examination will be made by the examiner of surveys, whose duty it is to consider as essential to the acceptance of the survey the correctness and completeness of the surveyor's report as to the character of the lands.

#### IMPORTANT DECISIONS, RULINGS, AND INSTRUCTIONS UNDER THE MINING LAWS, RENDERED AND PROMULGATED SINCE LAST REPORT.

*Placer—Form of location.*—Within the meaning of section 2331 of the Revised Statutes all placer-mining claims located after May 10, 1872, must "conform as near as practicable with the United States system of public-land surveys and the rectangular subdivisions of such surveys," whether the locations are upon surveyed or unsurveyed lands. (Miller placer claim, 30 L. D., 225.)

*Placer—Noncontiguous tracts.*—There is no authority under the mining laws for the location of a placer claim in two or more noncontiguous tracts, either by an original or



amended location, although the purpose of such location may be to include tracts separated by intervening surveys or claims. (Otto Schulz et al., Acting Secretary, September 22, 1900.)

*Placer—Form of location.*—A placer claim over 16 miles long and about 51 feet wide is beyond all bounds of reason, and the entry thereof can not be sustained. Such was never contemplated by Congress. (Taylor Park Mining Company, Secretary, October 6, 1900.)

*Expenditure.*—No part of the value of permanent and immovable improvements on a mining claim, made long prior to the location thereof by claimants under a previous location embracing the same ground, solely to improve and develop the prior claim, can be credited to the latter claim toward meeting the requirement of the statute "that \$500 worth of labor has been expended or improvement made upon the claim by himself (the claimant) or grantors." (Yankee lode claim, 30 L. D., 289.)

*Practice—Rule 43.*—Rule 43 is applicable in all cases of default by protestant, and is equally applicable in case both parties make default. Where protestant makes default it is not in the power of the protestee to prosecute the case within the meaning of said rule 43, neither is it obligatory upon the register and receiver to hear testimony of contestee's witnesses. If, however, their testimony is received, a decision thereon is not permissible, but the case must be dismissed for want of prosecution under the rule. (Charles Ross v. Central Pacific Railroad Company, Acting Commissioner, October 23, 1900.)

*Crystalline deposits.*—Crystalline deposits and formations of that character, such as stalactites, stalagmites, geodes, "box work," "frost work," etc., found in caverns, and which substances are valuable solely as natural curiosities, and disposed of as such, are not minerals within the purview of the mining laws. (South Dakota Mining Company v. McDonald, 30 L. D., 357.)

*Coal filing—Isolated tract.*—The filing of a Coal D. S. upon an "isolated or disconnected" tract takes it out of the category of such lands, and while the filing remains of record, irrespective of the fact as to whether it has expired by limitation or not, constitutes such cloud or incumbrance upon the title as to render the land not subject to homestead entry within the meaning and intent of the act of February 26, 1895, as constructed by the Department in *Hand v. De Remer* (26 L. D., 676), and that the three years contemplated by said act will not commence to run again until such time as the Coal D. S. shall have been formerly canceled. (Montie Blevins, commissioner to register and receiver, Denver, Colo., February 11, 1901.)

*Application—Exclusion—Laches.*—When claimants elect to make application for patent under section 2325, Revised Statutes, for part of the claim only, and to proceed, at the same time, as to the remainder of the claim under section 2326, Revised Statutes, their proceedings upon such application can not be delayed in the Land Department to await the final issue of the proceedings in court. (Little Annie No. 5 lode claim, 30 L. D., 488.)

*Mining applications—Conflicting.*—Where an application for patent is filed for land covered by a prior application, the second application is to be treated as excluding the conflict. Under such conditions a judgment obtained by third parties against the second applicants for the conflict between the two applications is not a judgment under section 2326 of the Revised Statutes, and hence not of binding force upon the Land Department. (Galconda lode; Acting Secretary, March 30, 1901.)

*Mineral entry—Laches.*—The Department will consider laches, notwithstanding the question is not raised by protest, or, if raised, has been subsequently waived by protestants. (J. C. Abby and Thos. Ross v. The Apothecaries Gold Mining Company, Acting Secretary, April 2, 1901.)

*Mining claim—Discovery.*—Where it appears that that portion of a mining claim containing the discovery has been excluded from the application for patent, because of conflict with another claim, the applicants may be allowed to show that a new discovery has been made within the lines of the claim and upon the ground otherwise unappropriated, provided that if such discovery was not made at or prior to the commencement of the period of publication of notice it will also be necessary to give new notice of the application as to that claim by publication and posting in the usual manner. (Alice K. and other lodes, Acting Secretary, April 11, 1901.)

*Mineral land—Oil—Classification.*—Land can not be classified as mineral land (oil) unless it be shown that mineral has been developed thereon. A slight scum of oil found upon the surface of water standing in small holes is not sufficient to constitute a discovery of valuable mineral within the meaning of the mining laws. The fact that oil has been developed on lands in the vicinity can have no controlling influence in such a case. (Acting Secretary, June 8, 1901.)

*Laches.*—Delay of effort to perfect a right to a patent under a judgment obtained in adverse proceedings in the courts is equally effective as a waiver of such right as

is delay in the prosecution to completion of an application for patent. (Fraction lode claim, Secretary, June 29, 1901.)

*Location—On dip of vein.*—A location made upon the dip of a vein or lode having its top or apex within the surface boundaries of a prior location is invalid. (The Shoshone Mining Co. et al. v. The Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company, Commissioner, July 18, 1901.)

*Forest lieu selection—Act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 994).*—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is not authorized, under section 3, act of March 2, 1899, to make selection in lieu of nonmineral lands in the Pacific Forest Reserve, of lands valuable for coal or iron, such lands being mineral lands within the contemplation of the mining laws and subject only to disposal thereunder. (Ulfers Brown v. N. P. R. R. Co., Secretary, July 16, 1901.)

*School-indemnity selections.*—In school-indemnity selections the lands in lieu of which indemnity is claimed should be described according to their legal subdivisions. A description such as "40 acres in section 16" is altogether uncertain and inadequate. (Samuel Bond et al. vs. State of California. Hon. Secretary, July 17, 1901.)

*Regulations under United States mining laws, approved July 26, 1901—Important changes.*

*Placer claims—Legal subdivisions must be contiguous.*—By section 2330 authority is given for the subdivision of 40-acre legal subdivisions into 10-acre lots, which is intended for the greater convenience of miners in segregating their claims both from one another and from intervening agricultural lands. It is held, therefore, that under a proper construction of the law these 10-acre lots in mining districts should be considered and dealt with, to all intents and purposes, as legal subdivisions, and that an applicant having a claim which conforms to one or more of these 10-acre lots, contiguous in case of two or more lots, may make entry thereof, after the usual proceedings, without further survey or plat. (Par. 22, Mining Circular, approved July 26, 1901.)

*Placer claims—Upon unsurveyed lands.*—The regulations hereinbefore given as to the manner of marking locations on the ground and placing the same on record must be observed in the case of placer locations so far as the same are applicable, the law requiring, however, that all placer-mining claims located after May 10, 1872, shall conform as near as practicable with the United States system of public land surveys and the rectangular subdivisions of such surveys, whether the locations are upon surveyed or unsurveyed lands. (Par. 30, Mining Circular, approved July 26, 1901.)

*Mineral-entry-transfers subsequent to application not considered.*—No entry will be allowed until the register has satisfied himself by careful examination that proper proofs have been filed upon the points indicated in the law and official regulations. Transfers made subsequent to the filing of the application for patent will not be considered, but entry will be allowed and patent issued in all cases in the name of the applicant for patent, the title conveyed by the patent, of course, in each instance inuring to the transferee of such applicant where a transfer has been made pending the application for patent. (Par. 71, Mining Circular, approved July 26, 1901.)

## P.—SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION.

## DEPREDACTIONS UPON PUBLIC TIMBER.

During the past year 548 cases of depredations upon public timber have been reported, involving timber and products therefrom of the value of \$1,464,214.89, recoverable to the government. One hundred and fifteen civil suits were recommended, involving an aggregate of \$731,179.68; 86 propositions of settlement were accepted, involving \$29,200.30, and sales were made of timber which had been cut unlawfully from public lands, involving \$4,291.53. One hundred and eighty-eight criminal suits were recommended.

On June 30, 1901, there were pending in the United States courts 152 civil suits for the recovery of a total amount of \$1,916,914.70 for the value of timber alleged to have been cut unlawfully from public lands, and 308 criminal prosecutions for the act of cutting or removing timber in violation of law.

The amount involved in propositions of settlement accepted by this office and sales of timber and lumber during the past year is \$33,491.33. There were received from compromises effected under section 3469, United States Revised Statutes, \$13,573.54. In addition the amount involved in fines imposed and judgments rendered is \$214,508.47, making a total of \$261,573.84 resulting from the work of this office in investigating timber depredations upon public lands, an increase of \$25,538.59 over the year ending June 30, 1900.

*Depredations upon public timber, 1900-1901.*

State or Territory.	Cases investigated and reported on.	Character of losses.									
		Timber and lumber.	Wood.	Rail-road ties.	Mining timbers.	Posts and poles.	Props.	Lagging.	Staves.	Coal.	Trees boxed.
		<i>Feet B.M.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>					<i>Pieccs.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Alabama .....	106	2,638,214		170						258,750	282,098
Arizona .....	34	463,488	983		1,329	120		16,501			
Arkansas .....	22	998,688	7	1,220					43,348		
California .....	12	596,885	958								
Colorado .....	29	1,677,175	580	7,247	1,500	2,477	200				
Florida .....	53	601,658	295	1,979							190,734
Idaho .....	40	11,229,903	8,410	22,015		2,927					
Louisiana .....	1	100,000									
Michigan .....	40	1,894,538	11	4,464		8,082					
Minnesota .....	72	11,150,203	675	6,788		3,939					
Mississippi .....	9	586,133									24,080
Missouri .....	26			32,882							
Montana .....	21	1,479,000	500	15,270		6,700					
New Mexico .....	13	755,000	2,550	2,611	500						
North Dakota .....	7	173,357	442								
Oklahoma .....	3		3			16					
Oregon .....	8	171,242	985			4,582					
South Dakota .....	5	396,981	903	86							
Utah .....	7	611,240				8,000					
Washington .....	8	470,000	2,198	2,000		10,500					
Wisconsin .....	31	2,350,421	183	123		34					
Wyoming .....	1	30,000									
Total ..	548	38,374,126	19,683	96,855	3,329	47,377	200	16,501	43,348	258,750	496,912



*Depredations upon public timber, 1900-1901—Continued.*

State or Territory.	Estimated value.		Legal proceedings.			Propositions of settlement accepted.		Received from sales of timber and lumber.	Communications and reports awaiting action.
	Stumpage.	Recoverable.	Criminal cases recommended.	Civil suits recommended.	Amount involved.	Number.	Amount involved.		
Alabama .....	\$13,537.75	\$322,584.19	23	9	\$39,581.06	4	\$8,300.84	\$21.25	4
Arizona .....	1,354.54	10,089.45	4	5	6,706.12	7	777.03	620.69	7
Arkansas .....	855.30	4,688.75	4	2	1,165.05	5	1,590.64	.....	7
California .....	672.58	5,252.02	6	2	1,514.00	1	10.95	.....	4
Colorado .....	2,696.41	18,052.12	11	10	14,695.19	3	987.00	.....	25
Florida .....	1,896.40	23,406.72	4	9	33,086.11	7	2,336.71	45.75	3
Idaho .....	40,515.35	860,636.28	25	15	560,003.68	12	632.60	.....	5
Louisiana .....	100.00	350.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Michigan .....	6,638.97	16,222.55	25	12	3,657.33	13	2,145.66	.....	11
Minnesota .....	34,385.53	119,840.25	57	24	38,523.50	10	2,900.06	643.20	10
Mississippi .....	371.35	5,570.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Missouri .....	986.46	4,426.30	1	1	168.00	1	4,426.30	.....	2
Montana .....	2,832.70	12,453.00	10	4	7,905.00	1	162.00	.....	3
New Mexico .....	1,646.50	12,241.00	2	3	1,708.75	.....	.....	.....	4
North Dakota .....	397.98	1,398.23	1	1	515.35	.....	.....	.....	5
Oklahoma .....	3.90	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Oregon .....	363.87	3,931.00	3	3	2,862.12	2	575.00	.....	3
South Dakota .....	771.85	.....	1	10	14,820.16	.....	.....	321.42	3
Utah .....	628.34	10,352.40	.....	.....	.....	1	680.00	2,491.70	6
Washington .....	1,035.63	7,121.20	4	2	3,575.20	1	66.00	.....	2
Wisconsin .....	6,881.86	25,291.43	6	3	1,293.06	17	3,459.51	147.52	9
Wyoming .....	60.00	300.00	1	.....	.....	1	150.00	.....	5
Total .....	118,633.27	1,464,214.89	188	115	731,179.68	86	29,200.30	4,291.53	122

State or Territory.	Suits disposed of.				Suits pending.			
	Criminal.		Civil.		Criminal.	Civil.		
	No.	Amount of fine.	No.	Amount of judgment.	No.	No.	Amount sued for.	
Alabama .....	31	\$2,562.81	2	\$1,500.00	8	9	\$28,056.22	
Arizona .....	12	300.00	.....	.....	4	3	203,033.00	
Arkansas .....	35	1,033.60	5	563.72	29	10	15,276.30	
California .....	10	200.00	4	1,802.40	8	31	91,454.92	
Colorado .....	5	50.00	7	33,196.58	19	20	70,662.28	
Florida .....	38	852.23	17	12,325.93	13	4	51,328.52	
Idaho .....	4	125.00	7	85.00	7	16	189,650.56	
Louisiana .....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	1	1,699.80	
Michigan .....	1	100.00	7	8,880.25	4	14	17,382.75	
Minnesota .....	6	1,952.50	7	91,987.54	12	8	73,707.54	
Mississippi .....	63	22,055.00	.....	.....	159	.....	.....	
Missouri .....	31	2,064.20	1	168.00	.....	.....	.....	
Montana .....	3	.....	6	.....	8	8	773,059.40	
Nevada .....	2	500.00	1	2,015.00	.....	.....	.....	
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	304,258.75	
North Dakota .....	8	670.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Oregon .....	5	92.75	5	2,136.20	4	2	11,792.69	
South Dakota .....	2	500.00	1	273.35	3	6	15,376.65	
Utah .....	1	.....	7	431.96	1	4	53,953.94	
Washington .....	6	1,046.51	2	23,340.00	3	4	5,492.50	
Wisconsin .....	3	1.00	2	196.94	17	5	10,728.88	
Wyoming .....	4	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total .....	271	35,605.60	81	178,902.87	308	152	1,916,914.70	



## CIRCULAR.

*Instructions regarding the transmission of propositions of settlement in the matter of a public-timber trespass.*

[P. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., August 2, 1901.  
*To Special Agents of the General Land Office.*

GENTLEMEN: This office has received a number of propositions of settlement (on Form 4—620) in the matter of public timber trespass cases involving large amounts in the settlement of cases reported on by special agents, who recommend the acceptance of the proposition, alleging that the trespasser is financially responsible to meet the same.

In accordance with the facts in the case and the recommendation by the agent, this office recommends the acceptance of the said propositions, which are duly accepted by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, only to find that the trespassers are insolvent and unable to pay the amount involved.

Hereafter no proposition of settlement in the case of a public-timber trespass will be considered by this office when unaccompanied by a certified check for the full amount involved or by a properly executed bond which shall be approved by the United States attorney for the district in which the trespass has been committed.

You will see that the checks are properly certified, and that they are made payable to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office." And you will not submit a proposition in any case unless accompanied by a certified check or bond, as required above.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner.*

Approved August 5, 1901:

THOS. RYAN, *Acting Secretary.*

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA—UNITED STATES, APPELLANT, *v.*  
RAFAEL SOTO, RESPONDENT. NO. 151. OPINION.

Appeal from district court, third district. Webster Street; judge.

Robert E. Morrison, United States attorney, and Thomas D. Bennett, assistant United States attorney, for the United States.

Joseph N. Kibbey for respondent.

Opinion by DAVIS, J.:

This is a criminal case, and the appeal is taken by the Government on a question of law alone, which was decided adversely to the appellant in the court below. The prosecution was founded upon section 2461, Revised Statutes of the United States, which declares that—

"if any person shall cut, or cause or procure to be cut, or aid, or assist, or be employed in cutting any live-oak or red-cedar trees, or other timber on, or shall remove, or cause or procure to be removed, or aid, or assist, or be employed in removing any live-oak or red-cedar trees or other timber, from any \* \* \* lands of the United States \* \* \* with intent to export, dispose of, use, or employ the same in any manner whatsoever, other than for the use of the Navy of the United States, every such person shall pay a fine not less than triple the value of the trees or timber so cut, destroyed, or removed, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months."

After the usual jurisdictional and necessary averments, the indictment charged—  
"that the said Rafael Soto, within and upon the public unsurveyed lands of the United States, and upon the lands known and designated as the Camp McDowell Military Reservation, did unlawfully, wilfully, and wrongfully cut, cause to be cut, remove, and cause to be removed therefrom, mesquite trees and mesquite timber, to wit, five hundred mesquite trees, of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars lawful money of the United States, with the intent then and there to use and dispose of the same in a manner other than for the use of the United States Navy."

The defendant demurred to the indictment on the ground that the facts stated did not constitute a public offense, relying upon the former adjudication of this court in *Bustamente v. United States* (42 Pac., 111), wherein it was distinctly held that

"mesquite is not a 'timber' within the meaning of said section 2461." The district court, following the authority of that decision, sustained the demurrer and ordered that judgment be entered dismissing said cause and discharging the defendant.

Counsel for the Government have brought this appeal upon the theory that there is manifest error in the ruling and judgment of the lower court, and that the correction thereof is important to the proper and uniform administration of the criminal law. We are asked to review the holding in *Bustamente v. United States* (supra), as that case involved the same questions which are here again presented for our consideration. These are:

1. Is mesquite timber, or not, within the meaning of section 2461, Revised Statutes of the United States?

2. Can the question of whether mesquite is timber or not be properly determined upon demurrer to an indictment charging the unlawful cutting of mesquite on the public domain?

The term "timber" in its earlier signification was applied chiefly to wood of the larger dimensions used in the building of houses and ships, but the general use of all kinds of forest trees for constructive purposes has given to the term a less restricted meaning. Webster defines "timber" to be "that sort of wood which is proper for buildings or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, and the like, usually said of felled trees, but sometimes of those standing." In this sense it would include all kinds of wood used either for building purposes or in the manufacture or construction of useful articles. The language of the section under which the indictment was drawn mentions particularly live-oak and red-cedar trees, and then refers to other timber, showing conclusively that it was not the intention of Congress to confine the protection extended to any particular class or kind of trees, but to apply it in its most general sense. And this interpretation is in accord with the use of the word "timber" in other enactments of Congress at places where its obvious meaning absolutely precludes the idea that the term was intended to be confined to trees or wood of such kinds and sizes as would be especially adapted to house or ship building. (*United States v. Stores*, 11 Fed., 824.) It is to be observed that in *Bustamente v. United States* (supra) this court conceded to the term its broader signification, but upon what was assumed to be common knowledge, proceeded to characterize the mesquite as "a brittle, knotty, scraggy, fiberless, gnarled wood, that can only be used for firewood. It is used in the manufacture of no useful article. It only inhabits the desert. \* \* \* Neither a ship carpenter, molder, cabinetmaker, last maker, carriage builder, nor any other kind of wood worker would include mesquite in their several classifications of timber." From which the court in that case reached the conclusion that Congress did not intend to include it in the term "timber" when it passed this law. And for the reason that mesquite was not timber within the meaning of the law, it was ruled that the demurrer to the indictment should have been sustained. If the wood in question is accurately distinguished by the description given to it by the learned judge who wrote the prevailing opinion in the *Bustamente* case, and the characteristics therein mentioned are commonly known and recognized, then doubtless his conclusion is correct. But investigation into the various growths, character, and known uses of the mesquite tree will not, we believe, warrant the sharply defined limitation which the court, from judicial knowledge, has placed upon its utility. From the *Century Dictionary* we obtain the following definition:

"Mesquite. An important leguminous tree, or often shrub, *Prosopis juliflora*, growing from Texas to southern California, and thence southward to Chili. It reaches a height of 30 or 40 feet, but is often scrubby, forming dense clumps of chaparral. Under the action of prairie fires it is reduced to a low shrub, developing then an enormous mass of roots, locally known as underground forest, of great value as fuel. The wood is heavy and very hard, almost indestructible in contact with the ground; it is used for the beams and underpinnings of adobe houses, for posts and fencing, for fuel, and for furniture. It is of a brown or red color, handsome when polished, but difficult to work."

For the region of Arizona the mesquite, to a considerable extent, fulfills the functions of a forest tree. Although used chiefly for fuel, its value for constructive purposes has also been recognized, and the use of mesquite of larger growth in the construction of buildings and fences here is sufficiently common to make it a matter of general knowledge. We hold, therefore, that in prosecutions under the foregoing statute the question of whether or not mesquite is timber must necessarily be one of fact, dependent upon the character of the wood charged and shown to have been cut or removed in each particular case, and that in the case at bar it was not a question which could properly be determined upon a demurrer to the indictment. This view leads to the disapproval of the law as declared in *Bustamente v. United States*

(supra), and it also follows that there is error in the ruling and judgment of the lower court. But as that judgment in this case operates as a bar to another prosecution for the same offense, the statute prevents its reversal.

GEORGE R. DAVIS, *A. J.*

We concur.

RICHARD F. SLOAN, *A. J.*  
FLETCHER M. DOAN, *A. J.*

BRYANT v. UNITED STATES. (CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, FIFTH CIRCUIT. JANUARY 8, 1901. NO. 947.)

PUBLIC LANDS—CUTTING TREES.

Revised Statutes, section 2461, prohibiting the cutting or removing of oak trees or other timber from the public lands of the United States, with intent to export, dispose of, use, or employ the trees or timber for any purpose except for the use of the Navy, is not violated by boxing pine trees on the public lands for the purpose of the manufacture of turpentine, since it is not a cutting of the trees within the meaning of the statute.

In error to the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Florida.

Blount & Blount and C. H. Laney, for plaintiff in error.

W. W. Howe and John Eagan, for defendant in error.

Before Pardee, McCormick, and Shelby, circuit judges.

McCormick, circuit judge:

The distinguished counsel who appeared for the defendant in error in the opening paragraphs of his brief concisely and correctly state this case, as follows:

"Under assignments of errors in record, and set out and discussed in brief for plaintiff in error in this case, the question is squarely presented to the court as to whether cutting and boxing pine trees on the public lands of the United States for turpentine purposes is a criminal offense, within the meaning of section 2461 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The information filed in this case, and upon which the defendant was convicted, is based on the last clause of this said section 2461, which is as follows, to wit: 'Or if any person shall cut, or cause or procure to be cut, or aid, or assist, or be employed in cutting any live-oak or red-cedar trees, or other timber on, or shall remove, or cause or procure to be removed, or aid, or assist, or be employed in removing any live-oak or red-cedar trees, or other timber, from any other lands of the United States, acquired, or hereafter to be acquired, with intent to export, dispose of, use, or employ the same in any manner whatsoever other than for the use of the Navy of the United States, every such person shall pay a fine not less than triple the value of the trees or timber so cut, destroyed, or removed, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months.'"

This question has not been passed upon by the Supreme Court, or by any of the circuit courts of appeals, so far as we know. The only case reported to which we have been referred, or with which we are acquainted, in which the question here presented arose, is the case of *U. S. v. Leatherberry* (D. C.) (27 Fed., 606), in which the learned judge of the district court used the following language:

"The object and purpose of the statute (section 2461) is to protect the public timber. This purpose would, in a great measure, be defeated should the view of defendant's counsel prevail. The language of the statute is, 'cut, or procure to be cut, or aid or assist or be employed in cutting,' etc., 'with intent to export, dispose of, use, or employ the same in any manner whatsoever other than for the use of the Navy of the United States.' Certainly cutting the timber in order to extract its gum and sap for one's private use is cutting it with intent to use and employ it in a manner other than for the Navy of the United States."

Under our judiciary system as it was then constituted this case was taken to the circuit court by a writ of error, and the judgment of the district court was reversed. (*Leatherberry v. U. S.*, 32 Fed., 780.) The circuit court which pronounced this judgment of reversal was held by the circuit judge (now senior circuit judge of this circuit) sitting alone. In the opinion which he delivered he used the following language:

"It is very difficult to make out that the boxing of a pine tree for turpentine, which is well understood in turpentine districts to mean cutting into a tree, more or less deep, in such a way as to cause the resin or gum of the tree to run and gather in the basin formed at the bottom of the cut, is a cutting of the tree in the sense in which the word 'cut' is used in the statute, where it evidently means to sever or fell. And if this should be satisfactorily answered, and it be shown that the cutting of the statute includes any cutting, however slight, then it seems that the requisite intent, to constitute an offense, is wholly lacking. It is not even plausible to argue that an intent to procure turpentine from a tree is an intent to dispose of the timber. It is not necessary to consider whether, under the statute referred to, the value of



the resin obtained from a pine tree, delivered at a distillery, is a proper circumstance to be considered in determining the value of the tree."

It will be conceded that, as a precedent, the decision of the appellate court, though that court consisted, at the time the decision was rendered, of a single judge, is entitled to the greater weight. A careful examination of the whole of each of the opinions—the one by the district judge sitting in the district court and the other by the circuit judge sitting in the circuit court—satisfies us that the weight of the reasoning, also, is with the opinion of the circuit court.

The provision of the section immediately preceding section 2461, the last clause of which this case requires us to construe, authorizes the President of the United States to "employ so much of the land and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary effectually to prevent the felling, cutting down, or other destruction of the timber of the United States in Florida, and to prevent the transportation or the carrying away any such timber as may be already felled or cut down." The act of March 2, 1831, contains the provisions which appear in section 2461, in which the words "cut, or cause or procure to be cut, or aid, or assist, or be employed in cutting," etc., are used. In the next following section this language appears: "If the master, owner, or consignee of any vessel shall knowingly take on board any timber cut on lands," etc. A part of the penalty denounced for violating the provisions of section 2461 is a fine not less than triple the value of the trees or timber so cut, destroyed, or removed. In the opinion of *Leatherberry v. U. S.* (supra), Judge Pardee called attention to the fact that section 2461, Revised Statutes, was originally the first section of an act approved March 2, 1831, entitled "An act to provide for the punishment of offenses committed in cutting, destroying, or removing live-oak and other timber or trees reserved for naval purposes." Some of the approved definitions of the word "timber" are "the body, stem, or trunk of a tree;" and others, much used in the western part of the United States, "woods or forest; wooded land."

As used in botany the word "tree" means any perennial woody plant of considerable size, usually over 20 feet high, and growing with a single trunk. When used with reference to the appropriating of the plant products of land, the word "cut" is defined to mean to sever and cause to fall for the purpose of gathering; to hew; to mow or reap. "Send me also cedar trees, fir trees, and algum trees out of Lebanon; for I know that thy servants can skill to cut timber in Lebanon." (2 Chron. ii, 8.)

We note that in the affidavit which supports the information in this case the acting special agent of the General Land Office, in preferring his seven several charges against the defendant, shows that the defendant did "unlawfully cut, and cause and procure to be cut, from the following-described public lands of the United States;" and the language of each of the seven several counts in the information likewise charges that the defendant did "unlawfully cut, and cause and procure to be cut, from the following-described public lands of the United States." While it is true that penal statutes should be strictly construed, it is undoubtedly the duty of the courts to look to the mischief intended to be prevented, and to take into consideration the character of the remedy proposed to be applied, in doing which the mere letter must yield to the manifest spirit, and give to the provisions that measure of restriction or expansion which a sound, reasonable reading of the whole requires of each particular. It is conceded that the purpose of the act in question is to protect the public lands. Taking a comprehensive view of the various provisions to which we have alluded, and bearing in mind the definitions we have suggested as applicable to the terms used in the statute, the legislative intent seems to have been to secure that protection by preventing the unauthorized cutting down, removal, or destroying of the timber trees growing thereon, and the unauthorized removing and destroying of such timber trees as had been already felled or cut down, or as might be felled or cut down from time to time; and it is not at all apparent to us that it was the intent of the legislature to make the "cutting and boxing of pine trees on public lands of the United States for turpentine purposes" a criminal offense. We think it is not a matter of common knowledge that such cutting and boxing of pine trees destroy the value of the trees as timber, or that it has a tendency even to retard the growth of the trees. It is, however, we think a matter of common knowledge, of which we may take notice, that on March 2, 1831, and long before that date, the "turpentine business" was an industry most prevalent in all the parts of the country where there were pine-growing public lands; and, if it had been the intention to protect these public lands from the ravages of that business, it would have been easy to make that intention clear by the use of appropriate words. We are therefore constrained to hold that the cutting and boxing of pine trees on public lands of the United States for turpentine purposes is not a criminal offense within the meaning of section 2461 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. As the record shows that on the trial in the court below the court, of its own motion, gave the following instruction to the



jury, to wit: "If you find that the defendants, within three years before the filing of the information, boxed, or procured to be boxed, trees on the land mentioned in the indictment for the purpose of using or disposing of the turpentine taken therefrom, you will find them guilty," which instruction was duly excepted to and is here assigned as error, it follows that the judgment of the circuit court is reversed and the case is remanded with the direction to award the defendant a new trial.

GRUBBS *v.* UNITED STATES. (CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, EIGHTH CIRCUIT. NOVEMBER 19, 1900. NO. 1390.)

# 1. PUBLIC LANDS—CUTTING TIMBER FROM HOMESTEAD—INTENT.

Revised Statutes, section 2461, originally enacted in 1831, which makes it a criminal offense to cut or remove timber from any lands of the United States, has no application to the cutting of timber by a bona fide homesteader, and in a prosecution thereunder for the cutting of timber from a homestead by, or under the authority from, the homesteader, the vital question is as to whether the homestead was taken and is being held in good faith, with the intent to acquire title thereto by a compliance with the requirements of the homestead act.

# 2. SAME—PROSECUTION—INSTRUCTIONS.

There is no provision of law limiting or restricting the right of a homesteader to cut timber on his homestead, and while such cutting or the removal of timber must be for a legitimate purpose, having some connection with the cultivation or improvement of the land, a court can not lay down specific rules governing his rights in that regard and instruct the jury that, if a homesteader has failed to keep within the limits so fixed, the law conclusively presumes him guilty of a criminal trespass, for which he is subject to fine and imprisonment, but the question whether timber was cut for legitimate and proper purposes is one of fact, which depends on all the circumstances in each particular case, and in determining which the situation and financial condition of the homesteader are proper matters to be taken into consideration.

In error to the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Arkansas.

The United States district attorney preferred an information against Jesse M. Grubbs, the plaintiff in error, for an alleged violation of section 2461 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which, so far as it is applicable to this case, reads as follows:

"If any person shall cut, or cause or procure to be cut, or aid, or assist, or be employed in cutting any live-oak or red-cedar trees, or other timber on, or shall remove, or cause or procure to be removed, or aid, or assist, or be employed in removing any live-oak or red-cedar trees or other timber, from any other lands of the United States, acquired, or hereafter to be acquired, with intent to export, dispose of, use, or employ the same in any manner whatsoever other than for the use of the Navy of the United States, every such person shall pay a fine not less than triple the value of the trees or timber so cut, destroyed, or removed, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months."

The information charged that the defendant cut the timber from land belonging to the United States. The defendant entered a plea of not guilty. There was a trial, and verdict and judgment against the defendant; whereupon he sued out this writ of error.

On the trial it appeared the defendant had purchased the timber he was charged with cutting from one Joel B. Hickman, who had entered the land from which the timber was cut as a homestead. Hickman, the homesteader, testified as follows:

"The homestead consisted of 160 acres. Have known this property for fourteen years. Have no other home than this homestead. About fourteen years ago I attempted to homestead this property, but my wife would not agree to come back into the woods to live. Since her death I have drifted along from place to place with my little children, until I lost one, and one went to Texas. I wanted a home. I was tired of drifting. Had no home during six years. Took this place in good faith to make a home for myself and children. I have been sick more or less for seven years, and have to support myself and family by hard labor—working on farms, chopping wood, or working in mills, or anything I could get to do. I took up this property in August of last year. Had two children with me at the time of going on the place. Was at that time working for defendant at his mill by the day, and I entered into an arrangement with the defendant shortly after I took up the property to cut the timber and put the lumber back, so that I could make a building to go into and shelter my little children. I let the defendant have the timber at 50 cents per thousand in the tree, and he was to return me lumber, nails, hinges and other material for building the house and other buildings. There is probably five or six thousand feet of lumber in the house, part of it first and part of it second quality. He returned, as near as I know, as much or more material in value than I let him have. I have about 1 acre cleared and ready for the plow and fenced. There are 3½ acres deadened. Rail timber sawed, and part of the rails laid, and the underbrush and tree tops burned. Have done all in my power to improve the land,

considering the condition of my health, finances, etc., and could not have built this house at all except for the arrangement I made with Mr. Grubbs, unless I made the same arrangement with some other mill man. He was to take this timber at 50 cents a thousand, and turn back lumber and furnish material, such as nails, hinges, etc.; and I also made about 5,000 rails. Some of them are laid up. Expect to cultivate the land. Have a man employed to work on the place. He is to exchange with my little boy. He will cultivate the land for me for my boy to plow for him. I have no such thing as a plow, mule, or agricultural implement on the place, except a couple of hoes. Mr. Grubbs, the defendant, was to cut enough timber to put up my dwelling and barn, and the balance of the timber was to stand on the land. It was my intention to farm the place as soon as I was able. If I had not been bothered by fever I would have had 8 or 10 acres in cultivation by this time. There are 30 acres on the homestead fit for cultivation. It is different patches. When I made the entry of these lands I got the money from Mr. Grubbs, the defendant, on my labor. There was nothing said about the timber on the homestead by Mr. Grubbs at the time I got the money to make the entry. He was allowed 50 cents a thousand for the timber, and returned the lumber to me at ranging prices. I told them to cut the timber where it was rough, for it would be too expensive for me to handle the lands where the timber was cut. There was no talk between the defendant and myself at the time I made this arrangement with him as to whether or not I had a right to cut the timber. Afterwards we had a talk about it, and he said I had the right. I instructed them to cut the timber on the land which was smooth, so it could be used for agricultural purposes. They were simply removing the timber from these parts of the homestead so that later on it could be used for agricultural purposes. The logs had to be drawn one mile and a half or two miles to the mill, and the lumber had to be drawn back. The hands of Mr. Grubbs picked out the lands where to cut, and cut all the trees over 12 inches. He drew the logs away and delivered the lumber. Some of the lumber was dressed—the flooring and ceiling. I personally did a month or more work on the place—such work as I was able to do. Whenever I could get enough ahead I would work on the land, cutting rail timber, making rails, cutting down trees, or in clearing the land. I continued working for Mr. Grubbs until I got sick. I worked one time seven days on the land, and at odd times parts of days. When arrested in June none of the land was cleared—about 1 acre brushed, and the rails made.”

James N. Corbett, another witness, testified substantially to the same facts.

The court charged the jury, in part, as follows:

“But if a man of limited means goes upon a claim and is able, during the first years, to cultivate only a few acres, he is only authorized to cut the timber off the few acres that he intends to cultivate and is able to cultivate. If he cuts down the timber off the 40 acres, it should be in pursuance of a definite plan that the plow should follow the ax, and that the entire 40 acres shall be put to use for the purpose of cultivation, or in such manner as a farmer makes use of land—that is, tillable land. The balance of the timber on the homestead, if it is a claim covered by timber, should remain as a preserve—a timber preserve—for the future benefit of the land, and should be removed only and so fast as the settler finds it necessary to remove it in order to put in cultivation the land he intends to cultivate in good faith. The declaration and settlement must be in good faith and supported by a compliance with the requirements of law by making a home upon the land, actually living upon it, and actually proceeding in good faith in the regular way, by regular process of improving the land and putting it in cultivation, and until he has perfected his right by full compliance with the law, and received his patent, he has no right to cut down and sell the timber on other portions of the land, which he is not intending to immediately put into cultivation. Now, in regard to the intention, I want to state to you that that can not always be ascertained by what the parties say, but may be more correctly found by what the parties do. The question is not whether the parties believe that the cutting of the timber off the land homesteaded was right under the law, for all persons are presumed to know the law, and to intend the natural results of their acts. So, if you find in this case, from the evidence, that the defendant, knowing the condition of these lands, that they were recently homesteaded, and that the timber that they obtained permission to cut was cut off lands not put in cultivation, and not to be put immediately into cultivation, then the law presumes that they intended to violate the law.”

Due exception was taken to the quoted parts of the court's charge. The defendant requested the court to give the following instructions:

“If Corbett and Hickman, having homesteaded these lands, in good faith cut and removed, or authorized the defendant to cut and remove, timber from such parts of the lands as they in good faith intended to improve, and exchange such timber with



defendant for lumber and other materials which have been in good faith placed on the homesteads, and that this lumber and other material was necessary to enable Corbett and Hickman to live upon and improve their homesteads, and that the timber was not sold to simply get the purchase price thereof, and denude the lands, then you will find the defendant not guilty. If you find Hickman and Corbett were poor men, without means to buy lumber and other materials for building upon and improving their homesteads, and that the timber removed was exchanged for lumber and other materials to build houses upon these lands, and that this lumber and other material was put into houses and improvements upon these lands, and that Corbett and Hickman and their families have resided in these houses since they were erected, these would be very strong circumstances tending to prove the good faith of the transaction. The law does not contemplate that the homesteader must plow all the land he improves, but he may use it for pasturage or any other purpose to which it can be put to assist in making him a home and living for his family. The law does not contemplate that the poor homesteader shall let his family starve while he clears the land, 'that the plow may follow the ax,' but he may work out by the day to earn a living for himself and family, and improve the land as rapidly as he can in his circumstances. Neither does the law rob a homesteader of his homestead because he may be sick and unable to improve the land as rapidly as his well neighbor. The law is reasonable, and only requires that he act in good faith; and if Corbett and Hickman acted in good faith in taking the homesteads and improving them, and exchanged such timber for lumber and other material as was necessary for the improvement of the homesteads, and that this exchange was necessary in order to build houses and make the homestead tenable, and did this in good faith, then the defendant is not guilty."

To the refusal of the court to give these instructions due exception was taken.

E. H. Vance, H. F. Auten, and W. F. Hill, for plaintiff in error.

Jacob Trieber, for defendant in error.

Before Caldwell, Sanborn, and Thayer, circuit judges.

Caldwell, circuit judge, after stating the case as above, delivered the opinion of the court.

The acts of Congress relating to the settlement upon and acquisition of the title to public lands by actual settlers, and the practice of the land department under them, are controlling in determining the rights of such settlers. Although this case arises under the homestead act, it will be profitable to advert briefly to an earlier statute, which gave to actual settlers the preference right to purchase the public land on which they had settled, upon conditions which, so far as relate to the occupancy (except the period of its duration) and improvement of the land, are in substance identical with the later act, known as the "Homestead act." In 1841 Congress passed what is commonly called the "Preemption act." That was the first act which recognized the superior claims of actual settlers to the public lands. The act gave to the actual settler on the public land the preference right for one year to purchase at the minimum price the public land, not exceeding one quarter section, upon which he had settled. The grant was in these terms:

"Every person being the head of a family \* \* \* who has made or hereafter makes a settlement in person on the public lands subject to preemption, and who inhabits and improves the same and who has erected or shall erect a dwelling thereon, is authorized to enter." \* \* \* (Sec. 2259, Rev. Stat. U. S.)

The act gave the preemptor the right of occupancy, use, and enjoyment of the land, and everything growing thereon for one year, during which time the settler had the exclusive right to enter the same at the minimum price of the public lands. The purpose to give this right to the settler was to enable him by the use of the land and its products to raise the money to enter the land. The act imposed no restrictions on the preemptor in relation to cutting timber on his preemption, or the use he should make of the timber he did cut, nor did it prescribe the materials out of which the preemptor's "dwelling" should be constructed, or how or where or by what means such material should be procured. In actual practice, a log cabin, such as a settler with no other implement than an ax could erect, satisfied the requirements of the act. In the case of preemptors without means, and there were many such, the land was made to support his family and to pay for itself by its products, whether crops, timber, stone, or coal. In actual practice in a good many cases a single year proved too short a period in which to raise the entrance money, but the early settlers supplemented the act of Congress with laws enacted by themselves, known as "claim laws," which, while they did not have the sanction of any legally constituted legislative body, proved entirely effectual to protect the settler in the enjoyment of his preemption until he could, by utilizing every source of revenue the land afforded, raise the purchase money to enter it. The lands in the Western



States were largely taken up by settlers whose want of resources and necessities compelled them to avail themselves of the beneficent provisions of the preemption act. It is matter of history as well as a fact within the personal knowledge of many now living that the settlers who availed themselves of the provisions of the preemption act made such use of the land and the timber growing thereon as their interests and necessities demanded; and it is not believed a single instance can be found where a bona fide preemptor was criminally prosecuted for cutting timber on his preemption, although instances were not rare where the preemptor procured the money to enter his preemption by selling saw logs and other timber cut therefrom. When the land was situated on or near navigable streams saw logs were frequently floated hundreds of miles to market. The idea of prosecuting criminally a bona fide preemptor for cutting timber to procure the money to enter his preemption never entered the brain of any man, and would not have been entertained for an instant by any Department of the Government. Congress knew all these practices of the settlers and never legislated against them, but by its silence acquiesced in them, and no Department of the Government ever presumed to regulate by rule the mode or manner in which the preemptor must proceed in clearing and improving his preemption.

In time it was found that the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, which the settler was required to pay under the preemption act, operated to prevent men of families, without means, from acquiring homes on the public lands. It was also perceived that the public lands were rapidly passing into the hands of speculators and capitalists, who held them at prices which precluded men of moderate means even from purchasing them for homes, and removed them entirely beyond the reach of men of families without means. It was to remedy these conditions that Congress in 1862 passed the homestead act. This act adopted a much more liberal policy toward settlers on the public lands than the preemption act. The act declares:

"Every person who is the head of a family \* \* \* shall be entitled to enter one quarter section \* \* \* of unappropriated public lands. \* \* \*" (Sec. 2289, Rev. Stat., U. S.)

"The person applying for the benefit of the preceding section shall make affidavit \* \* \* that such application is made for his exclusive use and benefit, and that his entry is made for the purpose or actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person. \* \* \*" (Sec. 2290, *id.*)

Section 2291 provides that no certificate or patent shall be issued for land entered under a homestead act until after the expiration of five years from the date of the entry, and the homesteader "proves by two credible witnesses that he \* \* \* has resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit, and makes affidavit that no part of such land has been alienated \* \* \*."

Section 2297 provides that if at any time before the expiration of the five years it is proved that the person making the entry "has changed his residence or abandoned the land for more than six months at any time, then in that event the land so entered shall revert to the government."

It will be noted that, like the preemption act, the homestead act imposes no restrictions on the homesteader in relation to cutting timber, or the use he shall make of the timber he does cut, nor does it prescribe the materials out of which the settler's dwelling and other improvements shall be constructed, or how or where or by what means such materials shall be procured. Nor does the act expressly or by implication prescribe how the bona fide homesteader shall open, clear, cultivate, or use the land and the timber growing thereon, or the character or extent of the improvements he shall make, or how rapidly and to what extent he shall put the land to cultivation, and particularly it does not require that he shall not clear land for any purpose except to plow it, and that the "plow must follow the ax." The leading object of the act was to afford men of families, having little or no estate, an opportunity to acquire a home on the public lands. But to the settler without means the acquisition and establishment of a home on the public lands is no holiday affair. He and his family are frequently subjected to great hardships and trials, and sometimes to actual want and suffering. With no resources or capital but the labor of his own hands, the homesteader is compelled to provide shelter and support for himself and family, and open and improve his homestead as fast and as best he can, under the conditions surrounding him. Such was the condition of the homesteader in this case. Opening a homestead under these conditions is a slow and laborious task, and the homesteader is necessarily restricted to the methods compatible with his resources. All these facts were within the knowledge of Congress, and it is highly improbable that that body contemplated that the bona fide homesteader should be denied the use

of the timber on his homestead to prevent starvation or procure medicine for his sick family, while honestly striving and intending to make a permanent home for himself and family on the land. Cognizant of the wants and necessities of the homesteaders who possessed limited or no estates no such restriction was imposed by Congress.

The fundamental and the only restrictions or conditions imposed on the bona fide homesteader by the act of Congress are that he shall enter the land for his own exclusive use, and with the honest purpose and intention of residing upon and cultivating it for five years. There is not a word in the act restricting or limiting his use of the land or the timber on it, and it was not the intention of Congress that the bona fide homesteader should be limited or restricted in this regard. Such a homesteader who actually resides upon the land, and cultivates even so much as a garden patch, with the fixed intention of maintaining and continuing that residence for five years, for the purpose of acquiring the title to the land as a home for himself and family, satisfies the requirements of the act of Congress, and no department of the government is authorized to impose others. The act of Congress provides that the homesteader, upon making proof that he has "resided upon or cultivated" the land for the term of five years shall receive a patent. And the rules and regulations of the General Land Office adopted by the Commissioner thereof, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, provide that "in grazing districts stock raising and dairy productions are so nearly akin to agricultural pursuits as to justify the issue of patent upon proof of permanent settlement and the use of the land for such purposes." (Circular from General Land Office, etc., issued July 11, 1899, p. 14.) There are lands in the mountainous regions of the west whose altitude is such that crops can not be grown on them at all, and yet they are valuable for grazing and stock raising. There are ranches of this character whose surfaces were never touched by a plow-share. Would the rule laid down by the lower court that "the plow must follow the ax" apply to such homesteads, and would the settler be denied the use of the ax because the plow could not follow it? If it were permissible to prescribe rules for the guidance and control of every homesteader in opening and cultivating his land it would be a grave error to suppose that all homesteads are alike and that a rule could be framed equally applicable to all. It is no less an error to suppose that all homesteaders want to open their land at the same time, or in the same way, or put it to the same use, or that they are equal in resources and ability, and could, if they desired, conform to a uniform rule or method.

It is worthy of notice that the act upon which the information in this case is based was passed in 1831, and could, therefore, have had no reference to the cutting of timber by a homesteader on his homestead under the act of 1862. If a bona fide homestead entry is not taken out from under the operation of the act of 1831, it is not perceived why the homesteader may not be prosecuted for cutting the logs for building his cabin on his homestead. There is not a word in the act subjecting the bona fide homesteader in any case to the pains and penalties of the act of 1831; but this was done in the lower court in this case, who took it upon itself to say what a homesteader may and may not do, and what he must do in relation to the timber growing on his homestead, and to say when the act of 1831 shall and when it shall not be enforced against him for cutting timber on his homestead, without regard to his good intentions and honest purpose to comply with all the obligations imposed on him by the law in reference thereto. This was ignoring the vital question in the case.

At the threshold of every case of this kind the crucial question is: Was the declaration of the homesteader, made under oath at the time he entered the land, that his entry was made for his exclusive use and benefit, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person, true and made in good faith? If it was, then the entry was a valid entry, and invested the settler with all the rights of a bona fide homesteader; and so long as he continues in good faith to observe this declaration, by residing upon and cultivating the land with the bona fide intention of perfecting his entry by the required five years' residence, he can not be deprived of his homestead, convicted of a criminal trespass, and incarcerated in jail, because, in making his improvements and clearing his land and disposing of his surplus timber, he did not conform to some ideal method or rule conceived by those who probably never felled a tree or plowed a furrow. Such rules have the sanction of no law, and no citizen can be criminally punished for not observing them. On the other hand, if the entry was made in bad faith, and with no intention of residing upon and cultivating the land for five years, but with the formed design of using the entry as a mere screen, while he cut and removed the timber from the land or caused it to be done, or if the entry was made, in the language of the law, "either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of another," in either case the entry would be fraudulent and void from its



inception. It would in law be no entry, and the cutting of a single tree by such fraudulent homesteader for any purpose whatever would be a criminal trespass. And so, too, if, after making an entry in good faith, the homesteader reconsiders his good intention, and proceeds to denude the land of its timber, and puts the avails in his pocket, intending, as soon as he has accomplished his fraudulent purpose, to abandon his entry, he is guilty of a criminal trespass. The guilt or innocence of the defendant in this class of cases turns upon these questions of fact. It is a question of good faith and honest intention.

It is argued, however, that there are cases in which it is difficult to prove the homestead entry was fraudulent or made for a fraudulent purpose, and that to meet such cases the court should lay down rules so stringent and exacting as to absolutely preclude all fraud. This argument calls for a few observations. If the existing law is defective, which is not admitted at all, its amendment rests with Congress and not with the courts. The courts can not frame rules which will supply the want of statutory enactments in criminal cases. Again, in an effort to punish fraudulent and dishonest homesteaders, the court should not lay down rules which will effectually exclude honest and bona fide homesteaders with little or no means from successfully availing themselves of the benefit of the homestead act. Some of the rules suggested would deprive the very class of people for whose benefit the law was enacted from all benefit under it, and only a full-handed farmer, possessed of teams, plows, and all kinds of farming implements, and ample means to live on until the homestead was brought into cultivation and made productive, could safely venture to enter a homestead. Under these rules "the man with the hoe" and an ax, which seems to have been the only farming implements the homesteader in this instance possessed, though he act in perfect good faith and with an honest purpose and desire to acquire a homestead in which he would have succeeded had he been let alone, will inevitably land in jail as a criminal trespasser. The honest and bona fide homesteader should not be deprived of his homestead and criminally punished lest some guilty man should escape punishment.

But such rules are not necessary in order to convict the guilty. The bona fide settlers and owners of land, who largely compose the juries in federal courts, have no sympathy with timber thieves and are quick to detect all their disguises. They know how to draw the line, and can, when the facts are laid before them, readily distinguish between an honest homesteader and a dishonest one. For a quarter of a century the writer of this opinion tried all this class of cases in the district from which this case comes, and he does not recall a single instance where a fraudulent homesteader, or his vendee with guilty knowledge, who had stripped the land of its timber, was not convicted.

The doctrine we have announced is not new in this court. In the case of *Conway v. U. S.* (37 C. C. A., 200; 95 Fed., 615), Judge Adams, in delivering the unanimous judgment of the court, said:

"It is a well-settled construction of the homestead statute that while a settler acquires no title to the lands entered by him until the issue of the patent, at the expiration of five years after the entry, he has nevertheless a right during these five years to treat the lands as his own, in a certain qualified sense, to the extent at least of performing those acts which are required under the law to entitle him to a patent therefor. He must reside and continue to reside upon the lands entered, and cultivate and continue to cultivate the same for a period of five years. To perform these conditions necessary to the acquisition of title he clearly has the right to utilize the timber growing upon the land for the purpose of building himself a house to live in, and such outhouses and fences as may be reasonably necessary for his initial and progressive farming operations. He may also, and must, in the performance of the condition of cultivation first prepare the land therefor. If there be growing trees or dead timber, which are impediments to successful husbandry, he may clearly remove the same, or cause them to be removed, so far as the legitimate purpose of cultivation reasonably warrants; and he may, subject to such limitations, sell the same and appropriate the money realized therefrom. While a settler may avail himself of these necessary privileges, he must at all times act in good faith in the exercise of them. He can not invoke or pretend to exercise them as a cover to despoil the lands of their timber, or to make profit out of them without regard to the legitimate purpose of building him a home, outbuildings, and fences, and fitting the soil for cultivation and use. \* \* \* These averments, in our opinion, are the equivalent of saying that the timber was caused to be cut by the settler in order to fit and prepare the land for cultivation. If these averments are true, and we must so treat them for the purposes of this case, and if the defendant was engaged in doing the work of clearing in good faith, for the purpose of preparing the land for cultivation, then, even though the settler was to receive in money the value of the timber so cut, the



act would be justifiable under the law, and the person employed to do it would not be liable to the United States therefor. As has been frequently expressed in judicial utterances found in the cases above cited, the question is one of good faith on the part of the settler. The cutting, to be justifiable, must be fairly and reasonably an incident to real cultivation and improvements, as distinguished from a denuding of the land of its timber merely for the purpose of selling the timber and securing the purchase price. The portion of the answer already considered was intended to state a complete defense or a bar to the cause of action; but there is another feature of the answer which sets forth, in our opinion, a partial defense. That is the portion of the answer averring that Conway was to employ and did employ the timber cut, either directly or indirectly, in erecting a dwelling house and necessary outbuildings for the settler. To the extent to which the logs cut went into the construction of such dwelling house and outbuildings, under the authorities already cited, or to the extent to which the money received for the logs was in good faith employed to construct a dwelling house and outbuildings, there could be no recovery in this case."

The law as laid down in the opinion from which we have quoted was not regarded by the lower court in charging the jury in this case. The jury were told that the timber could only be cut "in pursuance of a definite plan that the plow should follow the ax." This is said to be an extract from a judicial opinion. It is entirely admissible to embellish judicial opinions with metaphors, figures of speech, and flowers of rhetoric, but such scraps of judicial exuberance are not to be laid before a jury as cast-iron rules of law, by which they are to be bound in forming their verdict. They leave too much to the imagination, and are far too elastic for instructions to a jury. But in this instance, that there should be no misunderstanding as to when the plow should follow the ax, the jury were told in another instruction that if the timber "was cut off lands not put in cultivation, and not to be immediately put in cultivation, then the law presumes they intended to violate the law." In these two instructions the jury were told briefly and in substance, that the "plow must follow the ax \* \* \* immediately," and if it did not, "then the law presumes they intended to violate the law." No matter that the homesteader acted in good faith; no matter that the failure to follow the ax with the plow arose from the homesteader's limited resources and present inability to do so, or from other causes which would excuse or justify it; no matter that the land was being cleared for pasture or grazing land, and not to be plowed at all—none of these facts were of any avail against the positive and absolute presumption of law that the defendants intended to violate it. It will be observed that the court did not tell the jury that the failure to follow the ax with the plow was a circumstance to be considered by them in determining with what intent the timber was cut, or that it was *prima facie* evidence of the defendant's guilty intention, but the jury were told, in round and unqualified terms, that from that fact alone the law presumed a guilty intention. It is needless to say that there is no such presumption of law. A sounder view of the law is expressed in the volume of instructions prepared by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, addressed to those charged with the duty of administering the land laws of the United States, and to instruct the citizens as well, where it is said: "But the question whether the land is being cleared of its timber for *legitimate purposes* is a question of fact which is liable to be raised any time." (Circular from General Land Office, etc., 1899, p. 275.) The italics are in the book. With what intent the timber was cut was a question of fact for the jury to determine from a consideration of all the facts and circumstances in the case. There is no more a conclusive legal presumption of guilt arising from failure to plow land immediately after the timber is cut off than there is a conclusive legal presumption of innocence when the land is plowed. A fraudulent homesteader might, the better to screen his fraudulent design while stripping the land of its timber, plow it, but that would not condone his offense. The instructions asked by the defendant, which are set out in the statement, express the law applicable to the case as we have declared it, and it was error to refuse them; and the charge of the court, so far as it conflicted with the views we have expressed and the instructions asked by the defendant, and which should have been given, is erroneous. The judgment of the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Arkansas is reversed, and the cause remanded, with instructions to grant a new trial.

## R.—FORESTRY DIVISION.

The work of caring for the forests on the public domain during the past year was conducted, as heretofore, by the Special Service Division (P), until the 1st of March; when, upon the establishment of the Forestry Division (R) in this office, the portion of the work involving the creation and administration of forest reserves was transferred to that division.

The following report respecting the forest reserves will relate to the operations by the two divisions for the entire year:

The letters, reports, and accounts received and acted upon in Division R since its establishment (March 1, 1901), to June 30, 1901, and letters written for that period, are as follows:

Letters and reports received and registered.....	6,929
Letters and reports disposed of.....	6,117
Letters and reports pending June 30, 1901.....	812
Letters written.....	2,588
Pages press-copied.....	4,300
Forest officers' accounts adjusted.....	989
Number of pages typewritten.....	8,581

## FOREST RESERVES.

During the past year 1 of the existing forest reserves has been enlarged, the areas of 3 have been reduced, and 3 additional reserves have been established. There are, accordingly, now 41 forest reserves created by Presidential proclamations under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), embracing an estimated area of 46,410,209 acres.

For tabulated statement of reserves and facts in relation thereto see page 106 et seq.

## ELIMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

Five applications have been received during the past fiscal year for the elimination of small isolated tracts, containing in some cases 160 acres, and in others not more than 40 acres, from several of the forest reserves, to wit:

One embracing lands in the Pecos River, and 2 in the Gila River, both reserves in New Mexico; 1 in the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake, Cal.; 1 in the South Platte, Colo.

Of these, 4 are awaiting action, and 1 (in the South Platte) was rejected, the tract involved containing but about 8 acres, and so located in the interior as not to justify its exclusion from the reserve.

Three petitions for the elimination of much larger tracts, containing from 5,440 to 460,080 acres, located in the Big Horn and Cascade Range forest reserves, have been favorably considered, and Executive orders procured for the restoration of the lands to the public domain.

Respecting the applications pending at the close of the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1900, for the elimination of small, scattering tracts, the following statement is made:

Two applications for the elimination of lands in the Pecos River Forest Reserve, N. Mex., have been rejected.

One application for elimination from the Plum Creek Forest Reserve, Colo., is in the hands of the forest officer for report.

One application for elimination from the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, Ariz., rejected; 9 awaiting action.

Five applications for elimination from the Sierra Forest Reserve, Cal., awaiting action.

Two applications for elimination from the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oreg., rejected.

One application for elimination from the White River Plateau Forest Reserve awaiting action.

One application for elimination from the Teton Forest Reserve, Wyo., awaiting action.

#### LIEU SELECTIONS, ACT JUNE 4, 1897 (30 STAT. L., 36).

There were received during the year 1,605 applications for selections of lands in lieu of holdings within forest reserves and 7 applications based upon unperfected homestead entries and settlement claims, as provided by the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 36), involving in the first class, or perfected titles, an aggregate of 332,770.07 acres, and in the second 926.79 acres.

There had previously been received 2,633 applications of the first class, covering an area of 523,027.35 acres, making of this class a total of 4,238 applications and 855,797.42 acres.

Three hundred and seventy-six selections have been approved for patent (162 prior to July 1, 1900), and 268 have been rejected (46 prior to July 1, 1900), embracing 31,914.55 and 9,062.50 acres, respectively, leaving for final disposition 3,594 selections, embracing 763,943.27 acres.

Of the unperfected claims, 21 in all, none have been approved, but 5 have been rejected (4 prior to July 1, 1900), leaving 16 pending action.

#### GRAZING.

For the calendar year ending December 31, 1901, the Honorable Secretary decided to allow the grazing of 1,400,000 sheep in 8 of the forest reservations for stated periods and on certain lands within these reserves. Table 1, on page 128, shows the number of sheep allowed in each of the said 8 reserves, the grazing period allowed, the number of permits issued on approved applications, and the number of sheep covered by said permits.

There were also allowed to graze in 27 of the reservations during the calendar year, or such part of the year as grazing is customary in the reserve, 434,750 cattle and horses. Table 2, on page —, shows the number of cattle and horses allowed in each of said reserves, the number of permits issued on approved applications, and the number of cattle and horses covered by the permits.

#### PATROL.

As stated in former reports, the duty of the forest rangers is to patrol the districts assigned to them, to guard against fires, trespasses of all



kinds, and to build trails and firebreaks. The ranger force for the fiscal year just ended was brought to the maximum during the fire season, when about 500 rangers were authorized; 475 of them were on duty at one time.

On October 15, 1900, about 415 rangers were on duty. The force was then rapidly reduced, so that a month later, or on November 15th, there were but 209 rangers serving, which number was still further reduced, so that the maximum number during December, 1900, January, February, March, and April, 1901, was from 165 to 185, about 100 of them being employed in the southern reserves. In May, 1901, the force was increased to 215 and in June to 280.

So far during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1901, the forest officers have been authorized to recommend for appointment a sufficient number of rangers to bring the total force up to 429.

#### FIRES.

During the year ended June 30, 1900, 209 fires which passed beyond the incipient stage burned over an area of 158,577 acres, or 757 acres per fire, while during the year just ended 311 fires burned over an area of but 124,423 acres, or 400 acres per fire. Of this 124,423 acres, 66,642 acres were in but 3 reserves—the Black Mesa, Arizona, 8 fires, 25,244 acres; Black Hills, South Dakota and Wyoming, 27 fires, 16,731 acres; and the Big Horn in Wyoming, 9 fires, 24,667 acres; so that there were but 57,781 acres burned over in 35 other forest reservations containing an aggregate area of about 43,000,000 acres. Of the 124,423 acres burned, live timber was killed on about 21,466 acres, and partially burned on 30,014 acres. Undergrowth and brush were burned on 33,543 acres, and the remainder, 39,400 acres, was covered with dry, dead, and down timber.

In addition to the above-mentioned fires, there were 1,288 small fires discovered and extinguished before they got beyond the incipient stage, against 1,075 fires of the same class the year previous. The probable causes of the 1,599 fires of all classes were as follows: Campers and hunters, 760; prospectors, 36; stock herders, 97; Indians, 124; lightning, 93; locomotive and other engine sparks, 206; sawmill sparks and burning sawmill waste, 11; clearing land and burning brush, 24; incendiary, 8; other causes, 6; and unknown, 234.

#### TRAILS, ETC.

In addition to the large amount of firework, enforcing the orders in relation to live stock, superintending timber cutting, and much other work, the rangers have cleared out 2,256 miles of old trails, cut 753 miles of new trails, built 617 miles of permanent fire breaks, from 10 to 300 feet wide, cleared out 227 miles of roads, and have constructed bridges during the year.

Keeping trails in order and cutting new trails are deemed to be among the most important of the rangers' duties; and as this work progresses, opening up all parts of each reserve, making access from one point to another easy, the better the protection the reserves can receive with the force employed.

#### SALE OF TIMBER WITHIN FOREST RESERVES.

Seventy-five petitions for sale of timber from lands within forest reserves have been received, involving 26,175,271 feet of timber.

board measure, and 21,715 cords of wood; and 3 petitions have been received in which the statement of the amount of timber sought was so indefinite that no estimate thereof was possible.

Forty-two petitions were pending before the office at date of last report.

Thirty-one sales have been effected, and the proceeds thereof paid to the receivers of public moneys of the several United States land offices to the amount of \$29,250.88.

*Statement in detail of the number of petitions for the sale of timber from forest reserves during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, the quantity of timber desired, the number of sales ordered, quantity of timber offered, number of sales effected, and amount of proceeds from sales.*

Name of forest reserve.	Number of petitions.			Timber stated in petitions.		Timber offered.				Received from sales.	Petitions rejected or withdrawn.	
	Petitions pending July 1, 1900.	Petitions received during fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.	Total.	Feet, B. M.	Cords.	Feet, B. M.	Cords.	Sales effected.			Petitions pending official action June 30, 1901.	
Arizona:												
Black Mesa .....	3	3	3	1,300,000								3
Prescott .....	2	14	16	1,370,000	6,305	10	4,270,000	5,440	8	\$2,120.00	5	3
San Francisco Mountains .....	2	2	4	3,324,800		1	950,000		1	950.00		3
California:												
San Bernardino .....	1	1	2		2,000			1,000				2
Colorado:												
Battlement Mesa .....							1,360,000			680.00		
Pikes Peak .....	6	4	10	2,402,158	535			1,600	1	890.10	5	4
White River Plateau .....		1	1									1
Idaho:												
Bitter Root .....		1	1	100,000								
Montana:												
Bitter Root .....		1	1	50,000								1
Flathead .....		2	2	500,000	1,200		500,000	200				2
Gallatin .....		1	1								1	
Lewis and Clarke .....		1	1								1	
New Mexico:												
Gila River .....		8	8	2,600,000	7,350			700			1	7
Pecos River .....		2	2	2,030,000			700,000	200	1	750.00		1
Oregon:												
Cascade Range .....		1	1	30,000								1
South Dakota:												
Black Hills .....	24	27	51	4,869,313	4,325	18	20,122,000	20,418	13	15,099.20	17	22
Utah:												
Uintah .....	4	2	6	1,575,000		4	4,650,000		4	3,573.58		2
Wyoming:												
Big Horn .....	1	4	5	5,324,000		3	4,000,000		3	5,188.00		2
Teton .....		1	1	500,000								1
Washington:												
Washington .....		1	1	200,000								1
Total .....	42	75	117	26,175,271	21,715	36	36,432,000	29,658	31	29,250.88	30	56

#### FREE USE OF TIMBER.

The quarterly reports of the forest superintendents relative to the applications submitted to them for the free use of forest reserve timber under the provisions of law and the Department rules and regula-

tions prescribed thereunder, show 290 applications received, of which 283 have been approved, and permits granted by the forest superintendents. The remaining applications were rejected, the timber asked for in one case involving the removal of green trees to the injury of the forest cover and water supply, and the timber sought in the other cases being desired for other purposes than to meet the personal needs of the applicant for uses specified in the law and incident to the lawful occupancy by the applicant or the development of his land or claim.

*Statement in detail respecting the applications received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, for the free use of forest reserve timber to an amount not exceeding \$100 in stumpage value.*

Name of forest reservation.	Number of applications received.	Number of applications granted.	Amount, character, and value of timber permitted.									
			Feet, B. M.	Linear feet.	Cords.	Posts.	Poles.	Logs.	Shakes.	Stulls.	Lagging.	Aggregate value.
Arizona:												
Black Mesa	14	14	317,500						63,000		\$476.50	
Grand Canyon	2	2			75						37.50	
Prescott	4	4	55,000		200						105.00	
San Francisco	14	13	41,600			4,620			19,000		374.87	
California:												
Lake Tahoe	2	2	60,000								60.00	
Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake	1	1			1,000						25.00	
San Bernardino	1	1			15						7.50	
Colorado:												
Battlement Mesa	2	1					450				30.00	
South Platte	2	2	10,000			100		100			35.00	
White River Plateau	12	12			25	6,000	5,530	1,086		4,500	400	493.30
Idaho and Montana:												
Bitter Root	20	16	271,000			1,350	5,861					378.67
Montana:												
Flathead	5	5	6,840		16							11.74
Gallatin	14	14	2,000	800	83	630	1,165					116.63
Lewis and Clarke	10	10	150,000		40	450	50					219.00
New Mexico:												
Gila River	113	112	36,000		2,604	12,625	100					1,850.25
Pecos River	15	15	158,000	592	65	400	2,595	131				325.22
Oregon:												
Cascade Range	4	4	10,000	900	12,140							76.00
Washington:												
Mount Rainier	1	1	25,000									25.00
Washington	53	53	225,000	15,070	783	12,230	9,000		22,000			1,492.00
Wyoming:												
Teton	1	1			15	2,000						17.25
Total	290	283	1,367,940	17,362	16,061	41,405	24,301	1,767	104,000	4,500	400	6,156.43

Of the above totals, 640,100 feet, B. M., 9,350 linear feet, 13,633 cords, 31,725 posts, 16,387 poles, 259,000 shakes, 1,198 stulls, and 3,620 pieces of lagging were cut from live timber.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PRIVILEGES.

The number of applications to occupy and use the forest reserves for various purposes increases from year to year. As against 32 applications of this character stated in my last annual report, 48 have been received within the past year and are for similar purposes as were reported last year, viz, the construction of wagon roads, conducting hotels, boarding houses, stores, saloons, restaurants, etc.

Ten applications have been allowed under departmental authority, some of which were pending at the close of the previous fiscal year, viz:

The construction of a wagon road in the Big Horn Forest Reserve, Wyo.; two wagon roads within the Bitter Root Forest Reserve, Mont.;



a wagon road in the Pecos River Forest Reserve, N. Mex.; hay cutting in the Priest River Forest Reserve, Idaho, upon application of certain alleged lawful settlers, but being afterwards found to be intruders the privilege was withdrawn; a sawmill in the Flathead Forest Reserve, Mont.; the erection of a log cabin on the shore of Lake McDonald, within the Flathead Forest Reserve, for the private and temporary use of the applicant; a store within the Bitter Root Forest Reserve, Mont., upon application of one W. G. Smith, referred to in my last annual report as then pending before the Department; a store within the Flathead Forest Reserve, in the Swift Current mining district; a slaughterhouse in the Gila River Forest Reserve, N. Mex., near the town of Graham.

Eleven applications, some of which were pending at the close of the previous fiscal year, have been rejected under departmental authority, as follows: For a sawmill in the Big Horn Forest Reserve, Wyo.; for two stores and one saloon in the Flathead Forest Reserve, Mont.; for a fish hatchery in the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve, Mont.; for a summer resort in the Prescott Forest Reserve, Ariz.; for two wagon roads in the Priest River Forest Reserve, Idaho, and for a summer resort in the San Gabriel Forest Reserve, Cal.

In 37 cases, seven of which were pending at the close of the last fiscal year, reports have been ordered and final action is pending.

#### INTRUDERS.

Thirty-four cases of intrusion upon forest reserve limits for purposes of settlement, the unauthorized construction of wagon roads and ditches, and other occupancy and use of forest reserve lands contrary to the provisions of the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L. 34-36), and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder by the Secretary of the Interior, have been considered, viz:

The location of settlement claims: Eight in the Priest River Forest Reserve; 1 in the Flathead Forest Reserve; 1 in the Olympic Forest Reserve; 1 in the Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve; and 8 in the White River Forest Reserve. Of these, 8 claims were vacated on notices from the forest officers; 2 cases were referred to the United States attorney by the forest officers; 1 is pending on application to eliminate the land involved; 7 are in the hands of the forest officers for further report; and 1 is awaiting final action.

Unlicensed sawmills: Three in the Gila River Forest Reserve; ordered to be closed pending issue of permit.

Ditch for mining purposes: One in the Bitter Root Forest Reserve; 1 in the White River Forest Reserve. Injunction suit was ordered in the former case; and the latter case was referred to the United States attorney by the forest officer.

Unauthorized saloons: Two in the Flathead Forest Reserve; 1 in the Teton Forest Reserve. In the two former cases, orders given by the forest officers to desist were disregarded and legal proceedings are pending. The latter case has been referred to the forest officer for investigation and report.

Unlicensed wagon-road construction: One case in the Flathead Forest Reserve. Action thereon is pending on report ordered.

Unlicensed store: One in the Flathead Forest Reserve, awaiting action on application for permit pending.

Unlicensed hotel, dairy, etc.: One in the Flathead Forest Reserve. Legal proceedings recommended, and now pending.

Occupation of lands as mineral for speculation and other than mining purposes: Two in the Flathead Forest Reserve; 1 in the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve; and 1 in the Washington Forest Reserve. These cases are awaiting action, except that in the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, in which suit has been recommended.

#### TEMPORARY WITHDRAWALS.

In several cases in which requests and petitions have been received from city officials and other citizens, in various localities, for the creation of forest reserves in the interest of their water supply, the lands involved have been temporarily withdrawn from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposal, with a view to preventing their appropriation pending consideration of the question of the advisability of setting the same apart as forest reserves. The cases are as follows: Proposed Elkhorn Forest Reserve, in Montana; proposed Salt Lake Forest Reserve, in Utah; proposed Las Animas Forest Reserve, in Colorado; proposed Tooele Forest Reserve, in Utah; proposed Elk Creek Forest Reserve, in Utah.

The same action has been taken in cases of several localities containing natural curiosities or ruins and relics of scientific or historic interest. The cases are as follows: Proposed Pajarito National Park, in New Mexico (see Appendix); El Morro (or Inscription Rock), in New Mexico (see Appendix); proposed Wind Cave National Park, in South Dakota (extension of the withdrawal formerly made).

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#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE CASCADE RANGE FOREST RESERVE, OREGON.

On October 9, 1899, George W. Johnston and others, citizens of Waco County, Oreg., submitted a numerously signed petition to the following effect:

We ask that you extend the reserve, and include within its borders the line of townships adjoining it on the east, or, in other words, we pray you that the east line of the Cascade Forest Reserve be moved 6 miles farther east than at present, between the East Fork of Hood River on the north and White River on the south, and that all of township 1 north of range 11 east of the Willamette meridian also be included in said forest reserve, and that all herded stock be excluded therefrom.

This petition being referred to Forest Superintendent S. B. Ormsby for examination, resulted in reports being made thereon by him, on December 20, 1899, and on December 24, 1900; in which he recommends that a portion of the lands covered by the petition, viz, township 1 north, range 11 east, and the north  $\frac{1}{2}$  of township 1 south, said range, be not added to the reserve, on account of there being a number of settlers therein; and that the remaining lands, viz, the south  $\frac{1}{2}$  of township 1 south, and townships 2, 3, and 4 south, range 11 east, be added to the reserve; the lands being more valuable for forest uses than for any other purpose, and there being but few permanent settlers therein; the majority of the settlers having taken their claims for speculative purposes.

Superintendent Ormsby further recommended that in addition to these lands there be also added to the reserve the following lands, viz: township 5 south, ranges 9 and 10 east, and the strip of land lying directly south thereof and extending to the north line of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation; all of which lands, he reports, are essentially forest lands, and are almost entirely vacant, unoccupied lands.

The reported status of all of these townships on the eastern boundary of the reserve was borne out by the records in this office.

On June 14, 1901, Hon. John H. Mitchell, U. S. Senator from Oregon, forwarded to this office a letter from Forest Supervisor W. H. H. Dufur, in which he urged granting the prayers of the said petition with regard to all the lands, with the exception of townships 1 north, 1 south, and the east  $\frac{1}{2}$  of township 2 south, range 11 east, which he suggested be excluded on account of the settlers therein.

In view of the above facts, a proclamation was issued by the President on July 1, 1901, adding to the reserve the lands recommended by Superintendent Ormsby, amounting to 142,080 acres.

A further change in the area of this reserve was made by an Executive order, issued on June 29, 1900, which eliminated from the reserve two townships, equaling 46,080 acres. The reasons leading to this action will be found fully stated under the heading, "Reasons for the elimination of agricultural lands in the above-stated cases." (See page —.)

#### REDUCTION IN AREA OF THE WASHINGTON FOREST RESERVE, WASH.

On July 8, 1898, the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey made a report to the Department respecting advisable changes in the area of the Washington Forest Reserve, in the State of Washington, in which he favored the release from the reserve of certain lands in the Methow Valley.

Petitions were subsequently received for the elimination of a number of townships in this region, representing that the lands are valuable farming and grazing lands, are almost bare of trees, that, in fact, on a great portion thereof there was never any tree growth; that the logs for building purposes in and around Winthrop were hauled an average distance of 6 miles, and that even the firewood was procured at a distance of 3 and 4 miles; that homestead settlements were made as early as 1887; and that while the population increased from 500 in 1891 to 1,000 in 1898, it has diminished since then, owing to the establishment of the reserve, which led many of the old settlers to move out, and prohibited new ones from entering; and it was stated, upon direct information from Prof. Charles S. Sargent, chairman of the forest committee of the National Academy of Sciences, which located the reserve, that the lands in question would not have been included therein had the committee known that they were so thickly inhabited and were grazing lands.

The matter of this proposed elimination of lands being referred to former Forest Superintendent E. B. Hyde, and subsequently to his successor in office, Mr. D. B. Sheller, for examination and report thereon, resulted in reports confirming the statements of the petitioners as to the agricultural character of the Methow Valley lands, and recommending granting the petitions as regarded certain of the lands.



In reports made in November, 1900, Superintendent Sheller recommended elimination of the following-described lands, viz: That part of township 35 north, range 20 east, lately surveyed; south  $\frac{1}{2}$  of township 32 north, range 21 east; north  $\frac{1}{2}$  of township 33 north, range 21 east; all of township 34 north, range 21 east; all of township 35 north, range 21 east; all of township 31 north, range 22 east; all of township 32 north, range 22 east; all of township 33 north, range 22 east; all of township 34 north, range 22 east; surveyed part of township 35 north, range 22 east, around Lake Parrygin.

The reports showed these lands to be level valley lands, and rolling, partly mountainous; no part thereof better adapted to forest uses than to cultivation and grazing, and not necessary to the conservation of the water supply; that no interest would be injured by excluding them from the forest reserve, and that—

they never should have been placed within the limits of a forest reserve, as the settlers located there from 1883 to 1887, long before the reserve was established, and had taken the lands for permanent homes, not for speculation, least of all for timber speculation, and they number, in population, from 1,000 to 1,200.

On March 12, 1901, Hon. W. L. Jones, member of Congress from Washington, addressed a letter to the Department, which was concurred in by Hon. A. G. Foster, U. S. Senator from the same State, in which he urged in regard to the Methow Valley lands as follows:

Methow Valley, Okanogan County, Wash.: This is one of the principal valleys in this county, and is on the east side of the Cascade Mountains. I herewith inclose petitions asking for the elimination of lands in this valley from the Washington Forest Reserve. Other petitions are on file in the Department. I understand that Forest Superintendent Sheller has also made a report upon this matter. He recommends the elimination of certain townships—not half as many, though, as the people desire. While I am not personally acquainted with this valley, I am personally acquainted with the general character of the country near there, and I feel satisfied that, so far as the forest preservation is concerned, the inclusion of this valley in the Washington Reserve amounts to absolutely nothing. Nor do I think it amounts to anything for irrigation purposes. The Methow River, or Creek, is a tributary of the Okanogan, which flows into the Columbia, in which there is abundance of water, more than can be or will be used for irrigation purposes. I am informed that there are about a thousand citizens within this valley, and men whom I personally know and in whom I have the greatest confidence state that the inclusion of this territory within the reserve is doing them and their county a great deal of harm.

The following is quoted from one of the letters received by me in regard to this matter:

"It is a great burden for us to bear. It is hindering the development of our country. It is keeping out settlers. It is not forest land, and there is absolutely no good reason for it to stand. There is absolutely not enough timber on the land which I have petitioned to have returned to the public domain to supply the settlers on adjacent farms for the next twenty years. We do not want the mountains released; only the valley of the Methow."

I have many other letters from other parties stating substantially the same thing. Without going into this matter further we believe that a proclamation should be prepared relative to the Methow Valley at an early date. If it is not possible to eliminate what the people who are thoroughly familiar with the situation ask, then we urge that the recommendation of Mr. Sheller be complied with. We do not think that these people should be forced to wait until after investigations can be had relative to other sections of the country, and we therefore ask that a proclamation relative to this district be issued without waiting for investigations regarding other tracts.

As the result of the petitions and requests in the matter, and the official reports thereon, a proclamation was issued by the President on April 3, 1901, releasing from the reserve the following tracts in the Methow Valley, viz: Southwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  section 3, township 35 north, range 20 east; all of section 4, township 35 north, range 20 east; all of section

5, township 35 north, range 20 east; east  $\frac{1}{2}$  of section 9, township 35 north, range 20 east; west  $\frac{1}{2}$  of section 10, township 35 north, range 20 east; south  $\frac{1}{2}$  of section 13, township 35 north, range 20 east; south  $\frac{1}{2}$  of section 14, township 35 north, range 20 east; all of section 15, township 35 north, range 20 east; north  $\frac{1}{2}$  of section 23, township 35 north, range 20 east; southeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 23, township 35 north, range 20 east; all of section 24, township 35 north, range 20 east; all of section 25, township 35 north, range 20 east; all of section 36, township 35 north, range 20 east; south  $\frac{1}{2}$  of township 32 north, range 21 east; north  $\frac{1}{2}$  of township 33 north, range 21 east; all of township 34 north, range 21 east; all of township 35 north, range 21 east; all of township 31 north, range 22 east; all of township 32 north, range 22 east; all of township 33 north, range 22 east; all of township 34 north, range 22 east; sections 30, 31, and 32, township 35 north, range 22 east.

The tracts thus excluded from the reserve embrace a total area of about 167,840 acres. The reserve as thus modified contains accordingly at present an area of about 3,426,400 acres.

In addition to the requests for the elimination of these Methow Valley lands, this office took under consideration, at the same time, petitions and requests for the release of certain lands lying in the southwestern part of the reserve, in Snohomish County.

The above-mentioned report by the U. S. Geological Survey, of July 8, 1898, advised against the exclusion of these Snohomish County tracts. A petition in the case by William Bouck et al. and said report were referred to Forest Superintendent D. B. Sheller for examination and report thereon and on March 26, 1901, this office laid before the Department the following papers in the matter:

Petition of William Bouck et al., Silverton, Wash., dated July 3, 1899, and report thereon of Forest Superintendent D. B. Sheller, October 30, 1900, inclosing report of Supervisor Lambert; report of J. R. Smith, forest ranger, February 2, 1901; letter of February 16, 1901, from Senator Foster and members of Congress from the State of Washington, with its inclosures, viz: Letter of February 11, 1901, from Mr. J. B. Crooker, Everett, Wash., and petitions from the residents on the North Fork and South Fork of the Stillaguamish River, the chamber of commerce of Everett, the Monte Cristo Railway Company, and the board of county commissioners of Snohomish County, and certain maps; letter of February 25, 1901, from Senator Foster, with letter of February 19, 1901, from Mr. J. B. Crooker, Everett, and petition of the Monte Cristo Concentration and Mining Company and the Penn Mining Company; also resolution passed by the legislature of the State of Washington.

The petitions, except that of William Bouck et al., had been submitted so recently that no opportunity had been had for a special examination and report thereon by the forest superintendent. They asked for the restoration to the public domain of a tract of 16 townships, viz, townships 29, 30, 31, and 32 north, of ranges 8, 9, 10, and 11 east, being all that part of Snohomish County west of the range line between ranges 11 and 12 east, so that the western boundary shall be a prolongation of the western boundary line of the reserve in Skagit County.

The petitions of the board of county commissioners of Snohomish County, the chamber of commerce of the town of Everett, the Monte

Cristo Railway Company, and the residents in the valleys of the North Fork and the South Fork of the Stilaquamish River represented that the lands between these forks of the Stilaquamish and the lands and mountains adjacent thereto, are more valuable for agricultural and mining purposes than for forest-reserve purposes; that settlers have built homes, opened up roads, and built bridges with the aid of the county, constructed schoolhouses, and made other improvements; that the railways have encouraged settlers, and were built at great expense, before the establishment of the reservation; that some \$2,000,000 was spent in purchase and development of mines along the railways, but that the existence of the reserve hinders the settlement of the county, and so deprives it and the State of Washington of revenue from legitimate taxation which would result from the settlement and development of the agricultural lands and mineral resources.

Forest Ranger J. R. Smith, in his letter of February 2, 1901, stated that the petition circulated among the people on the North and South Forks of the Stilaquamish River was largely signed by the floating population, who neither know nor care about the forest reserve; that, having been over the greater part of the county, he knows that it contains much timber, and some of it as fine timber as can be found in the State; and that it is to procure the timber that the petitioners desire the release of the lands.

It appears from the report of Supervisor Lambert, transmitted with Forest Superintendent Sheller's report of October 30, 1900, that the petition of William Bouck et al. for the elimination of township 30 north, range 9 east, was made in the belief that the reservation would preclude acceptance of the township survey, and that the settlers interviewed by the forest supervisor were not anxious for the elimination. The forest officers reported that the township is covered with timber except about one-tenth, which is mountain tops and snow-slide gulches; that 1,000 acres are susceptible of cultivation; that there is a dense growth of cedar, hemlock, and spruce averaging in diameter from 18 inches to 4 feet; that there were 14 settlers, most of whom were seeking permanent homes; a few were holding their claims with speculative intent of obtaining the timber, and that no interest is injured by inclusion in the reserve.

The report of the Director of the Geological Survey, dated July 8, 1898, shows the agricultural lands in the Snohomish County tract proposed for elimination comprise—

a strip along each fork of the Stilaquamish River below the south fork of the north fork, 3 miles in width. \* \* \* Under existing law all of these lands can be taken up as agricultural lands, and in fact are now largely in the possession of squatters. For the proper fire protection of the reserve \* \* \* Government control should extend over all of the forested land adjoining these narrow valleys. \* \* \* No recommendation is made for the exclusion of the mining camp of Monte Cristo and various other mines in that vicinity, owing to the fact that it will be much better to protect the forest in the vicinity of the mining camps under existing law than to cut out an area leaving a region where forest fires are liable to occur and where there will be no suitable fire protection.

In view of the recommendations made by the Geological Survey in the said report of July 8, 1898, and by the forest officers, based upon their more recent field examinations, this office recommended that no changes be made in the Snohomish County region of the Washington Forest Reserve.



## REDUCTION IN AREA OF THE BIG HORN FOREST RESERVE, WYOMING.

Two changes have been effected during the past year in the boundaries of the Big Horn Forest Reserve, in the State of Wyoming, whereby the area of the reserve has been reduced to 1,147,840 acres.

Since these changes resulted from eliminations of agricultural lands, effected by Executive orders, full report thereon is made under the heading of: Reasons for the elimination of agricultural lands in the above-stated cases. (See page 115.)

## REDUCTION IN AREA OF THE OLYMPIC FOREST RESERVE, WASHINGTON.

Since the issuance of the proclamation by the President on April 7, 1900, releasing from the Olympic Forest Reserve, in the State of Washington, extensive areas lying in the county of Clallam, numerous requests and petitions have been received from the Washington delegation in Congress, the county officers of Clallam and Jefferson counties, Wash., and others, for yet further elimination of lands from the reserve.

On April 16, 1901, the United States Geological Survey made a report to the Department, submitting a recommendation as to advisable eliminations from the portions of the reserve lying in the counties of Mason, Chehalis, and Jefferson.

A careful study of this recommendation by the Geological Survey, in connection with a report made November 23, 1899, by Forest Superintendent D. B. Sheller upon advisable changes in the boundaries of this reserve, led to the conclusion by this office that the interests of the public demanded that undoubtedly a further readjustment should be made of the boundaries of this reserve, with a view to releasing therefrom additional areas which are shown to be more valuable for other purposes than for forest uses, or which contain lands which have in large part been disposed of by the government.

As regards the eliminations suggested by the Geological Survey, they appeared to be warranted by both the topography and general character of the country and the status of the lands involved, which had to a great extent been disposed of.

Since to effect these changes would necessitate the issuing of a third proclamation in this case, it was deemed well in doing so to complete all advisable changes in the entire boundary of the reserve, as suggested by Senator Foster, in a letter addressed to this office on February 25, 1901, in which he stated, in connection with the request from the officers of Clallam County for further extensive eliminations in that county, as follows:

I am most heartily in favor of further eliminations from the Olympic Reserve, not only in Clallam County, but in Jefferson and Chehalis counties. In my opinion, this whole matter should be taken up jointly as regards the desired eliminations in the three counties, with a view to providing an Executive proclamation for the removal of such lands as are suitable for farming purposes and the elimination of which is calculated to result in the further settlement and importance of the district affected.

Accordingly, there was taken up, for consideration in connection with the above-mentioned papers, the further proposed changes requested by the officers of Clallam County, as indicated on a map of that county filed in this office by Senator Foster, and also the elimination of the western portion of Jefferson County, requested by the officers of that county, and indicated on a blue print received through Senator Foster.

In regard to the requested eliminations in Clallam County, the facts of record showed as follows:

The tract of land lying in the extreme northwestern corner, and detached from the body of the reserve, does not appear to be needed as a water conservative, and Superintendent Sheller's said report states that, from information received regarding the same, he is "disposed to believe that the timber can not be of value from the fact of exposure to storms and precipitation in that locality."

In regard to this area, Hon. W. L. Jones, in a letter addressed to the Department on March 12, 1901, which was concurred in by Senator Foster, stated as follows:

Data has been filed in your Department relative to lands in the northwestern corner of Clallam County. This was formerly a part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, but last year your Department eliminated quite a large tract of land from the Olympic Reserve and by such elimination some of the reserve was cut off by itself. At the time it was desired to have this land also eliminated, but you stated you would leave this for further investigation. Further statement relative thereto has been filed with your Department, and I feel justified in asking that this land also be eliminated. It is alleged that this is good agricultural land and it is not very heavily timbered. It is the largest area of bottom land in the county and will be of great value for agricultural purposes.

The fact that holding this tract in the reserve withdrew from general use a water frontage of fully 20 miles along the Pacific coast and that of the Strait of San Juan De Fuca, added a further reason for not continuing it in the reserve.

The need for the further elimination requested in township 29 north, range 11 west, and townships 29 and 30 north, range 12 west, appeared to be borne out by Superintendent Sheller's said report, in regard to which area Hon. W. L. Jones, in the above-mentioned letter, stated as follows:

The result of the elimination made last year in Clallam County has been wonderful. Many settlers have come in and old settlers have returned and there is a general feeling of cheerfulness and prosperity. They also wish to eliminate certain other sections and townships which are set out in another petition. They alleged that there is good bottom land in that portion and much that can be used for agricultural purposes. The main reason for asking that this land be eliminated, however, seems to be on account of the principal county road running through the Territory, and it is desired to have this road run through taxable property as much as possible, because of the expense of keeping it up.

The requests for elimination in Clallam County included a further small strip of land in township 29 north, range 6 west. Since, however, the tract is rough, unsurveyed land, lying directly on the border of the reserve, it did not appear to be of a character calling for its restoration to the public domain, or that any serious injury would result to the settlers thereon by retaining it in the reserve.

In respect to the request by the officers of Jefferson County for the elimination of all that portion of the reserve lying west of the range line between ranges 9 and 10 west, this office was of the opinion that the extent of territory thus proposed to be released from the reserve was far too great, since it comprises a large extent of high mountainous country. Hon. W. L. Jones, in his said letter, stated, in regard thereto, as follows:

As I understand it, this reserve takes up about two-thirds of Jefferson County. A great many acres are along streams in the valleys and are good for agricultural purposes and, in my judgment, should be eliminated. Indebtedness was contracted before the reserve was laid out, and to-day bankruptcy threatens the county because of the establishment of the reserve.

After a careful consideration of the recommendation by the United States Geological Survey regarding the restoration of lands in this reserve to the public domain, in connection with the report upon this region made by Superintendent Sheller, this office concluded that the eliminations suggested by the Geological Survey should, undoubtedly, be made, and that in doing so it would be well to extend the same somewhat, with a view to restoring to settlement the valley lands of the Hoh, Clearwater, and Queets rivers lying west of the Olympic Mountains, and also the whole of township 21 north, range 10 west, and fractional township 21 north, range 11 west. In regard to this region Superintendent Sheller's report stated:

The question of conservative water flow should not be taken into consideration on this examination, as the precipitation west of the Olympic Mountains is always sufficient to guarantee a good water flow, even should the timber along the streams be removed, the origin of these streams being far above where this examination was made.

In view of all of the above-recited facts, this office recommended that the limits of this reserve be so reduced as to restore to the public domain all of the lands suggested by the Geological Survey and such additional lands as would further meet the urgent and insistent requests of the Washington delegation and county officers as far as it appeared consistent with the public welfare to do so, and also further suggested that two small strips of mountain land, aggregating 36 sections, or one township, lying on the eastern and western sides of the reserve, be added thereto, in accordance with a recommendation to that effect in Superintendent Sheller's report.

The changes thus recommended were effected by a proclamation issued by the President on July 15, 1901.

The total eliminations from the reserve by this proclamation aggregated, approximately, 480,000 acres, while, as shown above, about 23,040 acres were added thereto. The present area of the reserve is, accordingly, about 1,466,880 acres.

#### CREATION OF THE CROW CREEK FOREST RESERVE, WYOMING.

As stated in my last annual report, this office, on June 21, 1892, under authority of the Secretary of the Interior, dated June 15, 1892, directed the register and receiver of the local land office at Cheyenne, Wyo., to temporarily withdraw from settlement, sale, or other disposition, pending an examination with a view to setting the same apart as a forest reservation the following-described townships, viz: Townships 14 north, ranges 69, 70, and 71 west; townships 15 north, ranges 71 and 72 west; township 16 north, range 71 west, sixth principal meridian, Wyoming.

On November 18, 1899, the register and receiver invited attention to the holdings within this area of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which, under its grant, takes the odd-numbered sections therein, and recommended as follows:

In view of the fact that almost one-half of the land is now owned by private parties through deed from the railroad company, thus making it possible for them to make their homes thereon and use the Government land adjacent thereto, and the further fact that the land has little value as a forest reserve, being largely grazing and agricultural land, we would respectfully recommend that the order of June 21, 1892, be revoked.

A subsequent examination was made of this region and an official report was submitted thereon stating, in effect, that no interest would be



injured by continuing the withdrawal of all of township 14 north, range 71 west, except sections 31 to 36, both inclusive; township 15 north, range 71 west, and the east one-half of township 15 north, range 72 west, and showing that it is important, for reasons stated, that the same, with four additional sections, viz, sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, in township 14 north, range 72 west, be set apart permanently as a forest reserve, and recommending that the residue of the lands embraced in the above-mentioned order of withdrawal be restored to settlement and entry, inasmuch as there is scarcely any timber thereon.

This report resulted in the order of withdrawal being changed to conform therewith.

Subsequently, on August 2, 1900, Hon. F. W. Mondell, member of Congress, addressed a letter to this office, as follows:

In response to numerous inquiries which have been made of me relative to the matter, I would urge the early establishment of the Crow Creek Forest Reserve in Albany County, Wyo., which was recommended by Hon. C. W. Garbutt, superintendent of forest reserves for Wyoming and Dakota, in letter of January 24, 1900.

The proposed forest reserve covers the head of Crow Creek, the principal source of water supply of Fort D. A. Russell and the city of Cheyenne. The proposed reserve was, to a considerable extent, denuded of timber nearly thirty years ago and devastated by fire. The region is becoming reforested and over a greater portion of the proposed forest reserve there is considerable heavy growth of young trees. On a portion of the proposed reserve the original forest has never been cut and on this portion the timber is quite heavy and naturally invites the operations of those seeking timber for various purposes as the demand increases.

It is important that this reserve as recommended be established. Personally I would be inclined to include within the reserve a somewhat greater area than has been recommended by the forest superintendent, but all of the area recommended by him should certainly be included in the reserve.

This further statement in the case was carefully considered in connection with the report made therein by Forest Supt. C. W. Garbutt on January 24, 1900, upon which the above-mentioned modification of the order of withdrawal was made, which report stated as follows:

Upon examination I found: (1) That, with the exception of township 14 north, range 71 west; sections 1, 2, 11, 12, township 14 north, range 72 west; township 15 north, range 71 west, and east one-half of township 15 north, range 72 west, there is scarcely any timber within the district. On the above-described tract I estimate that 60 per cent is covered with a scattering growth of Norway pine and mountain spruce, averaging 40 trees per acre, with an average diameter of 10 inches per tree; these trees are short and scrubby, averaging in height about 30 feet. On the 40 per cent remaining the timber will average 5 trees to the acre, of an average diameter of 10 inches; these trees are Norway pine, with small strips and patches of willow, aspen, and bushes of various kinds, among which are growing small pines. (2) The soil is decomposed granite, red in color, in places devoid of vegetation, the greater part rough, rocky, and mountainous. I do not consider any portion of this land fit for successful cultivation, although the settlers do raise small quantities of potatoes and turnips in the narrow valleys. The altitude of the valleys in this section being 8,000 feet, early frosts are common. The 40 per cent above mentioned is adapted to grazing. (3) The probable number of settlers, viz, heads of families, in the area described above is 15. The first permanent settlement was made in 1883, and from that time until 1899 persons seeking permanent homes without speculative intent made settlement upon the area described. No interest would be injured by reserving these lands. (4) These lands are of more value to conserve the water supply for the valleys adjacent thereto and the city of Cheyenne than for any other purpose; the timber growing upon this tract is not valuable for lumber, because it is small and covered with limbs, making lumber manufactured from it full of knots; also, owing to the exceeding roughness of the mountains upon which it grows, it would cost more to get it out than it would bring in the market. This entire tract was once heavily timbered, as shown by the stumps and remnants of stumps to be found.

In 1868, or about that time, when the Union Pacific Railroad was constructed, this timber was cut and used in construction or burned for fuel. At that time the locomotives burned wood, and continued to do so for some years. This demand, calling for timber and wood of all sizes and kinds, resulted in completely denuding the tract

of all timber that could be obtained. At some time during this period a fire started, the tops and débris furnishing fuel, and burned over this entire country, except a few rocky ridges that for some reason escaped. More than thirty years have elapsed, and with the exception of townships 14 north, range 71 west, and 15 north, ranges 71 and 72, there are but few signs of reforestation.

In addition to the territory already withdrawn from settlement for proposed reservation I would suggest that sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, of township 14 north, range 72 west, be also reserved, as this area of 4 square miles constitutes the head of Crow Creek proper. \* \* \*

In my judgment it is important that the area described be made a forest reservation, by reason of the conditions existing relative to water supply. The city of Cheyenne, a growing town, the capital of the State, with a population of 14,000 or 15,000, depends solely on Crow Creek for its water supply; Fort Russell also, a United States military post, is supplied by the same stream; numerous ranches along the streams are irrigated by its waters; in all, no doubt, 16,000 people depend upon this stream for water, and this number seems to be increasing. During part of the summer the irrigating ditches must be closed to enable the city to have sufficient water, and even then the supply is not abundant.

The present supply can be maintained, and probably increased in the future, if proper protection is afforded the forest growth at the head of this stream.

The area described constitutes the upper drainage basin of Crow Creek, and covers an area of 88 square miles. The forest cover on this area holds and protects the snow from melting until late in the season, thus maintaining the water flow longer in the stream.

The fact that reforestation has progressed so slowly during the thirty years since its removal is also a reason why the present growth should be more carefully protected. In these high altitudes, after the ground is once cleared and burned, years must pass before a seed bed can be formed sufficient to germinate seeds or maintain the growth after germination, causing the process of reforestation to be very slow and the growth to be dwarfed; but after reforestation has fairly begun, the vegetable mold increases more rapidly, moisture is retained longer, and the process of reforestation goes on at a continually increasing ratio. As the growth increases, however, danger from fire increases. It also invites other depredations.

If through fire or other causes this forest growth should be destroyed, disastrous effects would follow to the water supply and the future development of this whole country be seriously retarded, as years must again pass before even the present growth could be restored.

In my opinion a forest reservation affords the best and most necessary protection.

The tract of land in question lies within the primary limits of the grant to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which accordingly takes thereunder the alternate odd-numbered sections.

An examination of the tract books in this office showed that of the 88 sections embraced in this tract, 44 sections go, as stated, to the railroad company, 4 sections are "school lands," 4 sections are set apart as a wood and timber reserve for the use of military posts, and various tracts, equaling in all  $3\frac{1}{2}$  sections, are covered by settlement claims, which leaves as vacant lands a number of scattered tracts, amounting in area to  $32\frac{1}{2}$  sections.

The advisability, in general, of including extensive private holdings in a forest reserve is a matter of serious consideration, inasmuch as in such event the private holdings embraced within the boundaries of the reserve would furnish a basis for numerous lieu selections outside of the reserve. Each case of this nature requires, accordingly, to be considered and determined upon its individual merits.

In the case under consideration a careful study of all the facts and circumstances lead this office to conclude that the need shown in Superintendent Garbutt's report for all possible effort to be made to insure reforestation of the entire area embraced in the 88 square miles in question, as constituting the upper drainage basin of Crow Creek, made it clearly advisable that the entire tract should be embraced in a

forest reserve, irrespective of the number of private holdings therein, with a view to such of the holdings as may be hereafter surrendered becoming a part of the reserve. The entire tract is a comparatively small one, covering less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  townships, or only about 56,320 acres.

This office accordingly recommended that this tract be set aside as a forest reserve, to be known as the Crow Creek Forest Reserve.

On October 10, 1900, the President issued a proclamation establishing the reserve as thus recommended.

#### CREATION OF THE WICHITA FOREST RESERVE, OKLAHOMA.

On July 4, 1901, the President issued a proclamation setting aside a tract in the Wichita Mountains region in Oklahoma, to be known as the Wichita Forest Reserve. This action was taken upon recommendation by the Secretary of the Interior, as the area involved contains the only considerable body of timber and water conservative in that region.

#### PROPOSED PAJARITO NATIONAL PARK, NEW MEXICO.

In the Land Office Report for 1900 there was submitted the result of an official examination of the proposed Pajarito National Park, in New Mexico, containing extensive ruins of cliff dwellers, in the form of an official report thereon, recommending that the lands be reserved from settlement or other disposal and set apart as a national park, in connection with which a letter from the acting secretary of the Smithsonian Institution was cited, heartily indorsing the report.

On July 24, 1900, the General Land Office laid before the Department both this report and the letter of indorsement from the Smithsonian Institution, and invited attention to the recommendation in the report, as follows:

The existing ruins are of such a character as to be of unusual interest to the general public when made easily accessible. As a field for scientific research it is invaluable. In view of its great interest to the public, its value from a scientific standpoint, the necessity of protecting and preserving the valuable timber thereon, and the fact that vandals and idle curiosity hunters are rapidly destroying material that can never be restored, I deem it of great importance, and would accordingly recommend that the lands containing these ruins be reserved as a national park; that to insure the care and preservation of the ruins and the timber a custodian be appointed and instructed to immediately stop and prevent further vandalism.

It was further noted that the report stated that the entire western portion of the region "is covered with a heavy growth of pine, spruce, and fir," which forms the watershed of numerous tributaries of the Rio Grande del Norte river.

On the strength of the above recommendations, and the fact that the records showed that the lands in question, embracing an estimated area of about 153,620 acres, were vacant public lands, with the exception of a few tracts covered by settlement claims, six school sections, and two small land grants, one of which was unconfirmed, it was recommended that, pending determination of the question of the advisability of setting the tract apart as a national park, the vacant lands therein be withdrawn from settlement, entry, or other disposal, which resulted in a temporary withdrawal of same being duly made under authority of the Department on July 31, 1900.



Subsequent action taken in this case is recited in full in the following report on the bill H. R. 13071 (Fifty-sixth Congress, second session):

## REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 13071.]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 13071) to set apart certain lands in the Territory of New Mexico as a public park, to be known as the Cliff Dwellers' National Park, for the purpose of preserving the prehistoric caves and ruins and other works and relics therein, beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass, with amendments as follows:

In line 6, page 4, insert after the word "visitors" the following: "and he may, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, permit grazing therein." In lines 17 and 18, page 4, strike out the words "and approximately of the same value."

The purposes of this bill are fully explained in the communications of the Department of the Interior and Commissioner of the General Land Office, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, December 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter of the 27th ultimo from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Department, together with its inclosure, a draft of a proposed bill he has caused to be prepared to set apart certain lands in the Territory of New Mexico as a public park, to be known as The Pajarito National Park, and containing Cliff Dwellers' ruins.

The letter of the Commissioner sets forth the great historic and scientific value of the region, embracing about 153,620 acres, covered by the bill, and the necessity for the preservation and protection of the prehistoric ruins with which it abounds from spoliation and destruction, as well as the desirability of early action in creating the park.

I concur in the views expressed by the Commissioner and recommend that the bill be enacted into law.

A like communication has been addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, Senate.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS,  
*House of Representatives.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., November 27, 1900.*

SIR: I beg to invite attention to the order by the Department, under date of July 26, 1900, directing the temporary withdrawal from settlement entry, sale, or other disposal, of all the vacant, unappropriated public lands within the limits of the proposed Pajarito National Park, containing extensive cliff dwellers' ruins, near Espanola, N. Mex., pending determination of the question of the advisability of recommending the creation of the said park, under which order the temporary withdrawal of the lands in question was duly effected by this office on July 31, 1900.

I now have the honor to again lay before the Department all the papers in the case for consideration of the question of the advisability of setting the land apart as a national park.

The official report made thereon by Detailed Clerk James D. Mankin, of this office, under date of December 4, 1899, states in regard to the district as follows:

"The region referred to is a tract lying between the Rio Grande del Norte on the east and the base of the Rocky Mountains on the west, the Chama River on the north and the Rito de Los Frijoles on the south. It is, approximately 30 miles in length and 15 miles in width. It may be easily reached from the town of Espanola, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, 34 miles north of the city of Santa Fe.

"An examination of the physical features of the country shows it to be a plateau varying from 6,000 feet in altitude on the east to 9,000 feet on the west. The north-eastern portion is covered with excellent grama grass and scattered cedar and pinon. The southeastern portion is covered rather thickly with small cedar and pinon, while the entire western portion is covered with a heavy growth of pine, spruce, and fir.

"The entire plateau is evidently of volcanic origin, a stratum of light volcanic tufa, varying in thickness from 50 to 300 feet, being still in place, overlying a great

part of the tract. In the part lying north of the Juege Canyon (also known as Cow Creek) the stratum of volcanic tufa is for the most part eroded away, leaving at the base of the mountains and extending out for some miles upon the plateau, high mesas of tufa, varying from half a mile to several miles in length, from a few yards to probably half a mile in width, and from 100 to 300 feet high. South of the Juege Canyon the stratum of tufa covers the entire plateau from the base of the mountains to the Rio Grande, and is deeply seamed by many canyons and canoncitos, which cutting through the stratum of tufa, leave it exposed in perpendicular walls. The district is traversed by the canyons of the Santa Clara, Chupaderos, Juege, Alamos, Sandia, Pajarito, and Frijoles, besides many lesser canyons and canoncitos, and is on the whole one of great scenic beauty.

"The district is chiefly noted for the remains of prehistoric civilization with which it is covered. These ruins were examined at length and the following classification made of them:

"1. *Cliff dwellings*.—These dwellings are of a type known as cave dwellings and cavate lodges, the latter type largely predominating. In the perpendicular faces of the cliffs, usually those facing the south, the dwellings are to be found. They are most numerous in the mesas of the Shufinne, the Puye, the Chupaderos, the Alamos, the Sandia, the Pajarito, and the Frijole. From a single eminence on the Pajarito the doors of more than 2,000 of these dwellings may be seen and the number in the entire district would reach tens of thousands. If arranged in a continuous series they would form an unbroken line of dwellings of not less than 60 miles in length. It will be seen that the vast number of dwellings found in the entire district were capable of sheltering a population of from 100,000 to 200,000 people. Usually the dwellings were excavated many feet above any landing, so that originally they were entered by means of ladders. In the highest cliffs, as, for example, those of the Puye, two terraces are found, with from two to four dwellings superimposed one above another. The chambers are irregular in arrangement, size, and structure. Usually there is a main living room, back of which are from one to four smaller rooms. The walls contain various niches, alcoves, and fireplaces, and in most cases are thickly coated with smoke. Many are plastered with clay on sides and floor and some have been repaired with crude masonry. A series of views showing elevations, doorways, and details of these dwellings is attached to this report.

"2. *Large communal houses*.—On the mesas above the cliffs, usually occupying the most commanding of sites, many ruins of large stone communal dwellings exist. They are built of cut stone, rudely dressed, and were doubtless two, and, in some cases, three stories high, and built somewhat after the manner of terraced houses of some of the Pueblo Indians of the present day. On emptying some of the rooms of the debris contained therein it is found that the well-built walls exist in an almost perfect state of preservation to a height of from 5 to 8 feet. The rooms vary from 10 to 14 feet in length and from 5 to 10 feet in width. Fireplaces, doors, and the small portholes which served for windows are intact, and the walls, which are plastered with adobe, are well preserved. Several of these great communal dwellings were visited which doubtless contained from 1,000 to 2,000 rooms each. Several were built in the form of a great quadrangle; others are irregular in form. The inner court usually contains one or more kivas or estufas (underground council chambers), while several more are usually grouped about the outer walls.

"3. *Defensive outposts*.—Occupying usually the valleys below the cliffs, but sometimes the mesas above, are many smaller ruins, built of cut stone, and similar in construction to those described above. They must have contained originally from 10 to 50 rooms each, were rectangular, circular, or irregular in construction, and are not in as good state of preservation as are the large ruins.

"4. *Boulder-marked sites*.—Scattered over the face of the country, usually near the ruins described above, are numerous circular mounds of stone from 10 to 20 feet in diameter. The significance of these mounds would at present be simply a matter of conjecture.

"5. *Burial mounds and crypts*.—Contiguous to the stone ruins on the mesas, and also in the face of the cliffs, numerous burial mounds and crypts are to be found. These have been, for the most part, unmolested. In some that have been opened numerous skeletons are exposed.

"Attention was given to the remains of the primitive arts and handiwork of the original inhabitants of the dwellings, and to all evidences of their culture that still remain. For this purpose three rooms and a portion of a fourth in a large stone ruin on the Puye mesa were emptied of the debris contained therein, and the following specimens found in the debris and upon the floors:

"(1) Articles in stone. \* \* \*

"(2) Articles in clay. \* \* \*

"The pottery is for the most part well preserved, artistic in form and ornament, ancient in pattern, but very difficult to excavate intact.

"(3) Articles in wood. \* \* \*

"Another important evidence of the culture status of the original occupants of these ruins is to be found in the pictographs, which are very numerous on the face of the cliffs of the Puye. They consist of etchings in the rock, usually above or near the doorways, but sometimes on interior walls. A series of photographs of these characters is hereto attached. The etchings show evidence of very great age. They may be classified as follows:

"(1) Human figures.

"(2) Animal designs.

"(3) Conventional designs.

"An examination into the title to the lands in this tract shows that it is for the most part Government land, and that no interests involved can possibly be injured by reserving the lands as a national park.

"The existing ruins are of such a character as to be of unusual interest to the general public when made easily accessible. As a field for scientific research it is invaluable. In view of its great interest to the public, its value from a scientific standpoint, the necessity of protecting and preserving the valuable timber thereon, and the fact that vandals and idle curiosity hunters are rapidly destroying material that can never be restored, I deem it of great importance, and would respectfully recommend that the lands containing these ruins be reserved as a national park; that to insure the care and preservation of the ruins and the timber a custodian be appointed and instructed to immediately stop and prevent further vandalism. It should be the duty of the custodian also to see that the boundaries of said reservation be properly marked and made known; to prepare maps for the use of the public, showing points of interest and facilities for reaching the same; to supervise excavations and researches that may be permitted by the Government to reliable scientists and scientific, historical, and educational institutions or associations; to prepare bulletins and reports from time to time pertaining to researches and discoveries made therein, and in every way possible promote the value of the park in the interests of the public and of scientific investigation."

On March 1, 1900, Mr. Mankin reported further in this matter, as follows:

"Since submitting my report I am credibly informed that irresponsible parties are making preparations to invade the territory in the early spring with a view to opening the rooms of the communal dwellings and exploring the caves for relics.

"In order to prevent further devastation, I respectfully recommend that early action looking to placing the same in reserve be taken and a custodian be appointed."

I am also in receipt of a report from the acting secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, dated December 22, 1899, stating as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, transmitting a copy of the report made under date of December 4 by Mr. James D. Mankin, of the General Land Office, upon the cliff dwellers' ruins in the vicinity of Espanola, N. Mex., in which recommendation is made that the lands containing these ruins be reserved as a national park. After carefully considering this report, I beg leave to say that I am in full accord with the recommendations made by Mr. Mankin, which, if carried out, will result in the preservation for educational purposes of the most extensive system of cavate dwellings known. I would especially call attention to the recommendation of the appointment of a custodian of the tract in question, as the reservation of the area on which the dwellings are situated can not alone prove a bar to the vandalism which is rapidly destroying these interesting remains."

In regard to the status of the lands in question, the records of this office show as follows:

The Cochiti and the Canada claims (consolidated), containing 104,554 acres, have been confirmed for 5,000 acres only, and that in locating the grant the whole or part of the 5,000 acres may possibly be taken from the south border of the proposed park. The remainder of the lands are vacant public lands with the exception of a small land grant and a few scattering tracts covered by settlement and other claims.

The proposal to set this region apart as a national park in order to properly protect and preserve these prehistoric ruins meets with my hearty approval, and I have accordingly prepared and submit herewith the draft of a proposed bill to that effect. The boundaries of the park are indicated on the map accompanying Mr. Mankin's report of December 4, 1899, and also on the inclosed map of the Territory of New Mexico.

The estimated area of the park is about 240 square miles, containing about 153,620 acres. The southwestern portion of this region, township 18 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, lying west of the Ramon Vigil grant, is known to this office to contain cliff



dwellers' ruins and other antiquities of great interest, and the same has accordingly been included in the boundaries of the proposed park, although, owing to the inaccessibility of the region, the location of these ruins is not indicated on the inclosed map of that district.

Mr. Mankin's report of December 4 states:

"I would suggest as a suitable name for said reservation the title 'Pajarito National Park,' 'the Pajarito Canyon' (pronounced pah-har-ee-toe, meaning a small bird or sparrow), being the central and dominant feature of interest in the tract."

I have accordingly designated the reservation "The Pajarito National Park."

I desire to further invite attention to the fact that since Mr. Mankin's report of December 4 states that the entire western portion of this region "is covered with a heavy growth of pine, spruce, and fir," which forms the watershed of numerous tributaries of the Rio Grande Del Norte, the establishment of this national park will doubtless serve an added purpose in conserving the water supply of that region.

The need for promptness of action in creating this park, urged in the above-mentioned report by Mr. Mankin, dated March 1, 1900, is further attested by the accompanying letter received, under date of October 26, 1900, from the president of the New Mexico Normal University, Hon. Edgar L. Hewett, stating as follows:

"I believe more earnestly than ever in the desirability of creating this into a national park under the protection of the Government. At no time in the history of that region has such wanton vandalism gone on as during the past summer. Irresponsible persons have destroyed valuable burial mounds, destroyed the walls of buildings, and much priceless material has been broken up. That which has been taken out and sold is, of course, not absolutely lost, for it usually finds its way into museums.

I trust you are still interested in the matter and are preparing to press the question of setting this aside as a national park in Congress this winter."

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner*.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The question as to the proper boundaries of the proposed national park was orally brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior, and thereupon further communications from that Department were received, which we incorporate in this report.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, December 19, 1900.

SIR: Adverting to departmental letter of the 8th instant to you, wherein I inclosed a draft of a proposed bill to set aside certain lands in the Territory of New Mexico as a public park, to be known as the Pajarito National Park, and containing cliff-dwellers' ruins, I now have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter of the 14th instant from the Commissioner of the General Land Office relative to the lands covered by the bill.

There is embodied in the Commissioner's letter a supplemental statement by Mr. James D. Mankin, who, as a detailed clerk of the General Land Office, made the report of December 4, 1899, relating to the region containing the ruins, and who has suggested to the Commissioner that the boundaries of the proposed park remain as originally recommended.

The Commissioner has, in view of the statement of Mr. Mankin, recommended that the park boundaries be defined in accordance with the recommendation in his report of the 27th ultimo, a copy of which is now before you.

I concur in the recommendation of the Commissioner.

Very respectfully,

E. H. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary*.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,

*House of Representatives.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., December 14, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request for a more specific description of the lands embraced within the proposed Pajarito National Park in the Territory of New Mexico, which formed the subject of my letter to you of November 27, 1900, I have the honor to transmit herewith a supplemental statement, made December 14, 1900, by James D. Mankin, of this office, who, as a detailed clerk, made the report in the case to this office on December 4, 1899.

This supplemental statement shows, in regard to the lands, as follows:

"The report of December 4, 1899, refers to the northeastern portion as being covered with excellent 'grama' grass. The extreme northeastern portion of the proposed reservation—that is, the portion lying north of the Santa Clara grant—was not visited

by me; my information relative to that portion was obtained from the Indians and from citizens in the vicinity of Espanola, and was to the effect that that section also contained the remains of cliff or cave dwellings and communal buildings on the mesas.

"The locality examined by me personally on which grama grass was found would be more accurately described as the north central portion. There the grass is found on the narrow strip of high land lying between the numerous canyons, shown by the map which accompanied my report of December 4, 1899.

"In view of the fact that little or no water is found in the bottoms of the canyons bordering these mesa lands, I am of the opinion that the grass found on the mesas would be of little value for grazing purposes. In my travel over same I saw but few cattle, no herds, probably not more than a hundred or a hundred and fifty head all told. I saw no sheep, and only two very small herds of goats.

"To the best of my recollection there are only nine homesteads on the whole tract embraced in the proposed park area, and none of the settlers appear to be engaged in the grazing business except for domestic purposes.

"The timber mentioned as growing on the western portion should, in my opinion, be carefully preserved for the protection of the few streams that afford water to that section.

"The necessity for preserving the extreme southwestern portion—township 18, ranges 5 and 6—is that some valuable specimens of handwork by the prehistoric inhabitants is contained thereon, notably two stone lions cut in the solid rock. The section is unsurveyed, uninhabited, and only slightly explored. A scientific search will probably discover many relics of the unknown people who formerly inhabited that country.

"I would respectfully suggest that the boundaries of this proposed park remain as originally recommended."

In view of these statements it does not appear advisable to exclude any of the lands recommended in Mr. Mankin's report as desirable to embrace within the proposed park. I accordingly recommend that the boundaries of said park be defined in accordance with the recommendation based on said report in my letter of November 27 last, laying the case before the Department.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner*.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Your committee have considered the proposition and believe that it would be a wise act to preserve these remains. They are fortunately situated in a dry climate, where the elements act slowly in the work of destruction.

The remains include picture writings, carved stone lions, cliff houses, cave dwellings, and community houses. The land lies at an altitude of from 6,000 to 9,000 feet above the sea, and the climate for a summer outing is as delightful as any in the world.

There are many of these ruins elsewhere in New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado, but there is probably no locality in which so extensive remains are found in so small a space. It is estimated that there are tens of thousands of these ancient structures, and that from one eminence 2,000 of these dwellings may be seen. Some of the communal residences are two or three stories high and contain from 1,000 to 2,000 rooms each, with underground council chambers.

Use of the grass within the proposed reservation, your committee thinks, can be made without impairing the uses of the park, provided suitable regulations against vandalism shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior, and we therefore have recommended that permits for grazing may be issued.

Each generation usually destroys the works of its ancestors. Modern Rome is built out of the remains of the ancient city. In the United States the prehistoric works of the aboriginal races have rapidly disappeared under the hand of the white race.

In the Pajarito region a very large quantity of these relics remain, because the aridity of the climate has prevented general settlement, and without injury to the living we can preserve these remarkable memorials of the dead.

While the name of the proposed park, Pajarito, suggested by the Department of the Interior, is musical, there is nothing in it suggesting the purposes of the proposed park, as the word means "little bird." It would be commonly mispronounced by English-speaking people, and we deemed it best to adopt a name which carries with it the purpose and object of the proposed reservation.

A BILL to set apart certain lands in the Territory of New Mexico as a public park, to be known as The Cliff Dwellers' National Park, for the purpose of preserving the prehistoric caves and ruins and other works and relics therein.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby reserved from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposal, and set apart as a public reservation, all those certain tracts, pieces,



or parcels of land lying and being situate in the Territory of New Mexico, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the San Ildefonso pueblo grant, in township twenty north, range seven east, New Mexico principal meridian, New Mexico; thence southerly along the western boundary of said grant to the northern boundary of the Ramon Vigil grant; thence westerly along the boundary of said grant to the northwest corner thereof; thence southeasterly along the boundary of said grant to the Rio Grande del Norte River; thence in a general southwesterly direction down the Rio Grande del Norte River along its right bank to its point of intersection with the township line between townships seventeen and eighteen north; thence westerly along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges four and five east; thence northerly along said range line to the southern boundary of the Baca location numbered one; thence easterly along the boundary of said location to the southeast corner thereof; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of said location to the northeast corner thereof; thence in a northeasterly direction to the southwest corner of the Juan Jose Lobato grant; thence northeasterly along the southern boundary of said grant to its intersection with the section line between sections eighteen and nineteen, in township twenty-one north, range seven east; thence easterly along said section line to its intersection with the western boundary of the San Juan pueblo grant; thence southerly along the western boundary of said grant to its southwest corner; thence due south to the northern boundary of the Santa Clara pueblo grant; thence westerly along the boundary of said grant to the northwest corner thereof; thence southerly along the western boundary of said grant to its intersection with the northern boundary of the San Ildefonso pueblo grant; thence westerly along the boundary of said grant to the northwest corner thereof, the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. That said public park shall be known as The Cliff Dwellers' National Park, and shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be to prescribe such rules and regulations and establish such service as he may deem necessary for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide specifically for the preservation from injury or spoliation of the caves, ruins, and other works and relics of prehistoric or primitive man within said park.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior, be and is hereby, authorized to permit examinations, excavations, and the gathering of objects of interest within said park by any person or persons whom he may deem properly qualified to conduct such examinations, excavations, or gatherings, subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe: *Provided, always,* That the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of some reputable museum, university, college, or other recognized scientific or educational institution, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects and aiding the general advancement of archaeological science.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized, in the exercise of his discretion, to rent or lease, for terms not exceeding ten years, under rules and regulations to be made by him, pieces or parcels of ground within said park for the erection of such buildings as may be required for the accommodation of visitors; and he may, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, permit grazing therein.

SEC. 5. That all funds arising from the privileges granted hereunder shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a special fund to be expended in the care of said park.

SEC. 6. That in cases in which a tract covered by an unperfected bona fide claim or by a patent is included within the limits of this park, the settler or owner thereof may, if he desires to do so, relinquish the tract to the Government and may select in lieu thereof a tract of vacant surveyed nonmineral public land open to settlement, not exceeding in area the tract covered by his claim or patent, to be determined under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe; and no charge shall be made in such cases for making the entry of record or issuing the patent to cover the tract selected: *Provided further,* That in cases of unperfected claims the requirements of the laws respecting settlement, residence, improvements, and so forth, are complied with on the new claims.

SEC. 7. That all persons who shall unlawfully intrude upon said park, or who shall, without permission, injure or destroy any of the caves, ruins, or other works or relics therein of prehistoric or primitive man, or who shall, without permission, appropriate any object of antiquity therein or commit unauthorized injury or waste, in any form whatever, upon the lands or other public property therein, or who shall violate any of the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a period not more than twelve months, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.



## EL MORRO, OR INSCRIPTION ROCK, NEW MEXICO.

The importance of preserving the natural monument known as El Morro, or Inscription Rock, in New Mexico, was called to the attention of this office by the acting secretary of the Smithsonian Institution on December 22, 1899, as follows:

A feature of great historic interest and importance is the so-called El Morro, or Inscription Rock, some 35 miles almost due east of Zuni pueblo, in western central New Mexico. On the sides of this great sandstone pile (which is situated in a desert waste of no economic value) appear inscriptions carved by numerous Spanish explorers in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, many of which form the only records of early expeditions through what is now southwestern United States. I would earnestly recommend immediate action in this matter, for many of the early inscriptions have already been despoiled by vandal hands.

An official examination of the locality resulted in the following report being made to this office:

\* \* \* \* \*

El Morro, or Inscription Rock, as it is locally and generally known, is situated in Valencia County, N. Mex., 35 miles east of Zuni pueblo, and 50 miles south of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad.

This picturesque and interesting historical cliff is located at the extreme southern end of a lava-strewn desert valley, the drainage of which forms a tributary of the Zuni River basin. The valley meanders through mountains and high mesa lands in a southerly and eastern direction from the ancient and famed pueblo of Zuni, once the flower of the "Seven Cities of Cibola." On the southeast it is fringed with the dark line of the forest-covered Zuni Mountain range; on the southwest it is marked by a series of varicolored sandstone cliffs, carved into fantastic shapes by the action of the elements. As progress is made southward these cliffs become bold and towering and form a veritable gallery of grotesque rockery, ending in one immense colossal natural monument, which the tourist need not be told is El Morro, or Inscription Rock.

This majestic cliff of fine-grained sandstone projects several hundred yards east into the valley from the mesa line, and dwarfs into insignificance every surrounding object.

Not a Gibraltar, and lacking the awful magnitude of El Capitan of the Yosemite, yet a more beautiful and imposing bit of scenery is not to be found in the United States. The rock covers about 10 or 12 acres, and its sheer, smooth walls rise perpendicularly to a dizzy height of several hundred feet. The base is triangular, narrowing to a rounded but comparatively thin edge at the eastern end. The stratification is slightly tilted and the stone has a decided transverse cleavage. The action of frost has broken immense sheets of stone from the cliff, leaving smooth patches of wall. The top stratum is much harder than that of the bottom, and has served as a shield to the softer material below, thus preserving the bold outlines of the rock.

It is not too much to say that no rock formation in the West, or, perhaps, in the world, is so well adapted to the purpose for which this table of stone was used. At least history does not record any collection of similar data. Here are records covering two centuries, some of which are the only extant memoranda of the early expeditions and explorations of what is now the southwestern part of the United States.

The coloring of this venerable pile is characteristic of the American desert. Here there are no frowning cliffs, no dark and blackened walls, no moss-covered crags, and no somber dikes; but, like a beautiful flag for the first time unfurled, this glorious rock, resplendent in bright but softly blended hues, stands out in bold relief, as if newly cleaved from the virgin formation. The prevailing color is a brownish gray, relieved by waved lines tinted by shades of red, yellow, drab, and bold dashes of kindred color.

On these smooth walls, usually under some projecting stratum, inscriptions were cut by the early conquerors and explorers, which have made this rock one among the most interesting objects on the continent.

Here in this remote and uninhabited region, in the shadow of one of nature's most unique obelisks, wrapped in the profound silence of the desert, with no living thing to break the stillness, it is hard to realize that three hundred years ago these same walls echoed the clank of steel harness and coats of mail; that with the implements of Spanish conquest the pathfinders in the new world were carving historical records upon the eternal rocks.

Just what instruments were used it is difficult to say, but the oldest inscriptions, covering a period of over half a century, were cut with a round-pointed instrument, possibly the point of a sword or Spanish verdugillo.

It is rather remarkable that these Spanish inscriptions, cut two or three hundred years ago, should have outlived those of Americans of less than half a century. This is due to the fact that those cut by the Spanish adventurers were executed by a small-pointed instrument, cutting a deep thread-like groove or line, while the work of our American brothers was done with the slash of the ever-ready jackknife, the defacer of almost every natural object in America not under immediate surveillance of police. The Spanish writer executed his lettering in script as neatly as if inscribing the record page of the Magna Charta. This is in marked contrast with the inscription of John Smith and others, which have the usual display of bad taste characteristic in defacing the domes of Capitol buildings, and other public properties. A broad, open line cut in this fine sandstone is subject to obliteration by the action of sand-laden wind, while a fine, narrow mark is little affected.

On the south side of the rock, in the angle formed by the mesa and the projection of "El Morro" there is a small spring under the overhanging brow of the cliff. This, doubtless, was the favorite camping ground of the ancient explorer and traveler passing through this arid region from the Rio Grande River to Zuni, or, as it was then known, the "Seven Cities of Sibola." The old, well-worn road, now disused, passes around and under the very wall of El Morro, and this spring was the only one on this road within thirty or more miles in either direction.

Locally, "Inscription Rock" and "El Morro" are known as separate and distinct monumental rocks. The latter, translated "The Castle," is the rock standing out in bold relief to the east, while "Inscription Rock" is the name applied to the formation to the west, which is a part of the mesa. On the south side, in the angle formed by the two, one extending east and the other south, is a great chamber or cavern—a natural amphitheater, where secure refuge from storm or human foe could easily be secured. It is here, too, that the only spring within many miles wells up, as if to make the natural fortification doubly secure. Upon these walls are many of the best-preserved Spanish inscriptions, although there are quite a number 200 feet east, under the shadows of a stately pine tree, and on the north side of El Morro. Most of them are as plain and apparently as legible as the day they were written; especially is this true of the older ones, carved during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

As there is room, and to spare, for all who have an ambition to leave their autographs upon this historic record there is no excuse for vandalism, though I regret to say there are several wanton instances of it. However, no extensive mutilations have been made except it be on one, where I question whether it was not the dropping of a scale of rock which removed about half of an old inscription, where now appears the plebian, but possibly no less honorable, name of Richard E. Jones.

It is safe to say, however, that only the isolation of this rock, by reason of which it is seldom visited, has saved the inscriptions from being chipped off and carried away by relic hunters, especially as the nature of the rock is such that some of the oldest and most interesting writings could be spauled off entire, with no great labor.

The Spanish inscriptions number about thirty, but all about them are hundreds of those of Americans, all dated during the last century passed.

The existence of extensive prehistoric ruins on the very summit of Inscription Rock is another feature of interest. On the top of the rock a deep cleft or canyon divides the western end of the formation. On each of these arms is the remnant of large communal houses or pueblos. Some of the walls are yet standing, and the ground plans of the structure are well defined. That on the south arm, and almost overhanging the cavern and spring, is approximately 200x150 feet. Some of the buildings must have been more than one story in height. The building on the north arm is smaller and is not so well preserved.

The remarkable natural defenses of the site and the existence of the spring doubtless induced the builders to select this odd location. At some distant day it may be desirable to excavate these ruins and thus add to this historic spot attractions for the scientist as well as the general public who are interested in scenic and natural curiosities. The restoration of one of these buildings could be accomplished without great expense, there being little accumulation of sand and soil, and would make an aggregation of world-wide interest.

If the lands upon which the rock stands were reserved from settlement and private appropriation, and some agent of the Government made custodian, who would post appropriate warning notices, the property would be measurably protected for the present. With more tourist travel, which is not likely to occur for many years, only an officer having personal charge of the reservation could effectually protect it from vandalism.

Isolated as the rock is, where it is seldom visited, I do not believe that public interests demand further action than the creation of a reservation. The construction of a railroad near it might warrant the establishment of a public park, but at present such action would seem to be in advance of public demands, and would necessitate unwarranted expense.

Unquestionably, Inscription Rock is of such historical interest that ample protection should be thrown around it, especially inasmuch as added years attaches new interest and value. One by one the landmarks of our early civilization are fading away, which will render yet more precious to coming generations such objects.

In this instance the reservation of the land can not injure any public or private interest. The land is rocky and barren. With or without water it is alike valueless.

The formations in question are situated upon surveyed land and in the central and eastern part of section 6, township 9 north, of range 14 west, New Mexico principal meridian. El Morro approaches very near it, if not to the east line of section 6; hence, as the land is of no economic value, it would be advisable to reserve sections 5 and 6 in said township and range. It may also be stated here that the land is of strictly nonmineral character.

I accordingly recommend that sections 5 and 6, in township 14 west, be reserved either as a simple reservation, or, if deemed expedient, as a park, and suggest as an appropriate name the appellation, Inscription Rock Reservation, or, if a park, El Morro Park.

I submit herewith, for your information, a map of the proposed reservation, with photographs and copies of a number of the inscriptions, as near facsimiles of the original ones as I was able to execute them.

Very respectfully,

S. J. HOLSINGER,  
*Special Agent, General Land Office.*

TRANSLATION OF INSCRIPTIONS, BY LEON DE NAVARRO.

(1.)

This day, the 28th of September, 1737, arrived here the most illustrious Sir Doctor Don Martin de Elizacochea, Bishop of Durango, and on the 29th went on to Zuni.

(2.)

The year 1716, on the 26th day of August, Don Feliz Martinez, governor and captain-general of this Kingdom, passed by here to the reduction and conquest of Moqui, and in his company was the Reverened Father Fray Antonio Camargo, custodian and judge ecclesiastic.

(4.)

Ensign Don Joseph de Payba Basconzelos passed by here the year that he brought the town council of the kingdom, at his own expense, February 18th, 1726.

(5.)

The most illustrious sir captain-general of the provinces of New Mexico, for the King our Master, passed by here on his return from the pueblo of Zuni on the 29th day of July, in the year 1629, and the natives he put at peace, and, at their request, asking his favor as vassals of His Majesty. They renewed obedience, which was accomplished by his persuasive zeal and prudence as a Christian soldier, gallant and tireless in the remembrance of his King.

(6.)

Here passed the governor, Don Francisco Manuel de Silva Nieto, that great things have already been accomplished by his indomitable will and valor, with wagons of the King our Master; a thing which he put in this form on August 9th, 1629, and to Zuni I pass and the faith I carry.

On May 29, 1901, this office laid this report before the Department stating, in connection therewith, as follows:

An examination of the tract books and records in this office shows, in regard to the two sections of land named by Agent Holsinger, that section 5, township 9 north,



range 14 west, New Mexico principal meridian, was selected by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company June 23, 1890, and that patent issued therefor January 16, 1893; and that section 6, said township, is vacant unappropriated public land.

In view of the facts set forth in Agent Holsinger's report, regarding the value of this natural monument, owing to the unique and interesting historical records preserved thereon and to the extensive prehistoric ruins found there, I am of the opinion that it would be advisable to make an immediate temporary withdrawal from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposal of the public lands in the said section 6, township 9 north, range 14 west, New Mexico principal meridian, New Mexico, pending determination of the question of the advisability of setting the tract apart as a national park.

I accordingly recommend that I be authorized to make the said temporary withdrawal.

This action resulted in the temporary withdrawal being made as recommended, under authority of the Department, on June 24, 1901.

8937—01—30



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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES SURVEYORS GENERAL

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

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## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ALASKA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,  
DISTRICT OF ALASKA,  
*Sitka, Alaska, July 1, 1901.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in your letter "E," dated April 24, 1901, I have the honor to submit my annual report in duplicate of the surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

There have been received and properly filed and indexed—

Miscellaneous letters.....	830
Department communications.....	614
Letters issued to the Department (covering 586 pages).....	479
Miscellaneous letters issued (covering 1,226 pages).....	1,097
Special deposits for surveys under sections 2401-2403, Revised Statutes.....	\$500
Special deposits for office work, under sections 2401-2403, Revised Statutes.....	\$415
Special deposits for office work in connection with survey of mining claims.....	\$3,530
Special instructions to deputy surveyors prepared (covering 4 pages).....	1
Copies of same issued to deputies.....	30
Applications for mineral surveys.....	38
Mineral surveys ordered (covering 110 locations).....	31
Orders outstanding at date of last report (covering 75 locations).....	22
Mineral surveys returned (covering 117 locations).....	41
Orders outstanding (covering 68 locations).....	12
Mineral surveys approved (covering 90 locations).....	25
Mineral surveys disapproved (covering 6 locations).....	1
Mineral surveys suspended (covering 18 locations).....	14
Mineral surveys awaiting action (covering 3 locations).....	1
Maps of mining surveys made, including copies.....	119
Maps of mineral locating monuments made.....	18
Mining claims protracted on monument maps.....	327
Maps and tracings furnished Department and others.....	12
Transcripts made of location notices.....	110
Transcripts made of field notes of mineral surveys.....	25

## NON-MINERAL.

Applications for town-site surveys.....	2
Applications for survey under act of March 3, 1891.....	2
Applications for survey of missionary stations.....	15
Returns of town sites received.....	1
Returns of surveys under act of March 3, 1891, received.....	1
Returns of surveys under act of March 3, 1891, awaiting action at date of last report.....	1
Returns of surveys under act of March 3, 1891, approved.....	2
Maps of nonmineral surveys made.....	7
Transcripts of field notes made.....	3
Nonmineral surveys made under act of May 14, 1898, awaiting explanation at and received since date of last report.....	41
Of these there have been approved.....	16
Of these there have been suspended.....	18
Of these there have been rejected.....	2
Of these there have been awaiting action.....	5

The following is a complete list of United States deputy mineral surveyors who have furnished bonds:

Name.	Home address.	Alaska address.
Ashford, Geo. M.	Nevada, Iowa	Nome.
Atwood, Wm. G.	Chicago, Ill.	Rampart.
Baldwin, Geo. E.	Washington, D. C.	Valdez.
Blake, Arthur G.	San Francisco, Cal.	Nome.
Bleakley, J. F.	Seattle, Wash.	Do.
Bliss, W. S.	San Francisco, Cal.	Do.
Brown, H. Tilly	Seattle, Wash.	Do.
Camden, Bernard H.	Parkersburg, W. Va.	St. Michaels.
Carter, Archy B.	Oakland, Cal.	Teller City.
Chapman, W. S.	Portland, Oreg.	Nome.
Chamberlain, E. J.	Pittsfield, Ill.	Eagle.
Clark, Warren V.	Glencoe, Cal.	
Clyde, H. Smith	Olympia, Wash.	
Davidson, C. E.	Fort Jones, Cal.	Juneau.
Davidson, J. M.	do.	Nome.
De Grange, John C.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Council City.
Easton, Langdon C.	do.	
Edgerton, Henry H.	Cape Nome, Alaska.	Nome.
Flood, Francis B.	Seattle, Wash.	Do.
Fox, David.	Suffern, N. Y.	Do.
Garside, Geo. W.	Juneau, Alaska.	Juneau.
Garside, Charles W.	do.	Nome.
Gardner, Albros.	Seattle, Wash.	Do.
George, Thomas H.	Juneau, Alaska.	Juneau.
Green, Henry D.	Reading, Pa.	
Gurnee, Clinton	Oakland, Cal.	Nome.
Heinze, Herman	Chicago, Ill.	Do.
Heinze, Paul.	do.	Do.
Hill, Lloyd G.	Juneau, Alaska.	Juneau.
Lascy, Albert	San Francisco, Cal.	Valdez.
Marquis, Sidney J.	Seattle, Wash.	
Miller, Clarence A.	Pueblo, Colo.	Nome.
Morris, W. E.	Portland, Oreg.	Do.
McPherson, James L.	Seattle, Wash.	
McQuinn, John A.	Portland, Oreg.	
Nickerson, A. E.	Chicago, Ill.	
Parker, Gelo F.	Skagway, Alaska.	Dawson, N. W. T.
Parker, Homer C.	San Francisco, Cal.	Skagway.
Powell, Addison M.		Valdez.
Riecher, Paul	Seattle, Wash.	Do.
Smith, Norman S.		
Snevely, J. E.	Sandusky, Ohio.	Nome.
Spring, Amasa	New York City, N. Y.	Eagle.
Strange, Vivian P.	Salt Lake City, Utah.	
Tagliabue, Francis.	Oakland, Cal.	
Weck, C. A.	Douglas City, Alaska.	Douglas City.
Whitfield, Nathan B.	Portland, Oreg.	Ketchikan.
Whitworth, F. H.	Seattle, Wash.	
Witham, Robert F.	Olympia, Wash.	Valdez.

The following is a complete list of United States deputy surveyors who have furnished bonds:

Name.	Home address.	Alaska address.
Ashford, Geo. M.	Nevada, Iowa	Nome.
Atwood, Wm. G.	Chicago, Ill.	Rampart.
Baldwin, Geo. E.	Washington, D. C.	Valdez.
Blake, Arthur G.	San Francisco, Cal.	Nome.
Brown, Webster	Seattle, Wash.	Do.
Causten, J. H.	Wrangell, Alaska.	Wrangell.
Chamberlain, E. J.	Pittsfield, Ill.	Eagle.
Davidson, C. E.	Fort Jones, Cal.	Juneau.
Davidson, J. M.	do.	Nome.
Diers, J. H.	Skagway, Alaska.	Skagway.
Edgerton, H. H.	Cape Nome, Alaska.	Nome.
Garside, Geo. W.	Juneau, Alaska.	Juneau.
Garside, C. W.	do.	Nome.
Gurnee, Clinton	Oakland, Cal.	Do.
Heinze, Herman	Chicago, Ill.	Do.
Heinze, Paul	do.	Do.
Harry, Richard	Astoria, Oreg.	
Hill, Lloyd G.	Juneau, Alaska.	Juneau.
Lascy, Albert	San Francisco, Cal.	Valdez.
Lascy, Frank H.	do.	
MacPherson, J. L.	Seattle, Wash.	



Name.	Home address.	Alaska address.
Parker, Gelo F .....	Skagway, Alaska .....	Skagway.
Smith, Norman R .....	.....	Nome.
Snevely, J. E .....	Sandusky, Ohio .....	Eagle.
Tagliabue, F .....	Oakland, Cal .....	.....
Whitfield, N. B .....	Portland, Oreg .....	Ketchikan.
Whitworth, F. H .....	Seattle, Wash .....	.....
Williams, Alfred .....	Skagway, Alaska .....	Skagway.

*Statement of contract entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Alaska on account of the \$5,000 apportioned to Alaska from the appropriation for the survey and resurvey of public lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No. of contract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liability.
1	1901. June 1	A. J. Adams.....	Principal base line: Beginning at or near Stuck Mountain, about 12½ miles southerly from Copper Center, on Copper River, approximate latitude 61° 57' N., longitude 146° 30' W., at initial point, and corner to be established for townships 1 north and 1 south, ranges 1 east and 1 west, Copper River base and meridian; thence east between townships 1 north and south, through ranges 1 and 2 east; then west from said initial point between townships 1 north and 1 south through range 1 west. Principal meridian: From initial point the corner to townships 1 north and 1 south, ranges 1 east and 1 west, Copper River base and meridian; thence north through townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, between ranges 1 east and 1 west. Third standard parallel north: From corner to townships 12 and 13 north, ranges 1 east and 1 west; thence east between townships 12 and 13 north, through ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 east. Third guide meridian: From corner to townships 12 and 13 north, ranges 12 and 13 east; thence north between ranges 12 and 13 east through townships 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 north, Copper River base and meridian.	\$4,950

NOTE.—This contract was forwarded to Mr. Adams, at Valdez, Alaska, for execution, but has not yet been returned to this office.

By office letter dated June 14, 1901, I transmitted, in duplicate, the annual estimate for public-land surveys in this district and the expense of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, together with a statement of the class, character, and extent of the work to be performed in the office, as follows:

For survey of public lands, mission stations, and other reservations ..... \$108,872

When it is remembered that this is a very large and rapidly developing district, in which only the initiative has been taken for running and establishing the first lines under the regular system of public-land surveys, the reasonableness of the estimate will be manifest. In an explanatory note, made in support of the estimate for the survey of public lands in this district, submitted with my letter dated June 14, 1901, the following statements were made, to wit:

"It [Alaska] has an area of 580,000 square miles. Of this it is estimated, from data collected from authentic sources, that not less than one-fifth is tillable and pasture land, capable of sustaining a large agricultural population in comfort.

"These areas are diversified over the entire territory south of the Yukon River. Even the Alexander Archipelago and adjacent mainland which, on account of the mountain masses that everywhere meet their view, appears so forbidding for agricultural purposes to tourists and visitors who make the trip to Alaska through the inland passages by the way of Juneau and Skagway to Sitka, it is estimated that 5 per cent of the area is susceptible of cultivation. There are thousands of square miles on Kenai Peninsula, the country bordering on Cook Inlet, and in the Copper River Valley which can be cultivated or pastured. There are also larger areas of this class of land farther in the interior."

In this connection I beg to quote from an address of Col. P. H. Ray, U. S. A., before the Alaska Geographical Society, at Seattle, September 25, 1900, as published in the Bulletin of said society for October, 1900:

"It is to be regretted that in all that has been said and written of Alaska special features only have been exploited. There has not been enough told of the diversified possibilities of the country, which, if developed, would be of greater importance than all of the gold mines that have been opened up. The trouble is that too many people go there expecting too much, and consequently are disappointed. Many have an idea that there is nothing in Alaska worth going for except gold. The same was true of California in 1849; but there are greater resources in Alaska to-day, aside from the gold, than in the Pacific coast States, if the timber is left out. In almost all parts of the valley of the Yukon you can ripen oats, wheat, and all kinds of grain. I have seen blue-joint grass grow 2 tons to the acre, and I have seen 1,400 bushels of potatoes grown on 4 acres of ground. Timothy I have seen standing 4 feet high and growing wild for miles around. These resources are worth looking after and developing.

"Although the United States has owned Alaska for more than thirty years, only a short time ago my command cut the first road from the Yukon River. This is what is needed as much as anything else in that country, that the interior be reached and settled up by a people who will develop the country and create a large business on the Pacific coast. Three years ago the discovery of gold in the Klondike drew nearly all the Americans to British territory, but since the discovery at Nome large numbers are coming back.

"The climate of Alaska is even better than on the great plains of Wyoming, Montana, and some parts of Nevada. In all parts of Alaska there are more hospitable winters. They have no severe storms in the interior, and in the dead of winter horses and cattle can be worked without any danger of being frozen. People who go there think they will experience a great change in climate, but this is a mistake, for all last winter I very seldom wore an overcoat.

"The great essential is to develop the resources of Alaska, and when this is done then people can find in their home market the necessary articles of daily consumption at a reasonable cost, and will be content to live permanently in the country, which will mean the greater development of the gold properties and an increase in the output of the yellow metal.

"In connection with the development of the commerce of the Pacific, Alaska is all important. It is my opinion that it should be urged upon the General Government to fortify some harbor in the Aleutian Islands to protect this interest in case of war. The resources of Alaska in fish are boundless, and greater than the North Sea and Newfoundland combined. All we want is to settle up that country with people who will stay and develop it in all of its natural resources, and there will be no grander country in any part of the United States.

"To make the roads of which I have spoken, it is necessary to do little more than to cut the timber and in some places cut through the side of a bluff. It would be no greater job than it was in Wisconsin in early days. It would be an excellent idea to have Scandinavians immigrate there. They are familiar with the conditions and in my reports to the Department I have recommended that special inducements be offered in the way of free land and an exemption from taxes for a stated period. The valley of the Yukon is richer than the valley of the Missouri, and some day its true worth will be appreciated."

And from a report of Edward Gillette, engineer of the Copper river exploring expedition, as follows:

"In many sections of the country hay can be harvested cheaply and in great quantities, and all demands of this country can be met by local production. I have seen quite a variety of vegetables grown here. The soil is exceedingly productive, and I believe that the hardy farmers from Norway and Sweden would succeed in farming as successfully as in their own country."

Also this, from Addison M. Powell, guide for the same expedition, and who is also a United States deputy mineral surveyor for this district:

"This valley has the appearance of once having been a vast inland sea. It has a gravelly bottom to an unknown depth, and is generally undulating and covered with a heavy growth of spruce. Its climate is pleasant and dry in summer and cold and dry in winter. Summer and winter in this region come very suddenly. According to a weather report kept by H. M. Stewart, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., the temperature varied at Copper Center in the spring of 1899 from 30° below to 20° above zero in twenty-four hours. This change was substantial; birds began to arrive and sing, flowers to bloom, and there was no frost. In parts of the valley where the soil is sufficiently dry and where the moss and timber have been burned is found a very

heavy growth of nutritious bunch grass. Owing to this and the climatic conditions of the valley I believe that wheat could be successfully raised in this valley."

Attention was also directed, in the explanatory note hereinbefore referred to, to the fact—

"That this country is no longer terra incognita, but is being settled quite rapidly, is evidenced by the census report of 1900. It shows that the population of Alaska has nearly doubled within the last decade; indeed, it made a larger per cent of gain in that particular than any other State or Territory within the borders of the United States, with one exception. That a portion of this incoming population desires to obtain title to land is manifest by the number of applications made to this office for that purpose through exercise of soldiers' additional homestead rights, and by petitions which have come to it at various times and from widely separated portions of the country requesting that the lines of public surveys be extended over these different sections.

"Those who have come to Alaska to settle represent the more enterprising and independent element of American manhood, and we know of no reason why the Government should not recognize their claim for equal opportunity to secure title to their homes with their fellow-citizens in other States and Territories of our common country.

"There are also on file in this office a number of applications for the survey of coal lands. No action can be taken on these until a base or standard line has been established to govern surveys in the region of country in which they are located.

"By an act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, the coal-land laws of the United States were extended to Alaska. These laws made provision for the survey of lands embracing such claims, if they are lawfully possessed, upon unsurveyed land, under the special-deposit system, provided the township in which the claims are located is within the range of the regular progress of the public surveys embraced by existing standard lines or base for township and subdivisional surveys.

"This act of Congress, which inspired those who had been expending so much of their time and means in developing this industry in Alaska with renewed hope and courage, is forceless and abortive until these primary lines are established to govern the survey of the townships in which the mines are located.

"It seems that justice would dictate that provision for establishing such lines be made without delay.

"That all of the numerous missionary and Government reservations which exist in Alaska should be segregated from the public lands without further delay in order to adjust conflicts and avoid complications is a fact too patent to require argument to elucidate it.

"Instructions have already been received for surveying reservations for Alaskan missions and preliminary steps taken for carrying them into execution."

Taking all of these facts into consideration, can there be a doubt of the justice of the request for a liberal appropriation for the survey of public lands in this long-neglected district.

I also desire to invite attention to a provision of law which is regarded as an unjust discrimination against those who desire to secure homes in this Territory. By section 1 of an act of Congress approved May 14, 1898, entitled "An act extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in the district of Alaska, and for other purposes," the homestead laws of the United States and the rights incident thereto were extended to Alaska. The last clause of the section, however, provides that no homestead shall exceed 80 acres in extent. The reason for this restriction is not apparent. In other States and Territories, where conditions in many respects are more advantageous, settlers are permitted to enter 160 acres under provision of the homestead law, and why not in Alaska?

The injustice of this discrimination has been recognized ever since the enactment of the law, but this office has refrained from animadverting upon it, for the reason that said section 1, of the act above referred to, excepting the portion of it relating to the acquisition of title through additional homestead laws, does not authorize the entry or patenting of such claims until the public surveys have been regularly extended over them, and as no surveys have been made in Alaska the law was inoperative, but now that steps are being taken for public surveys in this district the subject becomes a practical one, and it is deemed that longer silence touching this important matter would be a dereliction of a duty that is due to the people of this Territory.

A homestead grant should not be restricted to a smaller area than 160 acres anywhere, and especially in a region like this, which is so widely separated from other portions of our country as to make access to it difficult and costly. The expense involved in reaching this Territory is almost equivalent to the purchase price of 80



acres of unimproved lands in other localities. Certainly those who incur the expense of reaching, and endure the hardships and deprivations incident upon clearing their claims and establishing homes in this remote and isolated country, deserve as generous treatment at the hands of the Government as is accorded to their fellow-citizens elsewhere.

In view of the foregoing I feel justified in most earnestly recommending to Congress, through your Department, that it so amend the said act of May 14, 1898, as to allow homestead entries to be made in Alaska for 160 acres of land, the same as are permitted in other States and Territories of our common country.

In conclusion, I will state that all matters pertaining to the business of this office are satisfactory, considering the conditions that prevail in this country. It is difficult to retain assistants in the service here. The novelty which attaches to life in a strange land soon wears away by attrition with the attending deprivations. The primitive conditions which prevail become irksome to those who have been accustomed to modern conveniences. Then, too, the requirements of the service are at times exacting; especially is this the case upon arrival of mail steamers. On such occasions it is always necessary to be on duty until a very late hour and frequently nearly the entire night, and also on Sundays and holidays when the mail happens to arrive at such times. Also the climate in the winter season is so gloomy and depressing, facilities for communication with other portions of the world so meager, and the means of recreation and enjoyment so lacking that those who have never experienced such phases of life soon become dissatisfied and seek release even at the cost of resignation from the service. Such has been the experience of this office. But one clerk has remained two consecutive years in its employ since its organization. However, these conditions will change as the country advances in development, which it is doing in a very satisfactory manner.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. L. DISTIN,  
*United States Surveyor-General for Alaska.*

The Honorable COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF ARIZONA.

## OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL,

*Tucson, Ariz., July 3, 1901.*

SIR: Complying with Department letter E, dated April 24, 1901, I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report, in duplicate, of the surveying operations in the district of Arizona for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, with tabular statements as follows, viz:

Exhibit A.—Statement showing contracts for the survey of public lands awarded by the surveyor general during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Exhibit B.—Statement showing contracts completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Exhibit C.—Statement showing status of contracts not closed at the end of fiscal year June 30, 1901.

During the year there have been received, and properly recorded and indexed, the following:

*General letters written and reports prepared.*

	Re- ceived.	Dispatched.
Departmental correspondence .....	259	333
Miscellaneous correspondence .....	630	734

The following statement shows the aggregate number of miles surveyed during the past fiscal year, viz:

Character of lines.	Measurement.		
	<i>Ms.</i>	<i>Chs.</i>	<i>Lks.</i>
Standard lines (resurvey) .....	6	5	35
Private land claim boundaries .....	26	3	33½
Township lines .....	402	37	59
Township lines (resurvey) .....	18	18	13
Subdivisional lines .....	2,129	73	95
Meander lines .....	63	70	42
Connecting lines .....	14	59	67
Total .....	2,661	28	44½

There were 809,183.91 acres surveyed during the past fiscal year.

Townships surveyed .....	52
Private land claims surveyed .....	1
Indian reservations surveyed .....	1
Plats and diagrams made, township and miscellaneous .....	253
Transcripts of field notes (books) .....	153

## MINERAL DIVISION.

The special deposits made by individuals for office work and stationery in connection with the survey of mineral claims in this district for the year ended June 30, 1901, were as follows, viz:

For the quarter ended—	
September 30, 1900 .....	\$2,580
December 31, 1900 .....	1,470
March 31, 1901 .....	2,275
June 30, 1901 .....	3,930
Total .....	10,255
Mineral surveys ordered .....	97

## Locations embraced in above orders:

Lode claims.....	343
Mill-site claims.....	5
Placer claims.....	2
Total.....	350
Amended orders for survey issued.....	12
Mineral surveys approved.....	85
Mineral surveys pending.....	47
Mineral plats prepared.....	361
Transcripts of reports of mineral surveys prepared (comprising field notes, affidavits, notices of location, certificates of approval, etc.).....	85

Mineral letters.	Re- ceived.	Dispatched.
Departmental correspondence.....	44	124
Miscellaneous correspondence.....	323	704

Very respectfully,

GEORGE CHRIST,  
*United States Surveyor General.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

EXHIBIT A.—*Statement showing contracts for the survey of the public lands awarded by surveyor general during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Date of contract.	Deputy.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.
77	1900. Aug. 29	W. O. Secor .....	North boundaries of Tps. 30 and 31 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., west boundary of Tps. 30 and 31 N., R. 1 W., and all subdivisional lines in Tps. 30 and 31 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., and secs. 31, 32, and 33 of T. 32 N., R. 2 W., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	\$5,000
78	Dec. 26	Philip Contzen .....	North and west boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 20 S., R. 12 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	500
79	1901. Mar. 19	J. A. Rockfellow .....	Exterior boundary and connecting lines of San Bernardino land grant, situate in county of Cochise, Arizona.	100
80	May 17	John Nash.....	The fractional west, east, and south boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 8 S., R. 24 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	500
81	May 23	F. B. Jacobs.....	East, west, north, and 1½ miles of south boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 12 S., R. 14 E.; north and west boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 20 S., R. 7 E.; south, and 1 mile of east boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 19 S., R. 28 E.; east, south, and west boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 1 S., R. 13 E.; east, west, and north boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 14 S., R. 20 E., and south boundary and the 2 eastern tiers of secs. of T. 17 S., R. 23 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	6,000
82	.....do..	J. A. Rockfellow.....	West boundary and 1 mile of south boundary and subdivisional lines of Tp. 17 S., R. 24 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	900
83	.....do..	John Nash.....	East and north boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 5 S., R. 30 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	1,400
84	.....do..	J. A. Barry.....	Exterior boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 3 S., R. 23 W., and Tps. 1 and 2 S., R. 22 W., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	2,000
85	June 12	Philip Contzen .....	Exterior boundary lines and connecting line of Maria Santisima del Carmen, alias Buena Vista Grant, situate in Santa Cruz County, Arizona.	450
( <sup>1</sup> )	1900. Aug. 1	J. C. Dobbins.....	Exterior boundaries of Yavai-Suppai Indian Reservation, in Coconino County, Ariz., where public surveys close thereon.	.....

<sup>1</sup>Supplemental special instructions.



EXHIBIT A.—*Statements showing contracts for survey of the public lands, etc.—Cont'd.*

No.	Date of contract.	Deputy.	Descriptions of work.	Estimated liability.
(1)	1900. Aug. 28	J. C. Dobbins.....	East boundaries Tps. 30 and 31 N., R. 3 W. and fractional east boundary T. 32 N., R. 3 W., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	299
(2)	Sept. 5	C. R. Caudle .....	Portion of south boundary T. 8 N., R. 1 W., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	.....
(3)	Oct. 19	Philip Contzen .....	Meanders of banks of Tanque Verde River (dry wash), through T. 14 S., Rs. 15 and 16 E. (about 7½ miles), Arizona.	.....
(3)	1901. Jan. 7	.....do .....	Resurvey of west boundary of T. 13 N., R. 11 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	66
(3)	Jan. 28	Lewis Wolfley .....	West boundary T. 28 N., R. 4 E., and 1 mile of west boundary of T. 27 N., R. 4 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	.....
(3)	Mar. 26	Philip Contzen .....	Resurvey of east and west boundaries of T. 17 S., R. 11 E., and north and east boundaries of T. 18 S., R. 20 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	300
(3)	June 13	.....do .....	Resurvey of fourth standard parallel S. through R. 11 E., and meanders of Sopori River (dry wash).	240

<sup>1</sup> Special instructions in lieu of contract and bond.<sup>2</sup> Supplemental special instructions.<sup>3</sup> Nunc pro tunc special instructions.EXHIBIT B.—*Statement showing contracts completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.	Remarks.
46	1898. May 17	R. C. Powers .....	Fourth standard parallel north through R. 5 W., west boundary and resurvey of south boundary and survey of subdivisional lines of T. 16 N., R. 5 W., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Survey rejected; appeal pending.
(1)	Aug. 25	.....do .....	Resurvey fourth standard parallel north through R. 4 W., and east boundary of T. 16 N., R. 5 W., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Do.
49	1899. May 1	J. A. Lamport.....	Subdivisional lines of the east ¼ of T. 12 N., R. 26 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Returns transmitted to Commissioner for approval.
(2)	Nov. 4	.....do .....	Resurvey of south boundary and west sectional boundary of the east ¼ of fractional T. 12 N., R. 26 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Do.
51	Apr. 17	H. R. Patrick .....	Resurvey of Gila and Salt River base line from initial point 4 miles east of same; thence north to the intersection of low-water channel of Salt River; the northeast boundary of Gila Indian Reservation and closing lines of public surveys in T. 1 N., R. 1 E., and T. 1 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E., on said northeast boundary line.	Survey accepted.
52	Apr. 18	A. T. Colton.....	Base line through Tps. 1 N. and 1 S., Rs. 8 and 9 E., to corner of Tps. 1 N. and 1 S., Rs. 15 and 16 E.; and all exterior and subdivisional lines of T. 1 N., R. 15 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Do.
53	June 13	Philip Contzen .....	First standard parallel south through R. 22 E., north, east, and west boundaries T. 5 S., R. 22 E., west boundary T. 6 S., R. 23 E., and subdivisional lines of T. 5 S., R. 22 E., and T. 6 S., R. 23 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Do

<sup>1</sup> Nunc pro tunc special instructions.<sup>2</sup> Special instructions.

## EXHIBIT B.—Statement showing contracts completed, etc.—Continued.

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.	Remarks.
(1)	1900. May 8	.....do .....	Resurvey east boundary T. 5 S., R. 22 E., and north, east, and south boundaries T. 6 S., R. 23 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Survey accepted.
55	1899. June 23	.....do .....	East and west boundaries T. 24 S., R. 13 E., east boundary T. 24 S., R. 14 E., west and south boundaries T. 21 S., R. 7 E., and subdivisional lines of T. 24 S., Rs. 13 and 14 E., and T. 21 S., R. 7 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Do.
(1)	1900. Jan. 5	.....do .....	Resurvey north boundary T. 24 S., R. 14 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Do.
56	June 24	A. T. Colton .....	North, east, and west boundaries and subdivisional lines T. 7 N., R. 10 E., resurvey north boundary White Mountain Indian Reservation within T. 9 N., Rs. 21, 22, 24, and 25 E., T. 10 N., Rs. 18, 19, 20, and 21 E., and T. 11 N., R. 18 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Office work incomplete.
(1)	1899. Nov. 1	.....do .....	Resurvey of that portion of White Mountain Indian Reservation through T. 8 N., Rs. 22, 23, and 24 E., T. 9 N., R. 20 E., also westward through Rs. 17, 16, and 15 E., to the northwest corner of the reservation.	Do.
59	Oct. 21	Philip Contzen .....	Exterior boundary lines of San Ignacio de la Canoa private land claim, situate in T. 18 S., Rs. 13 and 14 E., and T. 19 S., R. 13 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Returns transmitted to Commissioner for approval.
64	1900. Apr. 30	J. A. Lamport .....	East and south boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 26 N., R. 30 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Office work completed.
66	May 22	John A. Rockfellow ..	The south boundary of T. 13 S., R. 22 E., north, east, south, and west boundaries of T. 13 S., R. 21 E., north and west boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 24 S., R. 23 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Returns transmitted to Commissioner for approval.
69	June 13	J. F. Trotter .....	East, south, and west exterior boundaries T. 28 N., R. 3 E., and west boundary sec. 6, and east boundary of sec. 1, of fractional T. 27 N., R. 3 E., and subdivisional lines of T. 28 N., R. 3 E., and secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of T. 27 N., R. 3 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Do.
70	...do ....	C. R. Caudle .....	North and west boundaries of T. 29 N., Rs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 W., and subdivisional lines of T. 29 N., Rs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 W., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Survey accepted.
71	...do ....	J. C. Dobbins .....	North and west boundaries Tps. 30 and 31 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W., 4 miles of west boundary of T. 32 N., R. 4 W., and 3 miles of west boundary of T. 32 N., R. 3 W., and subdivisional lines of Tps. 30 and 31 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W., secs. 16 to 36, both inclusive, of T. 32 N., R. 4 W., and secs. 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 of T. 32 N., R. 3 W., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Survey suspended.
(1)	Aug. 1	.....do .....	Exterior boundaries of Yavai Suppai Indian Reservation.	Do.
(1)	Aug. 28	.....do .....	East boundary of Ts. 30 and 31 N., R. 3 W., and fractional T. 32 N., R. 3 W., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Special instructions.

EXHIBIT B.—*Statement showing contracts completed, etc.*—Continued.

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.	Remarks.
72	1900, June 13	L. Wolfley .....	North and east boundaries of T. 29 N., R. 4 E., south and east boundaries of T. 28 N., Rs. 4 and 5 E., 4 miles of the east boundary of T. 29 N., R. 5 E., 2 miles of the south boundary of fractional T. 28 N., R. 6 E., and 1 mile of the east and 1 mile of the west boundaries of T. 27 N., R. 5 E., and subdivisional lines of T. 28 N., Rs. 4 and 5 E., T. 29 N., R. 4 E., secs. 13 to 36, inclusive, of fractional T. 29 N., R. 5 E., secs. 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32 of fractional T. 29 N., R. 6 E., secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32 of fractional T. 28 N., R. 6 E., secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of fractional T. 27 N., Rs. 4 and 5 E., and secs. 5 and 6 of fractional T. 27 N., R. 6 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Survey accepted.
73	....do ...	F. B. Jacobs .....	North and east boundaries Ts. 29, 30, and 31 N., R. 1 E., north boundaries Ts. 29 and 30 N., R. 2 E., 2 miles of the east boundary of T. 31 N., R. 2 E., and subdivisional lines of Ts. 29 and 30 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E., and T. 31 N., R. 1 E.; also secs. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 of T. 31 N., R. 2 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Do.
74	....do ...	J. B. Girand .....	South and west boundaries T. 28 N., Rs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 W., south boundary T. 28 N., R. 1 E., and the west boundaries of fractional T. 27 N., Rs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 W., and the subdivisional lines of T. 28 N., Rs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 W., and T. 28 N., R. 1 E., and secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of T. 27 N., Rs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 W., and T. 27 N., R. 1 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Do.
75	....do ...	J. B. Pope .....	North, east, and west boundaries of Tps. 29 and 30 N., R. 3 E., the west and south boundaries of T. 28 N., R. 2 E.; also 1 mile of the west boundary of fractional T. 27 N., R. 2 E., and all subdivisional lines of Ts. 29 and 30 N., R. 3 E., T. 28 N., R. 2 E., and secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of fractional T. 27 N., R. 2 E., Gila and salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Do.
77	Aug. 29	W. O. Secor.....	The north boundaries of Tps. 30 and 31 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., and the west boundaries of Ts. 30 and 31 N., R. 1 W., and all subdivisional lines of Ts. 30 and 31 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., and secs. 31, 32, and 33 of T. 32 N., R. 2 W., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Do.



EXHIBIT C.—*Statement showing status of contracts not closed at the end of fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.	Remarks.
40	1896. Apr. 15	C. E. Perkins.....	Subdivisional lines of T. 10 N., R. 20 E., and all lines necessary to close the lines of the public survey in T. 9 N., Rs. 20, 21, and 25 E., and T. 10 N., Rs. 18, 19, and 21 E., on the White Mountain Indian Reservation, Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Office work awaiting action of Commissioner on returns of resurvey of White Mountain Indian Reservation by A. T. Colton, deputy surveyor, contract No. 56.
48	1898. Sept. 7	C. von Erxleben .....	Sixth standard parallel north, through R. 8 E., the eighth standard parallel north through Rs. 9, 10, 11, and 12 E., second guide meridian E., through Ts. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 N.; the third guide meridian E., through Tps. 31 and 32 N., exterior and subdivisional lines necessary to include the agricultural lands in Tps. 31 and 32 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E., Tps. 32 and 33 N., R. 10 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Notes not yet filed.
60	1899. Nov. 6	A. T. Colton.....	Eastern, western, and southern boundaries of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, situate in the counties of Mohave and Cochise, Ariz.	Do.
62	Dec. 21	Philip Contzen .....	Resurvey of the third standard parallel north through R. 11 E., and all subdivisional lines of T. 13 N., R. 11 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Office work not completed.
(1)	1901. Jan. 7	.....do .....	Resurvey of the west boundary of T. 13 N., R. 11 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Do.
63	1900. Jan. 12	.....do .....	All subdivisional lines necessary to complete the subdivisional lines of the survey of the abandoned Fort Lowell Military Reservation lying within T. 14 S., Rs. 15 and 16 E., and the resurvey of that portion of the north boundaries of T. 14 S., Rs. 15 and 16 E., and the west boundary of T. 14 S., R. 15 E., the survey of a portion of the east boundary of T. 14 S., R. 15 E., situate within the Fort Lowell Military Reservation or forming a portion of its boundary.	Do.
(1)	Oct. 19	.....do .....	Meanders of Tanque Verde River within T. 14 S., Rs. 15 and 16 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Do.
65	May 22	.....do .....	The north and south boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 17 S., R. 11 E., and the west and south boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 18 S., R. 20 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Notes not yet filed.
(1)	1901. Mar. 26	.....do .....	Resurvey of the east and west boundaries T. 17 S., R. 11 E., and the north and east boundaries T. 18 S., R. 20 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Special instructions rejected by Auditor Treasury Department.
67	1900. May 22	C. R. Caudle .....	South, west, and north boundaries T. 8 N., R. 1 W (fractional), west boundary T. 19 N., R. 6 E. (fractional), and all subdivisional lines of T. 8 N., R. 1 W., and T. 19 N., R. 6 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Office work not completed.

<sup>1</sup> Nunc pro tunc special instructions.

EXHIBIT C.—*Statement showing status of contracts, etc.*—Continued.

No.	Date of contract.	Deputy.	Description of work.	Remarks.
76	1900. June 19	Homer Santee.....	Exterior boundary lines of abandoned Fort Lowell Military Reservation being approximately in Tps. 3 and 4 N., Rs. 6 and 7 E., and all township and subdivisional lines necessary to include the agricultural lands within the boundaries of said reservation, Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Notes not yet filed.
78	Dec. 26	Philip Contzen.....	North and west boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 20 S., R. 12 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Do.
(1)	1901. June 13	.....do .....	Resurvey of the fourth standard parallel south, through R. 11 E., and the meander of Sopori River (dry wash), Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Do.
79	Mar. 19	J. A. Rockfellow .....	Exterior boundaries of the San Bernardino land grant situate in the county of Cochise, Ariz., as confirmed by the Court of Private Land Claims.	Do.
80	May 17	John Nash.....	Fractional west, east, and south boundaries and subdivisional lines T. 8 S., R. 24 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Deputy in field.
81	May 23	F. B. Jacobs.....	East, west, and north, and 1½ miles of the south boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 12 S., R. 14 E.; the north and west boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 20 S., R. 7 E.; the south, and 1 mile of the east boundaries of T. 19 S., R. 28 E.; the east, south, and west boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 1 S., R. 13 E.; east, west, and north boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 14 S., R. 20 E.; the south boundary and two eastern tiers of sections of T. 17 S., R. 23 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Contract awaiting approval of Commissioner.
82	.....do ...	J. A. Rockfellow .....	The west boundary and 1 mile of the east boundary and subdivisional lines of T. 17 S., R. 24 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Deputy in field.
83	.....do ...	John Nash.....	East and north boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 5 S., R. 30 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Do.
84	.....do ...	J. A. Barry.....	All exterior and subdivisional lines of T. 3 S., R. 23 W., and Tps. 1 and 2 S., R. 22 W., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona.	Contract and bond awaiting approval of Commissioner.
85	June 12	Philip Contzen .....	Exterior boundary lines of the Maria Santissima del Carmen, alias Buena Vista Grant, situate in Santa Cruz County, Ariz., as confirmed by the Court of Private Land Claims.	Contract and bond approved; deputy awaiting instructions.

<sup>1</sup> Nunc pro tunc special instructions.

## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
*San Francisco, July 6, 1901.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in Department letter E, dated April 24, 1901, I have the honor to transmit, in duplicate, the following annual report of the surveying operations in the district of California during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

During the year there have been received and properly recorded and indexed—	
Miscellaneous letters.....	1, 885
Department letters.....	388
Applications for—	
Survey of mining claims.....	117
Survey of agricultural lands.....	22
Number of settlers applying.....	100
Appointments as United States deputy mineral surveyors.....	24
There have been issued as follows:	
Miscellaneous letters.....	2, 080
Department letters.....	426
Instructions for mining surveys.....	117
Instructions for amended mining surveys.....	10
Contracts awarded.....	19
Aggregate liability.....	\$32, 024. 50
Of these contracts two are payable from special deposits, aggregating \$5,980, and two, aggregating \$4,539, will not be payable from this year's appropriation owing to the fact that deputies failed to execute bonds in time for approval.	
Special instructions in lieu of contracts.....	9
Aggregate liability.....	\$1, 480. 00
Total aggregate liability of contracts and instructions awarded and issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.....	34, 504. 00
Special deposits have been made as follows:	
Mineral surveys.....	7, 380. 00
Township surveys.....	7, 536. 18
Total.....	14, 916. 18

Showing an increase of \$7,735.42 over the amount deposited during the previous fiscal year.

Appended hereto is a list of United States deputy mineral surveyors who have qualified, showing dates of appointment and bond; also a list of all contracts and special instructions awarded.

*List of appointments and reappointments United States deputy mineral surveyors.*

Name.	Date of—	
	Appointment.	Bond.
Robert B. Symington.....	July 9, 1898	July 20, 1900
George E. Steele.....	July 9, 1900	July 16, 1900
Lemuel D. Davis.....	Aug. 24, 1900	Sept. 1, 1900
George Sandow (deceased).....	Aug. 21, 1900	Aug. 22, 1900
William F. Luning.....	Oct. 1, 1900	Oct. 2, 1900
Clarence M. Rasor.....	Aug. 6, 1900	Aug. 24, 1900
John H. Price.....	Oct. 14, 1896	Oct. 12, 1900
Harry V. Wheeler.....	Oct. 13, 1900	Oct. 15, 1900
H. B. Shackelford.....	Oct. 14, 1896	Oct. 18, 1900
Jason R. Meek.....	Sept. 27, 1900	Oct. 20, 1900
Legrand Friel.....	Sept. 12, 1900	Nov. 5, 1900
Albert Van der Naillen, jr.....	Dec. 15, 1900	Dec. 15, 1900
Gustave de Laveaux.....	Nov. 13, 1900	Dec. 31, 1900
Charles L. Reynolds.....	Dec. 26, 1900	Jan. 1, 1901
Michael M. O'Shaugnessy.....	Jan. 16, 1901	Jan. 16, 1901
Walter E. Downs.....	June 13, 1894	Jan. 18, 1901



*List of appointments and reappointments United States deputy mineral surveyors.*

Name.	Date of—	
	Appointment.	Bond.
George W. Pearson.....	Dec. 17, 1900	Feb. 8, 1901
John S. McNeish.....	Feb. 25, 1901	Mar. 4, 1901
Ross Morgan.....	Feb. 2, 1901	Feb. 7, 1901
Joshua F. Weston.....	Feb. 19, 1901	Mar. 6, 1901
Frank H. Olmsted.....	Mar. 11, 1901	Mar. 21, 1901
John W. Fitzpatrick.....	Mar. 26, 1901	Apr. 1, 1901
Thomas L. Knock.....	Mar. 3, 1901	Apr. 4, 1901
Anthony W. Dozier.....	Mar. 30, 1901	Apr. 9, 1901
Frank S. Ingalls.....	Feb. 11, 1901	May 3, 1901
Eugene H. Barton.....	Oct. 26, 1901	May 7, 1901
John A. Adams.....	Feb. 18, 1901	Mar. 21, 1901
Harry K. Wheeler.....	June 14, 1901	June 22, 1900

*Contracts awarded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

Contract No. 160, dated July 1, 1900. T. 8 N., R. 16 W.; T. 7 N., R. 16 W., and T. 6 N., Rs. 13 and 14 W., San Bernardino meridian. Liability, \$3,404. Marion L. Cook, deputy surveyor. NOTE.—In consequence of release of Deputy Cook, the townships embraced in this contract were afterwards included in contract No. 173, George W. Pearson, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 161, dated July 2, 1900. T. 24 N., Rs. 12, 13, and 16 W., and T. 23 N., R. 16 W., Mount Diablo meridian. Liability, \$3,720. George W. Pearson, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 163, dated July 27, 1900. Subdivisions in Hoopa Valley, T. 7 N., Rs. 4 and 5 E.; T. 8 N., Rs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 E.; T. 9 N., Rs. 3, 4, and 5 E., and T. 10 N., R. 5 E., Humboldt meridian. Liability, \$457.50. Guy McMurtry, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 164, dated July 27, 1900. T. 8 N., R. 30 W., San Bernardino meridian. Liability, \$650. John H. Garber, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 165, dated November 20, 1900. T. 8 S., R. 33 E., Mount Diablo meridian. Liability, \$700. William G. Dixon, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 166, dated December 10, 1900. T. 14 N., R. 10 E., Mount Diablo meridian. Liability, \$175, payable from special deposit by Anthony Clark, per certificates Nos. 667 and 668, dated December 7, 1900. George Sandow (deceased), deputy surveyor. This survey was afterwards awarded to George W. Pearson, deputy surveyor, as contract No. 179.

Contract No. 167, dated January 15, 1901. T. 11 N., R. 8 W., and T. 10 N., R. 9 W., Mount Diablo meridian. Liability, \$1,255. Edwin N. Chapman, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 168, dated January 29, 1901. Liability, \$700. T. 25 S., R. 18 E., Mount Diablo meridian. John H. Garber, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 169, dated February 9, 1901. T. 29 S., R. 15 E., Mount Diablo meridian. Liability, \$1,600. Victor H. Woods, deputy surveyor. (Liability not to be included in this fiscal year.)

Contract No. 170, dated March 23, 1901. T. 5 N., R. 30 W., San Bernardino meridian. Liability, \$650. William A. Sickler, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 171, dated March 30, 1901. Tps. 1 and 2 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E., San Bernardino meridian. Liability, \$5,805, payable from special deposits by Southern Pacific Railroad Company, per certificates Nos. 745 to 798, inclusive. Jacob W. Kaerth, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 172, dated March 30, 1901. Resurveys in Tps. 1 and 2 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E., San Bernardino meridian. Liability, \$700, payable from the appropriation for current fiscal year. Jacob W. Kaerth, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 173, dated April 8, 1901. Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 16 W., and T. 6 N., Rs. 13 and 14 W., and T. 7 N., R. 14 W., San Bernardino meridian. Liability, \$3,736. George W. Pearson, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 174, dated April 10, 1901. T. 22 N., Rs. 14, 15, and 16 W.; T. 21 N., R. 15 W.; T. 16 N., R. 10 W.; T. 20 N., R. 12 W.; T. 23 N., R. 15 W., and T. 24 N., Rs. 18 and 19 W., Mount Diablo meridian. Liability, \$3,600. Alfred Bannister, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 175, dated April 20, 1901. T. 31 S., Rs. 10 and 11 E., Mount Diablo meridian. Liability, \$882. William A. Sickler, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 176, dated April 22, 1901. Tps. 2, 3, and 4 N., R. 14 W., San Bernardino meridian. Liability, \$1,700. William A. Sickler, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 177, dated April 25, 1901. T. 30 S., R. 14 E., and T. 31 S., Rs. 14 and 15 E., Mount Diablo meridian. Liability, \$1,599. Austin F. Parsons, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 178, T. 26 N., Rs. 6 and 7 E., and T. 25 N., R. 7 E., Mount Diablo meridian. Liability, \$2,939. Not included in the liability of this fiscal year, owing to delinquency in execution of bond. J. W. Fitzpatrick, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 179, dated May 15, 1901 (formerly contract No. 166. G. Sandow, deceased, deputy surveyor). Sec. 33, T. 14 N., R. 10 E., Mount Diablo meridian. Liability, \$175, payable from special deposit by Anthony Clark, per certificates 667 and 668. George W. Pearson, deputy surveyor.

*Special instructions in lieu of contracts.*

To Henry A. Harvey, deputy surveyor, dated July 3, 1900. T. 12 N., R. 1 E., Humboldt meridian. Liability, \$175.

To Harvey J. Sarter, deputy surveyor, dated July 24, 1900. T. 44 N., R. 6 W., Mount Diablo meridian. Liability, \$75.

To John H. Garber, deputy surveyor, dated September 20, 1900. Retracements under contract No. 162. Liability, \$178.

To William G. Dixon, deputy surveyor, dated September 24, 1900. T. 2 N., R. 26 E., Mount Diablo meridian. Liability, \$150.

To John H. Garber, deputy surveyor, dated October 18, 1900. T. 17 S., R. 2 E., and T. 19 S., R. 1 E., Mount Diablo meridian. Liability, \$260.

To John C. Lane, deputy surveyor, dated December 5, 1900. T. 13 N., R. 16 W., Mount Diablo meridian. Liability, \$142.

To Henry J. Randall, deputy surveyor, dated January 12, 1901. T. 2 S., R. 2 W., Humboldt meridian. Liability, \$150.

To J. W. Fitzpatrick, deputy surveyor. Supplemental special instructions dated April 20, 1901. Survey of southern boundary of T. 31 N., R. 6 W., Mount Diablo meridian. Compensation, \$20 per mile for 10 miles. Liability, \$200.

To G. L. Hoxie, deputy surveyor, dated April 18, 1901. Secs. 25 and 36, T. 12 S., R. 26 E., Mount Diablo meridian. Liability, \$150.

Total number of contracts awarded .....	19
Aggregate liability (not including contracts Nos. 160 and 166, afterwards awarded to G. W. Pearson as contracts Nos. 173 and 179) .....	\$32,024.50
Aggregate liability of special instructions .....	1,480.00
Total aggregate liability of contracts and instructions awarded and issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 .....	34,504.50
Total liability of contract and instructions payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 .....	23,985.50

*Work of drafting office for the year ended June 30, 1901.*

Month and year.	Township maps.					Reservations and court.	Mineral lands, quartz and placer claims.						Sundries.		Totals for month and year.
	Exteriors.		Sub-divisions.				Original.	Department.	Register.	Posters.	Sectional diagrams.	Tracings.	Tracings for dep-uties.	Miscellaneous.	
	Original.	Department.	Original.	Department.	Register.										
1900.															
July .....			1	1	1		14	14	14	24	1		5	8	81
August .....			1	1	9		7	7	7	11	1		5	14	63
September .....	2	2	4	4	2		11	11	11	23	15		2	1	88
October .....	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	5	5	8	30		5	16	81
November .....			4	4			4	4	4	7	6	1		6	41
December .....	3	3	6	6			8	8	9	16	57		6	6	128
1901.															
January .....	3	2	3	2	2		7	7	7	6	9		5	2	55
February .....		1		1	6		5	5	5	17	37		3	5	85
March .....	2	1	3	2	1		9	9	9	18	21	1	5	19	100
April .....	1	2	4	6	2		8	8	8	19	32		18	4	112
May .....				1	1	1	10	10	10	18	13		19	11	94
June .....	2	2	1	1	1		9	9	9	19	14		8	4	79
Total .....	14	14	27	29	26	4	97	97	98	186	236	2	81	96	1,007

The extent and character of surveys approved in year ended June 30, 1901, are as follows:

Twp.	Range.	Meridian.	By whom surveyed.	Contract.		Standard and base lines.	Township lines.	Subdivision and connecting lines.	Grant and meander lines.
				No.	Date.				
						<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>
9 N.	18 E.	M. D.	John C. Rice.....	139	Nov. 11, 1896	.....	4 69 15	21 79 65	.....
9 N.	19 E.	M. D.	do.....	139	do.....	.....	34 10 18	65 50	.....
14 N.	1 E.	H.	Phineas D. Holcomb.	127	Mar. 18, 1896	.....	49 50	33 40	2 25 14
11 S.	3 W.	M. D.	E. D. Perry.....	Inst.	Apr. 22, 1899	.....	.....	2 27 01	1 23 65
46 N.	5 W.	M. D.	Harvey J. Sarter.....	Inst.	Aug. 9, 1898	.....	6 07 17	20 13 58	.....
General Grant National Park.			Isaac N. Chapman.....	151	June 16, 1899	.....	1 78 51	5 68 79	.....
Sequoia National Park.			do.....	151	do.....	.....	86 25 85	.....	.....
3 N.	21 W.	S. B.	Wm. Warren Orcutt.	Inst.	Sept. 13, 1899	.....	2 00 31	1 00 50	.....
43 N.	5 W.	M. D.	J. M. Davidson.....	Inst.	July 16, 1892	.....	5 03 34	6 49 42	.....
11 S.	1 W.	S. B.	Cave J. Couts.....	68	Apr. 23, 1890	.....	3 69 07	38 49 10	.....
12 S.	1 W.	S. B.	do.....	68	do.....	.....	40 00	25 27 79	77 73
13 N.	8 W.	M. D.	D. F. McIntyre.....	Inst.	Dec. 22, 1897	.....	.....	14 69	.....
17 N.	2 E.	H.	Henry A. Harvey.....	Inst.	June 7, 1899	.....	1 01 50	3 38 94	1 64 35
5 N.	28 W.	S. B.	Frank F. Flournoy.....	154	Nov. 13, 1899	.....	2 30 38	15 70 50	1 48 56
4 N.	12 W.	S. B.	Caleb A. Ensign.....	Inst.	Dec. 28, 1899	.....	1 00 06	2 02 50	.....
12 N.	10 E.	M. D.	William Burton.....	Inst.	June 11, 1900	.....	79 16	3 10 43	.....
3 N.	16 W.	S. B.	Edw. T. Wright.....	Inst.	Oct. 28, 1899	.....	3 18 25	3 67 22	2 62 25
3 N.	17 W.	S. B.	do.....	Inst.	do.....	.....	.....	3 29 67	.....
5 S.	20 E.	M. D.	Geo. W. Pearson.....	142	May 12, 1897	.....	.....	18 06 15	.....
5 S.	21 E.	M. D.	do.....	142	do.....	78 60	5 22 03	11 67 19	.....
7 N.	4 E.	H.	T. H. Ward <sup>1</sup> .....	152	June 21, 1899	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 N.	5 E.	H.	do.....	152	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 N.	4 E.	H.	do.....	152	do.....	.....	11 21 11	102 37 92	.....
8 N.	5 E.	H.	do.....	152	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 N.	4 E.	H.	do.....	152	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 N.	5 E.	H.	do.....	152	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 N.	4 W.	S. B.	Geo. H. Perrin.....	Inst.	May 6, 1896	.....	.....	1 55 31	.....
13 S.	26 E.	M. D.	Geo. W. Pearson.....	159	May 23, 1900	.....	3 00 00	27 42 08	.....
11 S.	3 W.	S. B.	John C. Rice.....	139	Nov. 11, 1896	.....	3 02 50	2 79 47	.....
11 S.	4 W.	S. B.	do.....	Inst.	Dec. 22, 1899	.....	.....	5 43 90	.....
4 S.	1 W.	S. B.	Geo. M. Pearson.....	157	Apr. 21, 1900	5 00 25	13 15 63	60 35 24	5 23 97
2 N.	16 E.	M. D.	Austin F. Parsons.....	148	Feb. 15, 1898	.....	10 75 75	24 21 71	.....
3 N.	20 W.	S. B.	John A. Barry.....	87	Jan. 25, 1892	.....	4 71 09	17 06 07	7 18 08
4 N.	9 W.	S. B.	Legrand Friel.....	155	Feb. 10, 1900	.....	20 61 32	54 02 64	.....
Total.....						5 78 85	192 22 68	514 31 05	24 09 23

<sup>1</sup> Allotments in Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation.

## SPANISH ARCHIVES.

The work, begun last year, of inserting an English translation of the subject-matter of each of the bound volumes at the end of it has been the principal work of the year just terminated.

This work is very laborious, as it means the reading over carefully of every page and then expressing in a few lines in English a brief synopsis of the manuscript.

With many interruptions, much progress has already been made in this work. From the diary of the keeper of the archives it appears that 57 volumes, containing 52,027 pages, have been so treated and made accessible to the general public, who have eagerly availed themselves of this convenience. Members of the faculty of the history departments of the two universities in this State and their students have made use of the facilities afforded them in treating of historical matters contained in these volumes. The local historical society and the Jewish Historical Society of New York have also drawn inspiration from them. Lecturers of literary societies have made use of them for their addresses to appreciative audiences. Nearly every day since October 2, 1900, the office has been visited by a gentleman who is writing a work on the families of the original settlers of San Francisco under Ensign José Joaquin Moraga and of those who came to Monterey, San Diego, and San Gabriel under Lieut. Col. Juan Bautista Anza in 1775.

These are only a few among those who are interested in the old California records.

Many interruptions are legitimately caused by persons desiring information about titles to land granted under the jurisdiction of the former government.



Some years ago the Spanish archives were for a period without a keeper, and when any of the 813 packages containing the documents in the land claims tried before the United States district court between the years 1853-1858 were consulted by interested parties they were not always careful to replace the document in the package from which it had been taken. This led to endless confusion, and it became necessary to re-sort and arrange the whole of these court dockets—a tedious undertaking, lasting several weeks and showing that some of the papers are missing from the office.

Very respectfully,

J. M. GLEAVES,  
*United States Surveyor General for California.*

HONORABLE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF COLORADO.

DENVER, COLO., *July 1, 1901.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions in your circular letter E, dated April 24, 1901, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, the following annual report of the surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

## LAND DIVISION.

Acres of agricultural land surveyed, accepted by General Land Office.....	264,403
Acres of agricultural land surveyed, not yet accepted .....	193,175
Miles of lines surveyed, accepted by General Land Office.....	904
Miles of line surveyed, not yet accepted.....	691
Town site surveyed and accepted.....	1
Plats made of exterior and subdivision surveys.....	64
Diagrams made for adjustment of agricultural or placer claims by legal subdivision by order of General Land Office .....	35
Diagrams made to accompany special instructions to deputy surveyors....	24
Diagrams made for use of examiners of surveys.....	21
Diagrams made for use of special agents of General Land Office .....	12
Original segregation diagrams of surveyed sections of mineral lands made in conformity with paragraph 42, Mining-Laws Circular, approved June 24, 1899 .....	150
Segregation diagrams of sections, on small scale, by order of General Land Office, letter E, of April 26, 1900, and transmitted to General Land Office .....	150
Segregation diagram tracings of sections made and transmitted to local land offices .....	150
Total number of sections of surveyed lands affected by mineral surveys in this land district .....	1,498
Original segregation diagrams of such sections made to date.....	955
Contracts entered into for surveys of public lands:	
Payable from annual appropriation.....	7
Payable from special deposits .....	1
Special instructions prepared and issued in quadruplicate to contracting deputy surveyors.....	8
<hr/>	
Total area of lands in State of Colorado .....	Square miles.. 103,645
Total area of lands subdivided into sections.....	do..... 95,861
<hr/>	
Total area of lands in Colorado yet unsurveyed.....	do..... 7,784
<hr/>	
Amount apportioned to this district for surveys for current fiscal year....	\$6,000.00
Special deposits by Union Pacific Railroad Company during current fiscal year for survey of public lands (for field work, \$5,523.23; for office fees, \$920.58) .....	\$6,443.81

## STATEMENT OF SURVEYS UNDER CONTRACTS NOT CLOSED AT DATE OF LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

Edwin H. Kellogg, deputy surveyor, contract No. 795, dated October 18, 1893, for survey of T. 32 N., Rs. 4, 5, and 6 E.; T. 33 N., R. 2 E.; T. 34 N., R. 4 E.; T. 36 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.; Ts. 34, 35, and 36 N., R. 2½ W. of the New Mexico principal meridian.

John A. Storm, deputy surveyor, contract No. 802, dated May 1, 1896, for the resurvey of the west boundary of the Ute ceded lands.

Blair Burwell, deputy surveyor, special instructions dated August 22, 1896, and December 3, 1898, for the survey of a portion of T. 34 N., Rs. 10 and 11 W., New Mexico principal meridian, in Old Fort Lewis Military Reservation.

John A. Bennett, deputy surveyor, contract No. 806, dated May 8, 1897, for survey of T. 37 N., R. 5 W., and fractional T. 34 N., Rs. 13, 14, and 15 W., New Mexico principal meridian.

Henry C. Rowley, deputy surveyor, special instructions dated March 6, 1899, for the survey of boundaries of Creede town site.

Robert A. Howe, deputy surveyor, special instructions dated March 9, 1899, for segregation survey in T. 32 N., R. 1 E., New Mexico principal meridian, of public lands from Tierra Amarilla grant.

Edmund W. Hathaway, deputy surveyor, contract No. 810, dated May 23, 1899, for the survey of the exterior and subdivision lines of fractional T. 32 N., R. 2 W.; fractional T. 34 N., R. 3 W.; T. 33 N., R. 4 W.; fractional T. 32 N., R. 6 W.; T. 33 N., R. 6 W.; and fractional T. 34 N., R. 6 W., of the New Mexico principal meridian.

Cecil A. Deane, deputy surveyor, contract No. 811, dated May 31, 1899, for the survey of the exterior and subdivision lines of fractional Ts. 32 N., Rs. 8, 9, 11, and 12 W.; Ts. 33 N., Rs. 11 and 13 W., and fractional T. 34 N., R. 13 W. of the New Mexico principal meridian.

James D. Cooper, deputy surveyor, contract No. 812, dated September 1, 1899, for resurvey of eastern portion of T. 6 S., R. 84 W., sixth principal meridian.

James D. Cooper, deputy surveyor, special instructions dated December 28, 1899, for resurvey of valley portions of T. 6 S., R. 83 W., sixth principal meridian.

George W. Nyce, deputy surveyor, special instructions dated March 22, 1900, for survey of claim of John B. Griggs in T. 9 S., R. 86 W., sixth principal meridian.

Ben. L. Cress, deputy surveyor, special instructions dated February 6, 1900, for extension survey sec. 19, T. 5 S., R. 80 W., sixth principal meridian.

Benj. F. Clark, deputy surveyor, contract No. 813, dated June 20, 1900, for survey of subdivisions T. 6 S., Rs. 101, 102, 103, and 104 W.; T. 7 S., Rs. 101, 103, and 104 W., T. 8 S., R. 104 W. of the sixth principal meridian.

Edwin H. Kern, deputy surveyor, special instructions dated February 6, 1900, for extension survey of coal lands in secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 9 S., R. 100 W., sixth principal meridian, payable from special deposits

*Statement of contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, payable from the regular appropriation for that year.*

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Character of work.	Estimated liability.
(1)	1900. July 19	Jas. D. Cooper.....	Extension survey in Ts. 6 and 7 S., R. 83 W., sixth principal meridian.	\$100.00
(1)	Aug. 10	Jno. W. Irion .....	Extension survey in T. 8 S., R. 83 W., sixth principal meridian.	132.00
(1)	Sept. 25	Benj. F. Clark .....	Extension survey in T. 1 N., R. 104 W., sixth principal meridian.	70.00
(1)	Nov. 24	Geo. W. Nyce .....	Extension survey in T. 9 S., R. 86 W., sixth principal meridian.	35.00
(1)	1901. Feb. 20	John W. Irion .....	Extension survey in T. 8 S., R. 84 W., sixth principal meridian.	52.50
814	Feb. 14	Benj. F. Clark .....	Subdivisions of Ts. 47 N., Rs. 13 and 15 W.; 48 N., Rs. 13, 14, and 15 W., and the subdivisions and exteriors of Ts. 49, 50, and 51 N., Rs. 15 and 16 W., New Mexico principal meridian.	5,390.00
815	Mar. 19	E. R. Warren.....	Subdivisions of portions of Ts. 12 and 13 S., R. 89 W., sixth principal meridian.	600.00

<sup>1</sup> Special instructions.

*Statement of contract entered into with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, payable from special deposits by individuals.*

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Character of work.	Estimated liability.
(1)	1901. Jan. 21	Chas. W. Haskell .....	Extension survey of secs. 25, 26, and 36, T. 9 S., R. 100 W., sixth principal meridian.	\$28.00

<sup>1</sup> Special instructions.



*Surveys accepted by General Land Office during fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Township and range.	Meridian.	Miles, chains, links.	Acres.	Account allowed.
795	1893. Oct. 18	E. H. Kellogg .....	32 N., 4, 5, 6 E.; 33 N., 2 E.; 34 N., 4 E.; 36 N., 1, 2 E.; 34, 35, 36 N., 2½ W.	N. Mex.	387 79 86	118,408	\$2,779.60
(1)	1896. (Aug. 22 1898. Dec. 30)	B. Burwell.....	34 N., 10, 11 W., addi- tional survey.	do	{ 15 41 26 9 69 11 }	{ 5,170	{ 100.00 60.00 }
806	1897. May 8	J. A. Bennett .....	34 N., 13, 14 W.; 37 N., 5 W.	do	69 63 98	20,977	506.41
810	1899. May 23	E. W. Hathaway....	34 N., 3 W.; 33 N., 4 W.; 32, 33, 34 N., 6 W.	do	248 72 73	74,456	1,762.67
811	May 31	C. A. Deane .....	33, 34 N., 13 W.	do	146 12 80	42,766	1,044.25
812	Sept. 1	J. A. Cooper .....	6 S., 84 W.	Sixth	10 16 61	1,187	93.55
(1)	1900. Mar. 22	G. W. Nyce.....	9 S., 86 W.	do	4 00 00	160	20.00
(1)	Feb. 6	B. L. Cress .....	5 S., 80 W.	do	7 79 84	1,279	21.00
(1)	1899. Mar. 6	H. C. Rowley.....	Creede town site .....		2 59 37	88.92	28.65

<sup>1</sup> Special instructions.*Statement of contracts under which deputy surveyors have been relieved from executing surveys by the Commissioner during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Township and range.	Meridian.	Liability.
(1)	1899. Nov. 27	E. H. Kern.....	9 S., 100 W.	Sixth	\$28, payable from special deposits.

<sup>1</sup> Special instructions.*Surveys completed by deputy surveyors, and transcripts and plats transmitted to General Land Office but not yet accepted.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Township and range.	Meridian.	Miles, chains, links.	Acres.	Liability.
802	1896. May 1	J. A. Storm.....	Western boundary Ute ceded lands .....		116 58 48		\$931.63

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Township and range.	Meridian.	Miles, chains, links.	Acres.	Liability.
(1)	Dec. 28, 1899	J. D. Cooper.....	6 S., 83 W.	Sixth	19 39 95	3,761	\$100.00
(1)	July 9, 1900	do	6 S., 83 W.; 7 S., 83 W.	do	11 79 93	3,200	83.52
813	June 20, 1900	B. F. Clark.....	6, 7 S., 101 W.; 6 S., 102 W.; 6, 7 S., 103 W.; 6, 7, 8 S., 104 W.	do	526 31 64	181,446	3,800.00
(1)	Aug. 10, 1900	J. W. Irion .....	8 S., 83 W.	do	15 60 47	4,968	125.82

<sup>1</sup> Special instructions.

## STATEMENT OF SURVEYS UNDER OLD CONTRACTS PENDING.

John A. Storm, deputy surveyor, contract 802, dated May 1, 1896. No further action has been taken by the deputy or the General Land Office since the last annual report.

Robert A. Howe, deputy surveyor, special instructions dated March 9, 1899. The plat and transcript of field notes were returned to this office with General Land

Office letter E, dated April 9, 1901; copies of which, together with instructions to the deputy requiring corrections of his survey and amended field notes, were transmitted to the deputy April 15, 1901. Final returns of corrected survey have been filed by deputy and again returned to him for amendments.

Cecil A. Deane, deputy surveyor, contract No. 811, dated May 31, 1899. By letter E, dated October 19, 1900, the surveys of Tps. 33 and 34 N., R. 13 W. were accepted and the returns of the surveys of the balance of the contract returned for correction. October 23, 1900, the deputy was instructed to return to the field and perfect his surveys in accordance with General Land Office letter. The corrected returns of the survey by the deputy have been received in this office in June, 1901, and new plats and transcripts of field notes are now being prepared.

By order of the General Land Office, this office, in the month of May last, furnished the necessary data to T. M. Hurlburt, examiner of surveys, for the examination of the surveys executed heretofore as follows: H. C. Rowley, deputy surveyor, special instructions March 6, 1899; James D. Cooper, deputy surveyor, special instructions, December 28, 1899; James D. Cooper, deputy surveyor, special instructions, July 19, 1900; John W. Irion, deputy surveyor, special instructions, August 10, 1900; Benj. F. Clark, deputy surveyor, contract No. 813, June 20, 1900, 3 townships.

I am informed that the examinations were made in the field by Mr. Hurlburt during May and June last past.

George W. House, deputy surveyor, contract No. 794, of June 23, 1893. With General Land Office letter E, dated August 5, 1899, this office received a copy of the decision of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, dated July 31, 1899, relative to this survey, and directions to notify Deputy House that the privilege has been granted him "to return to the field, reexamine his work, retrace his lines and correct all errors in alignment that may exist, and establish and fix the corners where required."

Furnished Deputy House with copy of decision on August 19, 1899. Received a letter from deputy dated September 26 1899, stating that lines of survey had been retraced and all necessary corrections made and survey was ready for examination. On September 29, 1899, this office transmitted to the General Land Office a copy of deputy's letter and recommended a speedy examination. In October of the same year the necessary data for such examination was furnished to F. M. Johnson, special examiner of surveys. On February 18, 1901, this office received General Land Office letter E, dated February 14, 1901, rejecting the survey, giving the reasons therefor and directing that the deputy be notified of this action and informed of his right to appeal within sixty days from receipt of said letter and that proof of notice be sent to the General Land Office.

Such notice was given to the deputy by a registered letter dated February 19, 1901, inclosing copy of General Land Office letter, and on March 5, 1901, this office reported to the General Land Office in the matter, inclosing copy of office letter to Deputy House and the registry return receipt, also a letter from Deputy House acknowledging the receipt of the notice. This office has not been notified of any further action in the matter.

#### MINERAL DIVISION.

*Statement of official orders issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

Nature of work.	Number.	Lodes.	Placers.	Mill sites.
Orders for original surveys, 1900:				
July .....	103	211	10	4
August .....	93	253	6	8
September .....	118	258	2	5
October .....	84	202	4	7
November .....	53	134	6	2
December .....	89	115	4	1
Orders for original surveys, 1901:				
January .....	50	187	4	4
February .....	79	210	2	3
March .....	60	107	3	2
April .....	54	86	5	5
May .....	54	135	.....	4
June .....	75	143	.....	2
Total .....	912	2,041	46	47
Amended orders for original surveys .....	55	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	967	2,041	46	47

## MINERAL DIVISION—continued.

*Statement of official orders issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901—Continued.*

Nature of work.	Number.	Lodes.	Placers.	Mill sites.
Orders for amended surveys, 1900:				
July .....	2	5		
August .....	5	7	1	
September .....	5	11		
October .....	9	13	2	1
November .....	4	5		
December .....	7	7	1	
Orders for amended surveys, 1901:				
January .....	6	27		
February .....	0			
March .....	3	5		
April .....	4	10	1	
May .....	3	5		
June .....	5	7		
Total .....	53	102	5	1
Orders for descriptive reports of placers by legal subdivisions.	15		15	
RECAPITULATION.				
Total original survey orders issued .....	967			
Total orders for amended surveys issued .....	53			
Total orders for descriptive reports .....	15			
Total official orders issued .....	1,035			
Original surveys approved, 1900:				
July .....	82	166	5	4
August .....	105	214	3	4
September .....	78	158	3	2
October .....	112	237	8	6
November .....	76	151	3	4
December .....	72	133	3	2
Original surveys approved, 1901:				
January .....	82	144	15	7
February .....	66	210	5	8
March .....	84	245	5	3
April .....	74	212	5	8
May .....	53	107	4	3
June .....	49	90		1
Total .....	933	2,067	59	52
Amended surveys approved, 1900:				
July .....	5	18		
August .....	5	8		
September .....	4	6		
October .....	4	9		
November .....	14	17		
December .....	5	10	1	1
Amended surveys approved, 1901:				
January .....	6	10	1	
February .....	3	2	1	
March .....	5	5	1	
April .....	5	16		
May .....	4	4		
June .....	5	6		
Total .....	65	111	4	1
Amended plats and field notes approved .....	165	291		
Additional notes and certificates .....	16	26		
Total .....	181	317		
Descriptive reports, legal subdivisions .....	16			
Certificates of \$500 expenditure .....	170			
Total .....	186			
RECAPITULATION.				
Total original surveys approved .....	933	2,067	59	52
Total amended surveys approved .....	246	428	3	
Total reports and affidavits approved .....	186			
Total .....	1,365	2,495	62	52



*Original surveys before the office June 30, 1901.*

	Number.	Locations.
Under examination or returned for correction .....	129	285
Number of surveys being made up .....	34	125
Number of surveys awaiting examination .....	2	2
Total .....	165	412
Number of orders issued and surveys not filed .....	134	252

*Amended surveys before the office June 30, 1901.*

	Number.	Locations.
Number of cases awaiting action of claimants.....	57	105
Cases ready to be prepared.....	18	38
Number of cases reported and awaiting action of General Land Office.....	6	13
Number of cases in office .....	81	156

*Connected sheets and mineral plats.*

Total number of connected sheets in office .....	1,636
New sheets constructed .....	38
Old sheets reproduced or renewed .....	101
Mineral plats made.....	5,666
Transcripts of field notes, reports, and affidavits prepared .....	1,424

*Letters.*

General Land Office letters received .....	910
Miscellaneous letters received .....	7,075
General Land Office letters written .....	1,040
Miscellaneous letters written .....	4,725

*Statement of deputy mineral surveyors.*

Total number of United States deputy mineral surveyors.....	150
Commissions issued during fiscal year.....	35

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

*Account salaries, surveyor general and clerks.*

Appropriation .....	\$12,000.00
Paid surveyor general .....	2,000.00
Paid clerks .....	9,993.05
Balance refunded, per certificate of deposit No. 752, issued by First National Bank of Denver, June 29, 1901 .....	6.95
	12,000.00

*Account contingent expenses.*

Appropriation .....	\$3,600.00
Paid rent .....	2,000.00
Paid messenger .....	720.00
Paid incidentals.....	860.07
Balance refunded, per certificate of deposit No. 751, issued by First National Bank of Denver, June 29, 1901 .....	19.93
	3,600.00

*Account deposits by individuals for office work on survey of mineral claims.*

July 1, 1900, balance in United States Treasury .....	\$46, 661. 61
Deposits for office work on mineral surveys:	
July, 1900 .....	7, 070. 00
August, 1900 .....	9, 805. 00
September, 1900 .....	6, 630. 00
October, 1900 .....	6, 090. 00
November, 1900 .....	5, 035. 00
December, 1900 .....	4, 035. 00
January, 1901 .....	4, 595. 00
February, 1901 .....	4, 420. 00
March, 1901 .....	3, 010. 00
April, 1901 .....	2, 542. 50
May, 1901 .....	3, 700. 00
June, 1901 .....	4, 205. 00

Total .....	107, 799. 11
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## Drafts received from United States Treasurer:

July 23, 1900 .....	\$15, 000. 00
October 23, 1900 .....	20, 000. 00
January 28, 1901 .....	18, 000. 00
April 19, 1901 .....	15, 000. 00

Total .....	68, 000. 00
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July 1, 1901, balance in United States Treasury .....	39, 799. 11
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July 1, 1900, balance on deposit in First National Bank, Denver, Colo .....	7, 403. 65
Drafts from United States Treasurer as above .....	68, 000. 00

Total .....	75, 403. 65
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Paid clerks quarter ending September 30, 1900 .....	\$15, 904. 50
Paid incidentals quarter ending September 30, 1900 .....	146. 70
Paid clerks quarter ending December 31, 1900 .....	17, 981. 00
Paid incidentals quarter ending December 31, 1900 .....	642. 08
Paid clerks quarter ending March 31, 1901 .....	17, 259. 50
Paid incidentals quarter ending March 31, 1901 .....	1, 228. 27
Paid clerks quarter ending June 30, 1901 .....	14, 105. 15
Paid incidentals quarter ending June 30, 1901 .....	371. 43

Total .....	67, 638. 63
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July 1, 1901, balance on deposit in First National Bank, Denver, Colo .....	7, 765. 02
July 1, 1901, balance in United States Treasury .....	39, 799. 11

Total balance to credit of office .....	47, 564. 13
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Respectfully submitted.

C. C. GOODALE, *Surveyor General.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C.

## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF FLORIDA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
Tallahassee, Fla., July 1, 1901.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter E, of April 24, 1901, I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, my report of surveying operations in the district of Florida for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

*Surveys.*

Contract.		Deputy.	Description of survey.	Liability.
No.	Date.			
10	1901. Mar. 7	A. W. Taylor.....	Resurvey of that part of fractional T. 4 S., R. 15 W., Florida, lying between the Gulf of Mexico and the Grand Lagoon.	\$350

Deputy Taylor has not yet made return of this survey, but his time does not expire until September 1, 1901.

A contract was entered into under date of November 14, 1900, with J. T. Hancock, jr., for the completion of the survey of section 27, T. 34 S., R. 31 E., but as the liability was only \$75, your office decided that the contract was not necessary, and the work was completed under special instructions from this office and accepted by your office under date of April 6, 1901.

An agreement was also made with Goold T. Butler for the survey of four islands in Lake Worth, and under date of September 6, 1900, special instructions were issued to him (liability, \$25) and approved by you. Mr. Butler was obliged to leave the locality before executing the work, and on his application the special instructions were canceled. Your letter E of October 2, 1900, instructed me that "no further action need be taken to the end of securing another deputy," as a clerk from your office would be detailed for the work. Under date of May 17, 1901, you informed me that it was found impracticable to detail one of the clerks of your office to execute said work, and authorizing me to issue to a competent and reliable surveyor special instructions similar to those originally issued to Goold T. Butler, deputy surveyor, providing for the survey of these islands. Instructions were accordingly issued to J. S. Frederick, and it is expected his returns will soon be made.

Under date of March 13, 1901, I was requested by your office to recommend a surveyor to reestablish the south line of the "Clarke Mill grant." In response I represented the difficulty of securing a competent deputy to undertake the work, on account of the probability of much time being necessarily devoted to a search for which a contract would provide no remuneration, and recommended that a suitable person be employed for the work at a reasonable per diem and expenses, suggesting Mr. J. O. Fries, of Titusville, Fla., as competent and reliable. Your letter E of March 21, 1901, informed me that Mr. Fries had been recommended to the Department for temporary appointment as examiner of surveys for the execution of this work, and he took the field May 13, 1901, under special instructions from your office. It is expected that he will make his returns within a few weeks.

## RETURNS OF SURVEYS.

Returns of surveys have been sent up during the year as follows:

## UNDER CONTRACT.

Contract.		Deputy.	Description of survey.
No.	Date.		
9	1900. Mar. 12	J. T. Hancock, jr. ....	North boundary sec. 12, T. 35 S., R. 31 E., Florida.



## UNDER SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Date.	Deputy.	Description of survey.
Jan. 5, 1901	J. T. Hancock, jr. ....	Completion of survey of sec. 27, T. 34 S., R. 31 E., Florida.

## ARREARS BROUGHT UP.

All the old Spanish records have been overhauled during the year, the bundles and packages relabeled and in part classified and indexed, but the work accomplished has served to emphasize the importance of a careful examination of these papers by some one thoroughly familiar with Spanish, a casual examination of individual packages showing papers included which have no relation to the contents as indicated by the label.

In addition to the above, much work has been done in making old records more available by cross indices and revision of tables of contents.

## SWAMP-LAND SELECTIONS.

Six lists of swamp-land selections have been filed in this office by the State agent during the year; four, aggregating 1,438.87 acres, have been reported to you with recommendation for approval, and two lists, aggregating 1,160.08 acres, have been reported with recommendation for rejection.

## PLATS PREPARED.

Plats have been prepared as follows: Patent plat of private land claim of the heirs of Domingo Reyes, 2,000 acres, section 38, T. 16 S., R. 30 E., Florida.

Plats of the Fort Barrancas Military Reservation, near Pensacola (in duplicate).

*Plats of surveys.*

Deputy.	Description of surveys.	Number of plats prepared.
J. T. Hancock, jr. ....	North boundary sec. 12, T. 35 S., R. 31 E., Florida .....	3
Do .....	Completion of survey of sec. 27, T. 34 S., R. 31 E., Florida .....	3

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters have been received and written as follows:

Departmental cards received .....	119
Departmental letters received .....	128
Miscellaneous letters received .....	448
	<hr/> 695
Departmental letters written .....	151
Miscellaneous letters written .....	503
	<hr/> 654

*Appropriations and expenditures.*

Appropriation for salaries .....	\$3,000.00
Expenditures on account of salaries .....	3,000.00
	<hr/>
Contingent appropriation .....	500.00
Expenditures on contingent account .....	478.61
	<hr/>
Balance turned back to Treasury .....	21.39

I have to report that the vault doors in rooms 1 and 3 are at last in place and the records safe from destruction by fire.

Very respectfully,

R. L. SCARLETT,  
*United States Surveyor General.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C.

## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF IDAHO.

OFFICE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
Boise City, July 6, 1901.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter E, dated April 24, 1901, I have the honor to submit the annual report of surveying operations in the district of Idaho for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, with tabular statements as follows:

A.—Statement showing contracts awarded, payable from the apportionment of \$39,400 from the appropriation by act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, for surveys and resurveys of public lands.

B.—Statement showing contract awarded, payable from the appropriation created by the act to satisfy an agreement with the Indians of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, in Idaho, and making an appropriation to carry the same into effect, approved June 6, 1900.

C.—Statement showing nunc pro tunc special instructions issued in connection with approved contracts payable from the appropriation by act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, for surveys and resurveys of public lands.

D.—Detailed statement of performance of work in the field (approved surveys) and office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company applied for the survey of Tps. 38, 39, and 40 N., R. 5 and 6 E.; Tps. 56 and 60 N., R. 1 E.; secs. 5 to 9 inclusive, 17 to 19 inclusive, Tp. 58 N., R. 2 E.; sec. 13 and secs. 17 to 36 inclusive, Tp. 59 N., R. 1 E.; secs. 19, 29, 30, 31, and 32, Tp. 59 N., R. 2 E.; secs. 19, 30, and 31, Tp. 60 N., R. 2 E.; sec. 25, Tp. 56 N., R. 2 E., under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 17, 1899, authorizing the survey of lands within the limits of grants to railroads upon the deposit of the necessary cost thereof. This company made the following deposits to pay for said surveys, to wit:

For surveys in the field .....	\$13,605.00
For field examination of said surveys .....	1,500.00
For office work .....	1,473.30
For cost of advertising for bids .....	50.00

The deposits to pay for office work in connection with the survey of mining claims and mill sites for patent amounted to \$8,625, of which there was expended \$5,633.73. The balance of mineral deposits available June 30, 1900, was \$5,927.62. The balance now available is \$8,918.89.

It appears from statement "D" that during the fiscal year just ended surveys were approved and all office work in connection therewith performed aggregating 2,923 miles 57 chains 65 links, as follows:

Character of lines.	Measurements.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Meander lines .....	43	50	32
Standard lines .....	4	36	19
Township lines .....	388	76	96
Section lines .....	2,287	24	10
Meander lines .....	174	10	30
Connections .....	25	19	78

Fifty full and fractional townships were surveyed and the surveys approved, embracing 818,435.24 acres.

In the light of recent surveys it appears that the area of the State is 53,883,648 acres, of which there have been surveyed and the surveys accepted, 19,077,729 acres, leaving unsurveyed 34,805,919 acres.

One hundred and thirty-eight orders have been issued during the year, directing the survey of mining claims. Two hundred and sixty-six lode mining claims, 35 placers and 1 mill site have been surveyed for patent. The requisite plats, aggregating 775, transcripts aggregating 152, and 26 reports of improvements have been prepared, approved, and transmitted to claimants.

Field examinations of public-land surveys under twelve contracts were made during the year by two examiners from your office. Surveys under ten of these contracts have been accepted by you. Final action has not yet been taken by this office on the returns under one contract, which was examined in the field.

The amount of business transacted by this office has constantly increased in recent years. During the year just ended almost twice as much work was done in this office as during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897. There is every reason to believe that there will be a constant increase from year to year in the number of mineral surveys, and that there will be a continued demand for the survey of public lands for many years.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH PERRAULT,  
*United States Surveyor-General for Idaho.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

*A.—Statement showing contracts awarded, payable from the apportionment of \$39,400 from the appropriation by act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, for surveys and resurveys of public lands.*

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Liability.	Approved by Commissioner.
No.	Date.				
215	1900. Aug. 4	William B. Kimmel	All of the standard, meridian, meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of the following townships as are strictly adapted to agriculture: T. 1 N., R. 4 W.; T. 6 N., R. 1 E.; T. 10 N., R. 29 E.; T. 8 N., R. 30 E.; T. 9 N., R. 30 E.; T. 8 N., R. 32 E.; T. 12 N., R. 36 E.; T. 12 N., R. 37 E.; T. 12 N., R. 38 E.; and T. 10 N., R. 41 E., Boise meridian.	\$3,500	Aug. 25, 1900.
217	Nov. 12	Herman D. Gradon and Walter A. Bradley.	All of the standard, meridian, meander, township exterior, section and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of the following townships: Tps. 5 and 6 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.; T. 6 N., R. 5 W.; Tps. 10, 11, and 12 S., Rs. 13, 14, 15, and 16 E.; and T. 9 S., R. 13 E., Boise meridian.	8,000	Dec. 10, 1900.
218	1901. Jan. 30	Albert Oliver.....	All of the standard, meridian, meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of the following townships: Tps. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 N., R. 1 W.; Tps. 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 N., R. 1 E., all of the standard, meridian, meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of such portions of the following township as are strictly adapted to agriculture: T. 32 N., R. 5 W., Boise meridian.	5,000	Feb. 28, 1901
219	....do....	Oscar Sonnenkalb....	All of the standard, meridian, meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of the following townships: Group 1, Tps. 13 and 14 N., Rs. 43 and 44 E.; T. 15 N., R. 43 E. Group 2, Tps. 5, 6, and 7 S., R. 35 E.; Tps. 6, 8, and 9 S., R. 36 E.; T. 6 S., R. 38 E., Boise meridian.	5,500	Apr. 2, 1901
220	....do....	William Alley and Albinus N. Khamell.	All of the standard, meridian, meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of such portions of the following townships as are strictly adapted to agriculture: T. 3 N., R. 5 E.; Tps. 4, 5, and 6 N., R. 4 E.; T. 6 N., R. 3 E.; T. 9 N., R. 2 E., Boise meridian.	5,000	Do.



## A.—Statement showing contracts awarded, etc.—Continued.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Liabil- ity.	Approved by Commis- sioner.
No.	Date.				
221	1901. Jan. 30.	Harold A. Rands . . . .	All of the standard, meridian, meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of the following townships: N. boundary of the Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation; T. 47 N., Rs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 W., along said boundary, and T. 45 N., Rs. 3, 4, and E., also all of the standard, meridian, meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of such portions of the following townships as are strictly adapted to agriculture: T. 40 N., Rs. 4 and 5 W.; T. 43 N., R. 5 W.; T. 44 N., R. 6 W.; T. 49 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.; T. 42 N., R. 4 W.; T. 55 N., R. 3 E., Boise meridian.	\$5,000	Mar. 30, 1901
222	Mar. 22	Emery Oliver . . . . .	All of the standard, meridian, meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of the following townships: Tps. 8 and 9 S., R. 35 E.; Tps. 7, 8, and 9 S., Rs. 37 and 38 E., Boise meridian.	5,500	Apr. 22, 1901
223	....do ...	William B. Kimmel . . .	All of the standard, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of the following townships: Tps. 6, 7, and 8 S., R. 34 E., and T. 6 S., R. 37 E., Boise meridian, lying within the ceded portion of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.	1,900	May 2, 1901

## B.—Statement showing contract awarded, payable from an appropriation created by the "act to satisfy an agreement with the Indians of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in Idaho, and making appropriation to carry the same into effect," approved June 6, 1900.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Liabil- ity.	Approved by Commis- sioner.
No.	Date.				
216	1900. Oct. 10	Oscar Sonnenkalb . . .	The following boundaries of Fort Hall Indian Reservation described as follows: Commencing at a point in the south boundary of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, being the southwest corner of T. 9 S., R. 34 E., of the Boise meridian; thence running due north on the range line between Rs. 33 and 34 E., to a point 2 miles north of the township line between Tps. 5 and 6 S.; thence due east to the range line between Rs. 35 and 36 E.; thence south on said range line 4 miles; thence due east to the east boundary line of the reservation.	\$850	Oct. 26, 1800

C.—Statement showing *nunc pro tunc* instructions issued in connection with approved contracts payable from the appropriation by act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, for surveys and resurveys of public lands.

Date of instructions.	Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Liability.	Approved by Commissioner.
1900. July 11	Wm. B Kimmel, under contract No. 205.	Resurveys of the following: Tenth auxiliary meridian through Tps. 9, 10, and 11 N.; eleventh auxiliary meridian through Tps. 11 and 12 N.; east, west, and north boundaries T. 10 N., R. 42 E.; south boundary T. 11 N., R. 43 E.; west boundary T. 11 N., R. 3 W.; 5 miles subdivisional lines T. 11 N., R. 4 W.; making a total of 30 miles meridian, 30 miles township exterior, and 5 miles of subdivisional lines.	\$755.00	July 20, 1900
Nov. 27	Harold A. Rands, under contract No. 206.	Resurvey of 5 miles of the Boise meridian, through T. 60 N., of the base line.	104.50	Dec. 11, 1900
Oct. 9	Ernest P. Rands, under contract No. 209.	Retracement of 1 mile north boundary T. 43 N., R. 3 W.; 2 miles subdivisional lines T. 43 N., R. 2 W.; 1 mile south boundary T. 44 N., R. 1 E.; 1 mile Boise meridian through T. 44 N.	31.00	Oct. 19, 1900
Nov. 28	Emery Oliver and Henry V. Klippel, under contract No. 211.	Resurvey of 3 miles of the seventh standard parallel N., through R. 5 E.; 6 miles of the seventh standard parallel N., through R. 4 E. Retracements: Three miles of the west boundary of T. 38 N., R. 2 E.	210.00	Dec. 7, 1900
July 11	Oscar Sonnenkalb, under contract No. 214.	Resurveys: Two miles of the east boundary T. 13 S., R. 35 E.; 2 miles subdivisional lines T. 13 S., R. 35 E.; 2 miles second standard parallel south, through R. 46 E.; east boundaries Tps. 11 and 12 S., R. 45 E.	192.00	July 19, 1900

D.—Detailed statement of performance of work in the field (approved surveys) and office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Townships surveyed.	Plats prepared.		Area.	Submitted to commissioner.
			Township plats.	Exterior plats.		
(1)	William Ashley, jr. ....	1	3	.....	<i>Acres.</i> 1,647.45	April 13, 1901.
196	George C. Campbell. ....	(2)	6	1	(2)	August 15, 1900.
197	Oscar Sonnenkalb. ....	(2)	5	(2)	(2)	(2)
202	James W. Shannon and W. H. Clarke	(2)	10	2	46,623.56	September 21, 1900.
203	Albinus N. Kimmel. ....	(2)	2	(2)	(2)	(2)
205	William B. Kimmel. ....	9	25	2	176,063.47	May 24, 1901.
206	Harold A. Rands. ....	4	12	2	60,856.71	January 15, 1901.
207	H. D. Gradon and H. S. Wilson. ....	6	18	2	122,436.53	December 26, 1900.
208	R. C. Bonser and F. L. Riem. ....	6	18	2	118,172.85	March 18, 1901.
209	Ernest P. Rands. ....	4	12	2	80,647.05	November 20, 1900.
210	Albert Oliver. ....	3	9	2	51,931.92	December 12, 1900.
212	James H. Robb. ....	5	15	2	76,773.09	March 2, 1901.
214	Oscar Sonnenkalb. ....	12	36	2	83,282.61	June 29, 1901.
Total. ....		50	171	19	818,435.24	

<sup>1</sup> Special instructions.

<sup>2</sup> Reported in Annual Report, 1900.

## D.—Detailed statement of performance of work in the field, etc.—Continued.

## MILEAGE OF APPROVED SURVEYS EXECUTED.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Meridian lines.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Meanders.	Connections.
(1)	William Ashley, jr .....	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>
<sup>3</sup> 196	George C. Campbell .....	1 68 16	.....	1 68 95	1 42 70	1 23 60	8 72
<sup>2</sup> 202	J. W. Shannon and W. H. Clarke .....	.....	.....	10 79 70	111 20 47	27 18 35	5 6 46
<sup>2</sup> 205	William B. Kimmel .....	29 73 60	.....	10 44 64	116 42 24	.....	14 60
<sup>3</sup> 206	Harold A. Rands .....	4 76 64	.....	24 69 90	168 15 75	46 40	4 40
<sup>3</sup> 207	H. D. Gradon and H. S. Wilson .....	.....	.....	55 73 5	310 47 15	26 47 11	.....
<sup>3</sup> 208	R. C. Bonser and F. L. Riem .....	5 73 60	35 19	22 59 9	309 43 23	19 61 59	3 17 28
<sup>3</sup> 209	Ernest P. Rands .....	78 32	.....	28 77 99	213 32 42	.....	2 65 41
<sup>3</sup> 210	Albert Oliver .....	.....	.....	14 72 60	138 9 19	.....	1 19 37
<sup>3</sup> 212	James H. Robb .....	.....	.....	34 11 81	201 51 94	16 9 88	20 46
<sup>2</sup> 214	O. Sonnenkalb .....	.....	4 0 0	83 71 77	247 61 29	43 79 7	7 75 73
	Total .....	43 50 32	4 36 19	388 76 96	2,287 24 10	171 10 30	25 19 78

<sup>1</sup> Special instructions; action pending.<sup>2</sup> Action pending.<sup>3</sup> Surveys accepted.

## MINERAL AND OTHER PLATS PREPARED.

Plats of exterior lines of townships .....	19
Plats of townships subdivided .....	171
Plats of mining claims and mill sites (343 of which were consolidated claims) .....	775
Plats, connected sheets of mineral surveys .....	298
Plats and diagrams for examiners of surveys .....	59
Diagram plats accompanying awarded contracts .....	27
Supplemental diagrams of agricultural surveys .....	24
Segregation plats of mineral surveys .....	18
Total .....	1 3 1

## SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DEPUTY SURVEYORS.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Sets in quadruplicate.	Pages.
205	William B. Kimmel .....	1	2
206	Harold A. Rands .....	1	2
209	Ernest P. Rands .....	1	2
211	Oliver & Klippel .....	1	2
214	Oscar Sonnenkalb .....	1	2
215	William B. Kimmel .....	2	11
216	Oscar Sonnenkalb .....	1	7
217	Gradon & Bradley .....	2	12
218	Albert Oliver .....	1	11
219	Oscar Sonnenkalb .....	1	8
220	Alley & Kimmel .....	1	9
221	Harold A. Rands .....	1	12
222	Emery Oliver .....	1	11
223	William B. Kimmel .....	1	8
	Total .....	16	99
	Aggregate .....	64	396

## SURVEYING ACCOUNTS PREPARED SINCE JULY 1, 1900.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	No. of sets in triplicate.
205	William B. Kimmel .....	2
206	Harold A. Rands .....	2
207	Gradon & Wilson .....	1
208	Bonser & Riem .....	1
209	Ernest P. Rands .....	2
210	Albert Oliver .....	1
212	Jas. H. Robb .....	1
214	Oscar Sonnenkalb .....	2
	Robert C. Bonser (special instructions) .....	1
	Total .....	13
	Aggregate .....	39



## D.—Detailed statement of performance of work in the field, etc.—Continued.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Official letters .....	206
Letters transmitting plats to land offices and mineral claimants.....	331
Miscellaneous letters .....	1,037
Total.....	1,574

## TRANSCRIPTS PREPARED AND TRANSMITTED.

Agricultural surveys .....	91
Mineral surveys .....	152
Mineral improvement reports .....	26
For examiners and contracting deputies.....	75
Total .....	344

## PLATS TRANSMITTED TO UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES.

Land office.	Township.	Mineral.
Blackfoot .....	12	1
Boise .....	10	45
Coeur d'Alene .....	28	54
Hailey .....		27
Lewiston .....	13	41
Total.....	63	168

## OFFICE ACCOUNTS PREPARED.

	Sets.	Sheets.
Vouchers (each in duplicate) for usual accounts .....	184	368
Abstracts, payments (each in triplicate) .....	17	51
Accounts current (each in duplicate) for usual accounts.....	18	36
Total.....	219	455

## EXAMINATIONS IN THE FIELD.

No. of contract.	Deputy.	Number of townships.	Examiner.
<sup>1</sup> 196	George C. Campbell .....	3	F. H. Brigham.
<sup>1</sup> 201	Albert Oliver .....	3	Do.
<sup>2</sup> 202	Shannon & Clarke .....	4	Do.
<sup>1</sup> 203	Albinus N. Kimmel .....	2	Do.
<sup>2</sup> 205	William B. Kimmel .....	9	Do.
<sup>1</sup> 206	Harold A. Rands .....	4	Do.
<sup>1</sup> 207	Gradon & Wilson .....	6	Do.
<sup>1</sup> 208	Bonser & Riem .....	6	Do.
<sup>1</sup> 210	Albert Oliver .....	3	Do.
<sup>1</sup> 212	James H. Robb .....	5	Do.
<sup>1</sup> 209	Ernest P. Rands .....	4	T. M. Hurlburt.
<sup>3</sup> 211	Oliver & Klippel .....	4	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Surveys accepted.<sup>2</sup> Action pending in your office.<sup>3</sup> Returns being examined here.

D.—*Detailed statement of performance of work in the field, etc.*—Continued.

UNITED STATES DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYORS APPOINTED SINCE JULY 1, 1900.

No. of bond.	Date of bond.	Name.	Residence.
187	Aug. 2, 1900	Edward Hedden.....	Caldwell, Idaho.
188	Sept. 17, 1900	Lyttleton Price, jr.....	Hailey, Idaho.
189	Sept. 15, 1900	Darwin A. Utter.....	Weiser, Idaho.
190	June 21, 1900	Roy H. Clarke.....	Spokane, Wash.
191	Oct. 16, 1900	Rush J. White.....	Wallace, Idaho.
192	Sept. 7, 1900	Clement L. Herbert.....	Moscow, Idaho.
193	Jan. 1, 1901	Charles E. Russell.....	Lewiston, Idaho.
194	Dec. 18, 1900	Arthur B. Clark.....	Spokane, Wash.
195	Jan. 11, 1901	Lafayette N. Taylor.....	Hump, Idaho.
196	Dec. 26, 1900	Charles W. Speiermann.....	Rexburg, Idaho.
197	Dec. 13, 1900	Theodore Simons.....	Spokane, Wash.
198	Mar. 11, 1901	William A. Hesse.....	Wallace, Idaho.
199	Mar. 28, 1901	Thomas T. Baker.....	Butte, Mont.
200	Mar. 16, 1901	Charles F. O. Merriam.....	Murray, Idaho.
201	Apr. 16, 1901	C. Scott Anderson.....	Wallace, Idaho.
202	Apr. 22, 1901	F. Cushing Moore.....	Do.
203	Mar. 30, 1901	Frank D. Stanley.....	Spokane, Wash.
204	Apr. 19, 1901	Abraham L. Rinearson.....	Boise City, Idaho.
205	May 10, 1901	Edward B. Darlington.....	Do.
206	May 15, 1901	Robert F. Scott.....	Helena, Mont.
207	May 23, 1901	Samuel G. Rhoades.....	Mountainhome, Idaho.
208	June 10, 1901	Andrew Sherwood.....	Mansfield, Pa.

## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
*New Orleans, La., June 29, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, prepared in accordance with instructions contained in your circular letter dated April 24, 1901, the same being accompanied with the following statements, viz.

A.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the surveying service in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

B.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for compensation of the surveyor-general and his clerks in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

C.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for contingent expenses in the office of the surveyor general, district of Louisiana, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

D.—Statement of office work which will be in arrears in the surveyor-general's office, district of Louisiana, at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

E.—Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

### SURVEYS.

On March 8, 1899, a contract was awarded to George K. Bradford, United States deputy surveyor, the same being numbered one, for the resurvey of the private land claim of Pierre Belly, entered as No. 15 in the decisions of the board of commissioners for the eastern district of the territory of Orleans, in townships 10 and 11 south, range 13 east, in the southeastern district of Louisiana, west of Mississippi River. The time in which to make returns under this contract was extended to June 30, 1901.

On March 1, 1900, special instructions were issued to Frank H. Waddill, United States deputy surveyor, for the survey of the back preemption of Janvier Allain, in townships 8 and 9 south, range 1 east, southeastern district of Louisiana, and the said instructions were approved by your letter dated March 8, 1900, division E.

On account of ill health Deputy Waddill was prevented from carrying out the terms and conditions of said instructions, he therefore made application for an extension of time, in order that the time within which to complete the fieldwork and make returns thereof to this office be extended to June 30, 1901, and in view of this fact I extended the time to that date, my action being approved by your letter dated October 19, 1900, division E.

As authorized by your letter dated September 17, 1900, division E, special instructions were issued to United States Deputy Surveyor George O. Elms, on September 29, 1900, providing for the survey of Cote Blanche Island in T. 15 S., R. 7 E., southwestern district of Louisiana; the said surveys to be completed and returns thereof made to this office on or before June 30, 1901.

By letter dated June 15, 1901, Deputy Elms, who had begun his field operations, informed this office that he had been enjoined from proceeding further in his survey, by order of the twenty-third judicial district court, parish of St. Mary, La., and by letter dated June 17, 1901, I reported the matter to your office, and on June 22, 1901, you advised this office to suspend further action in the matter until after the questions at issue regarding the ownership of the island shall have been adjudicated by the court, and accordingly on the 24th instant I notified Deputy Elms to suspend his surveying operations under the aforementioned instructions of September 29, 1900.

### OFFICE WORK.

During the past fiscal year there have been received 226 letters and reports from the Department, 18 letters from local land officers, 25 letters from the State register, and 427 letters from deputy surveyors, local surveyors, and individuals, making a total of 696 letters and reports received, all of which have been properly indorsed.

There have been written to the Department, local land officers, State officers, and to deputy surveyors 485 letters and reports, and 654 letters have been written to local surveyors and individuals, making a total of 1,139 letters and reports written.



## PATENT PLATS.

During the past year 46 patent plats have been issued, in duplicate, in satisfaction of the private land claims confirmed by the several acts of Congress, making a total of 92 plats prepared, the duplicates having been sent to your office. This will leave yet to be made, in duplicate, 5,366 of such plats.

## CERTIFICATES OF LOCATION.

Under the third section of the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858, entitled "An act to provide for the location of certain confirmed private land claims in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes" (11 Stat. L., 294), there were issued certificates of location, in whole or in part satisfaction of 54 confirmed private land claims, aggregating 20,635.80 acres of land, which necessitated the filling up of 220 certificates on the engraved form, and also the recording of each case in a book kept for that purpose.

Of the above 54 claims sent to the Department, 37 claims have been authenticated and returned to this office for proper delivery.

After the delivery of the said certificates the same were returned to this office, accompanied with duly executed acts of sale from the legal representatives of the confirmees to the purchasers, who returned the certificates of location to be indorsed with the proper certificate, showing their rights to dispose of same.

During the past year 133 certificates were indorsed and 18 original acts of sale; in support, indorsements were sent to your office, and before transmission copies of each act were made and retained for the files of this office.

In addition to the above, certificates of location were denied for 10 claims, making, therefore, a total of 64 claims which have been examined and reported on during the past fiscal year in the matter of applications for certificates of location under the act of June 2, 1858.

## SWAMP LAND.

At the request of the register of the State land office, selections of swamp lands were made in the northwestern district, aggregating 324.60 acres, and in the southwestern district, Louisiana, aggregating 5,121.12 acres.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

There have been copied for preservation 1,940 pages of old field notes. Seventeen supplemental diagrams, filed with the proper plats of survey, were prepared in triplicate, making a total of 51 diagrams prepared.

Copies of all the original documents accompanying the reports transmitting certificates of location under the act of June 2, 1858, have been made and retained for the files of this office.

All the correspondence, with the exception of formal matters, has been transcribed from the letterpress book into permanent record books, aggregating 807 record-book pages.

Fourteen old and partly defaced township plats have been reproduced for the files of this office and the old plats put away for preservation.

The recomputation of areas and the subdivision of sections were effected in at least 140 sections.

The indexing of the old field-note books has been kept up, and it will not be long before all such books will be properly indexed.

To the above and foregoing must be added the preparation of quarterly accounts in duplicate, the comparing of each and every piece of work made, and also that much time was consumed in exhibiting documents, plats, maps, etc., and expaining the same to the public.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES LEWIS,  
*Surveyor General, Louisiana.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

*A.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for surveying service in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.*

For surveys and resurveys in all the districts of the State (except Greensburg district), including original surveys of confirmed private land claims and donations..... \$30,000

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The necessity for the surveys and resurveys in the above districts has long since been fully demonstrated to this office by settlers (verbally or by petitions), and in many instances also by deputy surveyors. These last, when making surveys in certain localities, experience much difficulty, not only on account of existing misclosures in the old surveys, but also on account of there being apparently no established Government lines. As in many instances the old lines can not be found, the hunting up of proper starting points in such cases causes much annoyance and loss of time.

*B.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the compensation of the surveyor general and his clerks in the district of Louisiana, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.*

Surveyor general.....	\$2,000
Chief clerk .....	1,800
Chief draftsman and claim clerk .....	1,700
One draftsman and calculator .....	1,400
Two assistant draftsmen, at \$1,300 each.....	2,600
One clerk to continue the exhibit of private land claims .....	1,200
One clerk and typewriter .....	1,000
Five clerks for general help and to bring up arrear work, at \$900 each .....	4,500
Total .....	16,200

Explanatory notes in support of the several amounts submitted in above estimates, the amounts being, in my humble judgment, the lowest sums for which the services can be conducted.

(1) The estimate of \$2,000 for my salary as surveyor general is in accordance with the original act of March 3, 1831, fixing said salary, and owing to the labor and great responsibilities incumbent upon me the compensation is certainly a reasonable one.

(2) The chief clerk's salary, at \$1,800, I believe just and very moderate, his duty being the general supervision over all that pertains to this office.

(3) The salary of the chief draftsman and claim clerk, which I estimate at \$1,700, is very moderate, his duties being the examination and passing upon all applications for certificates of location under the act of June 2, 1858; preparing special instructions to deputy surveyors, examining surveying returns, and supervising the drafting department.

(4) The estimate of \$1,400 for the draftsman and calculator is certainly moderate, his duties being protracting maps from the field notes, preparing original and duplicate patent plats for private land claims, computing areas of sections and subdividing the same, and restoring old and partly defaced maps.

(5) The duties of the two assistant draftsmen being to assist the draftsman and calculator in all his work. I believe the estimate of \$2,600 for the two is very moderate.

(6) The salary of one clerk to continue the exhibit of private land claims, estimated at \$1,200, is very moderate, as it will require an expert to do the work.

(7) I should think \$1,000 is very moderate for the salary of the clerk and typewriter, his duties being typewriting all the official correspondence and all documents filed as evidence in special cases, making sketches, and copying field notes and making extracts therefrom for the Department.

(8) The estimate of \$4,500 for five clerks, at \$900 each, for general help and to bring up arrear work is very moderate, considering the amount of work to be done, and in this connection I beg to refer to statement "D," under the heading of arrear work.

*C.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for contingent expenses in the office of the surveyor general, district of Louisiana, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.*

Salary of messenger and porter .....	\$780
Stationery .....	300
Binding of records.....	200
Total .....	1,280

Explanatory notes in support of the amount submitted in the above statement, the same being limited to the lowest sums for which the service can be conducted.

The estimate of \$780 for salary of messenger and porter is very moderate, for, in addition to his regular work as such, he is expected to give general help in the office, which at times could be considered clerical work.

The estimate of \$200 for binding of records is, I believe, very moderate; so also is the estimate of \$300 for stationery.

D.—*Statement of office work, which will be in arrears in the surveyor general's office, district of Louisiana, at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.*

(1) Continuing and completing the exhibit of private land claims for all the districts of the State except the southeastern district. (See Land Office Report for 1886, p. 507.)

(2) Preparation of patent plats in duplicate for the located confirmed private land claims for 5,320 claims.

(3) Sixty-nine township maps to be reprotracted or reproduced.

(4) Examination and researches to prepare confirmed private land claims for survey and location.

(5) Five hundred and fifty-eight private land claims, for which certificates of location are to be issued under act of Congress approved June 2, 1858.

(6) Continuing the indexing of books of field notes in the different districts.

(7) Continuing the copying of field notes for preservation.

E.—*Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor general of Louisiana on account of appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.*

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Description and locality of work.	District.	Estimated liability.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
1	1899. Mar. 8	George K. Bradford.	Claim of Pierre Belly, No. 15, being secs. 18 and 85, T. 10 S., R. 13 E., and secs. 42 and 47, in T. 11 S., R. 13 E.	Southeast district west of river.	\$300.00	.....	Surveys not completed.



## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF MINNESOTA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,  
St. Paul, Minn., July 6, 1901.

SIR: In conformity with instructions contained in your circular letter E, dated April 24, 1901, I have the honor to transmit herewith, in duplicate, my annual report of the surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, with the following tabular statements, viz:

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901. Act approved June 6, 1900.

B.—Statement of special instructions issued by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of Indian-reservation lands, payable from the appropriation for completing the necessary surveys within the Chippewa Indian reservations in Minnesota. Act approved July 1, 1898.

There have been surveyed 8 townships of public lands, the field notes of which have been examined during the year and the plats and transcripts of field notes made. Two townships of public lands have been resurveyed, the field notes examined, and plats and transcripts of field notes made.

Seven townships have been surveyed, and 2 townships resurveyed, the office work on which is not completed.

Six townships of Indian-reservation land have been resurveyed, the office work on which is not completed.

The number of miles of township, section, and meander lines run and marked in the field, the field notes of which have been examined and approved during the year, is as follows:

Character of lines.	Measurements.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Township lines.....	6	00	30
Township lines resurveyed.....	83	12	87
Township lines retraced.....	5	79	50
Section lines.....	406	20	33
Section lines resurveyed.....	84	61	81
Meander lines.....	102	01	59
Connecting lines.....	5	29	69
Total.....	693	46	9

The number of acres surveyed in townships, the field notes of which have been examined and approved and the plats made during the year, is 129,219.03, which, added to the amount previously reported, viz, 49,337,433.71, gives the total number of acres surveyed in Minnesota, to date, 49,466,652.74.

The number of township plats (original, duplicate, and triplicate) made during the year is 34; the number of diagrams of township lines made is 10; the number of descriptive notes of corners, etc., made for local land offices is 9; the number of transcripts of field notes is 11.

There have been prepared, during the year, 4 contracts in quadruplicate with deputy surveyors, with full special instructions in quadruplicate for the survey of 5 townships and 3 fractional townships, with diagrams and field notes of exterior lines for the use of deputy surveyors.

There have also been prepared 7 special instructions in quadruplicate for the survey of public lands, Indian lands, and islands.

Respectfully submitted.

E. S. WARNER,  
United States Surveyor General.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 (act approved June 6, 1900).

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.	Remarks.
101	John E. Mulligan.....	1901. Sept. 27	The east and north boundaries of T. 163 N., R. 45 W., and east boundary of T. 164 N., R. 45 W., and all subdivisions and meander lines in Tps. 163 and 164 N., R. 45 W., fifth principal meridian, Minnesota, and retrace defective township lines.	\$750.00	Survey completed.
(1)	Robert K. Whiteley...	1900. Oct. 13	Island in Crooked Lake, in sec. 20, T. 45 N., R. 28 W., fourth principal meridian, Minnesota.	4.36	Do.
102	Louis A. Ogaard.....	Oct. 15	All the subdivision and meander lines in T. 64 N., Rs. 26 and 27 W., fourth principal meridian, Minnesota; also, resurvey or retrace all defective township lines.	850.00	Do.
103	Chas. H. Armstrong...	1901. Feb. 16	The north boundaries of T. 162 N., R. 38 W., and T. 162 N., R. 39 W.; also, all subdivision and meander lines in T. 162 N., R. 38 W., outside of the Red Lake Indian Reservation, and the subdivision of the unsurveyed portion of T. 162 N., R. 39 W., fifth principal meridian, Minnesota; also, retrace defective township lines.	775.00	Do.
(1)	Merritt S. Cook.....	Mar. 14	To correct survey of strip of land between Tps. 58 and 59 N., R. 17 W., made under contract No. 43, dated May 18, 1894.	.....	No returns.
104	Thos. H. Crowell and John E. Mulligan...	May 19	All the subdivision and meander lines in T. 58 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W., fourth principal meridian, Minnesota; also, resurvey or retrace all defective township lines.	1,350.00	Do.
(1)	Martin Watson.....	May 23	Island in sec. 21, T. 46 N., R. 26 W., fourth principal meridian, Minnesota.	.....	Do.
(1)	S. S. Sargeant.....	June 4	Island in sec. 20, T. 127 N., R. 32 W., fifth principal meridian, Minnesota.	.....	Do.
(1)	Thos. M. Hughes.....	.....do....	Two islands in sec. 30, T. 63 N., R. 13 W., fourth principal meridian, Minnesota.	.....	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Special instructions.

B.—Statement of special instructions issued by the surveyor general of Minnesota for the survey of Indian-reservation lands, payable from the appropriation for completing the necessary surveys within the Chippewa Indian reservations in Minnesota (act approved July 1, 1898).

Name of deputy.	Date of instructions.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.	Remarks.
Chas. H. Armstrong....	1901. Feb. 16	Part of T. 162 N., R. 38 W., fifth principal meridian, situate within the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota.	\$60.00	Survey completed.

## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR MONTANA.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
*Helena, Mont., July 1, 1901.*

SIR: In compliance with circular letter E, dated April 24, 1901, I have the honor to submit herewith (in duplicate) my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

## MINERAL DEPARTMENT.

Deposits for office work on mineral surveys aggregate.....	\$11,150
Deposits for office work on reports on placers .....	30
Orders issued for surveys .....	358
Orders issued for amended surveys .....	7
Supplemental orders issued for surveys .....	22
Orders issued for report on placers .....	3
Surveys examined and approved .....	323
Amended surveys examined and approved .....	6
Reports on placers examined and approved .....	2
Plats made .....	706
Transcripts made of surveys, and reports on placers .....	203
Pages of transcripts of surveys and reports on placers .....	2,679
Surveys platted on connected sheets .....	502
Surveys replatted on connected sheets .....	140
New connected sheets made .....	151
Connected sheets replatted .....	7
United States deputy mineral surveyors commissioned during the year.....	15

## AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The apportionment to Montana from the regular appropriation for surveys and resurveys for the fiscal year, as per annual surveying instructions, was \$40,000. By two letters E, dated March 6, 1901, and by letter E, dated March 23, 1901, the apportionment was increased to \$45,479.

The following tabular statement shows the contracts entered into which are payable from the regular appropriation:

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
371	1900. Sept. 11	Wm. W. McElroy and John P. Hensel- wood.	The Flathead guide meridian through the 2 southern miles of T. 15 N., between Rs. 19 and 20 W., the fourth standard parallel north, through parts of Rs. 21 and 20 W., the resurvey (if necessary) of that portion of the west boundary of the Flathead Indian Reservation forming the east boundaries of Tps. 15 and 16 N., R. 20 W., and also (if necessary) of that portion of said reservation boundary forming the whole or portions of the north boundaries of T. 16 N., Rs. 20 and 21 W., and the third standard parallel north, through the western 2 miles of R. 21 W.	\$750
373	.....do....	Abram L. Jaqueth....	The Libby Creek guide meridian through T. 32 N., between Rs. 30 and 31 W., and the eighth standard parallel north, through parts of Rs. 30 and 31 W.	356
376	.....do....	Chas. E. Redfield and Frank A. Elmer.	The fourth guide meridian west through Tps. 16, 17, and 18 N., between Rs. 16 and 17 W., and the fourth standard parallel north through Rs. 16 and 17 W.	712
378	.....do....	Geo. A. Schott .....	The fourth guide meridian west through Tps. 19 and 20 N., between Rs. 16 and 17 W.	281



No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
36	1901. Jan. 17	Wm. H. Mumbrue and Loomis E. Minnott.	The north boundary and subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 34 E.; the west and north boundaries and subdivisions of Tps. 9, 10, and 11 N., Rs. 35 and 36 E.; the west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 12 N., Rs. 35 and 36 E.; the ninth guide meridian east, through Tps. 9, 10, 11, and 12 N., between Rs. 36 and 37 E.; the east and north boundaries and subdivisions of Tps. 9, 10, and 11 N., Rs. 37, 38, and 39 E.; the east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 12 N., Rs. 37, 38, and 39 E.; the third standard parallel north, through Rs. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 E., and the west, east, and north boundaries and subdivisions of Tps. 13 and 14 N., R. 38 E.	\$8,000
381	Jan. 18	Jas. M. Page and Ralph H. Bushnell.	The eleventh guide meridian east, through Tps. 9, 10, 11, and 12 N., between Rs. 44 and 45 E., the west and north boundaries and subdivisions of Tps. 9, 10, and 11 N., Rs. 44, 43, and 42 E.; the north boundaries and subdivisions of Tps. 9, 10, and 11 N., Rs. 40 and 41 E.; the tenth guide meridian east, through Tps. 9, 10, 11, and 12 N., between Rs. 40 and 41 E.; the third standard parallel north, through part of R. 47 E.; and through Rs. 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, and 40 E.; the subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 44 E.; the east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 12 N., Rs. 41, 42, and 43 E.; the subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 40 E., and the subdivisions of T. 8 N., Rs. 41, 42, 43, and 44 E.	8,000
382	Mar. 22	Dwight Bushnell.....	The south boundaries of T. 12 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E.; the west, south, east, and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 12 S., R. 3 E.; the south, east, and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 12 S., R. 4 E., and the west, east, and south boundaries and subdivisions of T. 13 S., R. 4 E.	4,300
383	Apr. 4	Abraham Hogeland..	The subdivisions and meanders of T. 1 N., R. 27 E. necessary to survey an island in the Yellowstone River, the fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 3 N., R. 31 E., and the subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 30 E.	700
384	Mar. 16	Thos. T. Baker and Geo. H. Potter.	The west and north boundaries and subdivisions of Tps. 4 and 5 S., R. 16 E.; the subdivisions of Tps. 4 and 5 S., R. 17 E.; the first standard parallel south, through R. 16 E., and through parts of Rs. 15 and 21 E.; the west and south boundaries and subdivisions of T. 6 S., Rs. 16 and 18 E.; the Stillwater guide meridian through T. 6 S., between Rs. 16 and 17 E., the south boundary and subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 17 E.; the fractional west boundary and subdivisions of T. 6 S., Rs. 19 and 20 E.; the fractional subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 21 E., and any necessary retracements, resurveys, or reestablishments of the old boundaries of the Crow Indian Reservation in T. 6 S., Rs. 19, 20, and 21 E.	4,400
385	Mar. 18	Henry B. Davis.....	The south boundary, fractional subdivisions, and meanders of T. 1 S., R. 16 E.; the west and south boundaries and subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 16 E.; the Stillwater guide meridian through T. 2 S., and through part of T. 1 S., between Rs. 16 and 17 E.; the south boundary, fractional subdivisions, and meanders of T. 1 S., R. 17 E.; the fractional west and south boundaries, fractional subdivisions, and meanders of T. 1 S., R. 18 E.; the east boundary and subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 17 E.; the fractional east boundary, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 2 S., R. 18 E.; the fractional east boundary, fractional subdivisions, and meanders of T. 2 S., R. 19 E.; the subdivisions and meanders of fractional T. 2 S., Rs. 20 and 21 E.; the fractional subdivisions of T. 3 S., R. 20 E.; the fractional north and east boundaries and fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 3 S., R. 21 E.; the north boundary and subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 21 E.; the fractional north boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 21 E.	5,000
386	Mar. 22	Edgar Ford.....	The fourth standard parallel north through parts of Rs. 18 and 19 W.; the south boundary; the fractional east boundary, and fractional subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 18 W.; the fractional south boundary; the east boundary, and fractional subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 19 W.; the fractional east boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 13 N., R. 19 W.; the fractional subdivisions of T. 13	3,000

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
386	1901. Mar. 22	Edgar Ford.....	N., R. 18 W.; and the resurvey of the boundaries of the Fort Missoula Timber Reserve, involving the establishment of mile and half-mile corners on the boundaries of said reserve, as defined by corners established by the military authorities at irregular intervals.	
387	Mar. 30	Paul S. A. Bickel and Walter G. Filer.	The west boundary and subdivisions of T. 29 N., R. 27 W.; the fractional east and west boundaries; fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 32 N., R. 29 W., designated as Group No. 27 of notice No. 9; part of the north boundary of the Flathead Indian Reservation east of the Flathead Lake; the fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 25 N., R. 19 W.; of T. 26 N., R. 19 W., and of T. 26 N., R. 20 W.; the fractional subdivisions of T. 27 N., Rs. 22 and 23 W.; the east and fractional north boundaries and fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 30 N., R. 20 W.; the south fractional east and west boundaries and fractional subdivisions of T. 32 N., R. 20 W.; the east boundary, fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 32 N., R. 19 W.; the eighth standard parallel north through part of Rs. 18 and 19 W.; the fractional north boundary; fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 33 N., R. 18 W., and the fractional south boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 34 N., R. 24 W., designated as Group No. 28 of notice No. 9.	\$6, 900
388	Mar. 19	John B. Walker.....	The second standard parallel north through part of the west half of R. 18 W.; the west boundary and subdivisions of west half of T. 9 N., R. 18 W.; the west half of the south and north boundaries and the subdivisions of west half of T. 10 N., R. 18 W.; the east boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 19 W.	2, 600
389	Mar. 30	Burton S. Adams .....	The west and fractional east boundaries and fractional subdivisions of T. 24 N., R. 58 E.; the fractional east boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 24 N., R. 59 E.; the fractional south boundary; fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 24 N., R. 60 E.; the sixth standard parallel north through Rs. 55 and 56 E. and through part of R. 57 E.; the seventh standard parallel north through part of R. 57 E.	450

## SPECIAL DEPOSITS BY INDIVIDUALS.

Five hundred and eighty dollars has been deposited, of which \$130 is for office work and \$450 for field work. One contract has been let, and special instructions have been issued as follows:

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
(1)	1900. Aug. 10	Abraham Hogeland ..	The south and east boundaries of sec. 2 of T. 16 N., R. 19 E., also the retracement, resurvey, and re-establishment of such lines of old surveys as may be necessary in order to make surveys "in strict conformity with the laws of the United States, the printed manual of surveying instructions, as revised and approved in 1894, and other surveying instructions issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office."	\$40.00
379	Sept. 22	John W. Wade.....	The fractional south boundary (if necessary) and the fractional subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 7 W.	280.00
(1)	1901. Apr. 1	Abraham Hogeland ..	The south and west boundaries of sec. 4 and the east half of the south boundary of sec. 5, T. 14 N., R. 11 E.	50.00
(1)	Apr. 13	Robert F. Scott .....	The west and north boundaries of secs. 33 and 28 of T. 8 N., R. 21 W.	80.00

<sup>1</sup>Special instructions.

## SPECIAL DEPOSITS BY RAILROAD COMPANIES UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED FEBRUARY 27, 1899.

During the fiscal year deposits have been made by the Northern Pacific Railway Company as follows:

For field work .....	\$39, 106
For office work .....	2, 775
For examination in the field .....	3, 910
For advertising .....	50

Contracts have been entered into, payable from this fund, as follows:

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
369	1900. Sept. 11	Watts Huffaker and Lee Williams.	The fractional east and west boundaries, the south boundary, and subdivisions (all) of T. 11 N., R. 15 W.; the fractional west boundary, sec. 6 and sec. 18, and fractional subdivisions secs. 1 to 6, both inclusive; parts of secs. 8, 9, 10, and 11, and all of secs. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 of T. 11 N., R. 16 W.; the fractional east boundary (3 southern miles); the fractional south boundary (5 western miles); the west boundary (all) and fractional subdivisions secs. 7, 8, and 9; and secs. 17 to 36, both inclusive, of T. 12 N., R. 14 W.; the south and west boundaries and subdivisions (all) of T. 12 N., Rs. 15 and 16 W.	\$6, 735.00
370	....do....	Wm. W. McElroy and John P. Henselwood.	The fractional west boundary, the north boundary and fractional subdivisions, viz, secs. 1 to 13, inclusive, and secs. 23, 24, and 25 of T. 13 N., R. 17 W.; the fractional east boundary, the north boundary, and fractional subdivisions, viz, the survey or the completion of the survey of secs. 1 to 18, inclusive, and secs. 22 to 27, inclusive, of T. 14 N., R. 19 W.; the fractional subdivisions, viz, sec. 1, and the completion of the survey of secs. 2, 3, and 12 of T. 14 N., R. 20 W.; the west boundary, the fractional north boundary, and fractional subdivisions, viz, all outside of Flathead Indian Reservation of T. 15 N., R. 20 W.; the west boundary and fractional subdivisions, viz, all outside of Flathead Indian Reservation, of T. 16 N., R. 20 W.; the west and north boundaries and subdivisions (all) of T. 13 N., R. 21 W.; the fractional subdivisions, viz, the survey or the completion of the survey of secs. 1 to 18, inclusive, and secs. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 of T. 15 N., R. 21 W., the south and west boundaries and subdivisions (all) of T. 16 N., R. 21 W.	7, 564.00
372	....do....	Abram L. Jaqueth....	The fractional west boundary (3 northern miles), the north boundary and fractional subdivisions (secs. 1 to 18, inclusive) of T. 31 N., R. 31 W.; the west boundary and subdivisions (all) of T. 32 N., R. 31 W.	2, 492.00
374	....do....	Danl. P. Mumbrue and Eugene C. Sampson.	The fractional south and north boundaries and fractional subdivisions (3 eastern ranges of sections) of T. 9 S., R. 1 E.; the fractional north boundary and fractional subdivisions (3 eastern ranges of sections) of T. 8 S., R. 1 E.; the west, south, and east boundaries and subdivisions (all) of T. 9 S., R. 2 E.; the west, south, east, and north boundaries and subdivisions (all) of T. 8 S., R. 2 E.; the south and east boundaries and subdivisions (all) of T. 9 S., R. 3 E., and the southeast and north boundaries and subdivisions (all) of T. 8 S., R. 3 E.	8, 974.00
375	....do....	Chas. E. Redfield and Frank A. Elmer.	The subdivisions of T. 16 N., R. 16 W. (all); the north boundary and subdivisions (all) of T. 17 N., R. 16 W.; the west and north boundaries and subdivisions (all) of T. 17 N., R. 17 W.; the fractional east and north boundaries and fractional subdivisions (secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 and secs. 15 to 36, inclusive) of T. 18 N., R. 15 W.; the east and north boundaries and subdivisions (all) of T. 18 N., R. 16 W.; the west and north boundaries and subdivisions (all) of Tps. 17 and 18 N., R. 17 W.	8, 392.00



No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
377	1900. Sept. 11	Geo. A. Schott .....	The fractional subdivisions (sec. 36) of T. 19 N., R. 15 W.; the fractional east boundary (sec. 36), the fractional north boundary (secs. 3, 4, 5, and 6), and the fractional subdivisions (secs. 3 to 10, inclusive, secs. 15 to 22, inclusive, and secs. 29 to 36, inclusive) of T. 19 N., R. 16 W.; the fractional north boundary (secs. 5 and 6) and the fractional subdivisions (secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, secs. 17 to 21, inclusive, and secs. 27 to 33, inclusive) of T. 20 N., R. 16 W.; and the west and north boundaries and subdivisions (all) of Tps. 19 and 20 N., R. 17 W.	\$1,949.00

I have to again report my inability to let a contract for surveys designated as Group No. 1, of Notice No. 6. Proposals for executing said surveys were requested by Notice No. 9, being included in Group No. 21 of that notice. A bid for executing surveys thereunder was not received.

SURVEYS PAYABLE FROM SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION ACT APPROVED JUNE 6, 1900 (31 STAT. L., 617).

Of the \$11,000 appropriated for the survey of the Fort Buford (abandoned) Military Reservation, there was apportioned to this district the sum of \$4,842.50.

The following contract has been let, payable from said appropriation:

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
390	1901. Mar. 30	Burton S. Adams .....	The west boundary and that part of the north and south boundaries, in Montana, of the abandoned Fort Buford Military Reservation; the fractional subdivisions of T. 24 N., R. 58 E.; the fractional west boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 24 N., R. 59 E.; the fractional west boundary, subdivisions and meander of T. 24 N., R. 60 E.; the sixth standard parallel north through part of R. 57 E., and through Rs. 58 and 59 E.; the east and fractional north boundaries and fractional subdivisions of Tps. 25, 26, and 27 N., R. 57 E.; the east and north boundaries and subdivisions of Tps. 25, 26, and 27 N., R. 58 E.; the north boundaries and subdivisions of fractional Tps. 25, 26, and 27 N., R. 59 E.; the meanders of both banks of the Missouri River; the east boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 28 N., R. 57 E.; the east boundary and subdivisions of T. 28 N., R. 58 E.; the subdivisions of fractional T. 28 N., R. 59 E.; the seventh standard parallel north through part of R. 57 E., and through Rs. 58 and 59 E.; the fractional east boundaries and fractional subdivisions of Tps. 29 N., Rs. 57 and 58 E.; and the fractional subdivisions of T. 29 N., R. 59 E., all of which surveys are in the abandoned Fort Buford Military Reservation.	\$4,842.50

## GENERAL FIELD WORK.

The returns of various deputies show public surveys made during the year just past as follows:

	Miles.
Standard parallels .....	18
Guide meridians .....	24
Township lines .....	498
Reestablishments .....	71
Resurveys .....	44
Retracements .....	123
Subdivision lines .....	1,780
Resurveys .....	6
Retracements .....	11
Meander lines .....	81
Total .....	2,656

The returns of various deputies filed after June 30, 1900, and therefore not included in last report, shows surveys to have been made prior to that date as follows:

	Miles.
Standard parallels .....	22
Guide meridians .....	13
Township lines.....	297
Reestablishments.....	38
Resurveys .....	33
Retracements .....	53
Subdivisions .....	2, 633
Resurveys .....	4
Retracements .....	6
Meander lines.....	37
Total .....	3, 136

## OFFICE WORK ON RETURNS OF DEPUTIES.

Returns of surveys under 22 contracts or special instructions were filed during the fiscal year.

Returns of survey under 20 contracts or special instructions have been worked up during the fiscal year just passed.

The following table shows the work of the fiscal year in detail:

Exterior plats made .....	15
Township plats made .....	330
Books of field notes examined.....	167
Pages of transcripts written.....	5, 876

Very respectfully,

E. W. BEATTIE,  
*United States Surveyor General for Montana.*

HONORABLE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF NEVADA.

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OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
*Reno, Nev., July 1, 1901.*

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter E, of April 24, 1901, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, in duplicate, with tabular statements showing contracts awarded for the survey and resurvey of public lands during the year; contracts completed during the same period; the status of outstanding contracts at the end of the year, and other data of general information as to the work accomplished and being performed under my supervision.

No deposits have been made during the year by individuals or railroad companies for the survey of the public lands. The Central Pacific Railroad Company has, however, made application for the survey of 16 townships, partial or entire, within the 20-mile limit of its land grant, for the execution of which I have invited proposals.

There are also on file applications for surveys from 66 settlers in 32 townships, part, if not all, of which I shall endeavor to contract for during the coming year.

The building of a railroad from Salt Lake to Los Angeles has created an inquiry for land in southern Nevada, and an influx of settlers is looked for, which will still further stimulate the demand for surveys in order to procure title to the cultivable lands, and I would respectfully renew my recommendations contained in former reports for such legislation or amended regulations as will cause the large bodies of valuable timber adjacent to the boundary line of Nevada and Utah to be surveyed and disposed of to advantage to the Government. Under present conditions immense tracts are being denuded of their valuable timber by greedy speculators in direct violation of law, the Government deriving no benefit whatever, while the volume and regularity of the water supply is seriously menaced by the wanton destruction of this timber. I respectfully refer to the recommendations embodied in my annual report of last year in regard to this matter, which is therein fully discussed.

The past year has also shown a marked activity in the mining industry throughout the State of Nevada. Old mines in abandoned districts are being worked. New discoveries in unexplored regions have led to the establishment of new mining districts, with accompanying building up of towns and mining camps, the most notable being those of Wedekind district, in Washoe County, and Tonapah, in Nye County. There have been issued 56 orders for mineral surveys during the year, embracing 100 lode claims and 9 mill sites; also 5 orders for amended surveys; in addition to which 4 applications for survey, embracing 12 lode claims, are on file awaiting action. This increased and increasing demand for mineral surveys impels me to again invite your attention to the necessity of connecting the lines of the public surveys with established mineral monuments in all mining districts.

The looseness with which contract surveys are frequently executed has already given rise to vexatious and expensive litigation as to the precise locus of mining locations in respect to the public surveys; and surveys of valuable mineral ground executed in strict conformity with the original location notices vary in an irreconcilable manner, according to what corner of the public surveys the different mineral surveys, covering identical ground, were tied to; or, to repeat the language of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, the public surveys are frequently so inaccurate that mineral surveys tied to different corners of the same section show conflicts when plotted, when none in fact exist.

In addition to the amount estimated for to carry out the progressive system of surveys, which I have during my term of office endeavored to establish and advance harmoniously, I would request the allotment of a liberal portion of the general fund appropriated, to the several guide meridians and standard parallels throughout the State. An inspection of the last map of the State published by the General Land Office (1894) shows that the Carson River guide meridian is only carried northward to the boundary of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, and Reese River guide meridian only as far south as the first standard parallel south; and the Ruby Valley guide meridian still exhibits solution of conformity between the eighth standard parallel north and the Idaho boundary. The Mount Diablo base line will only be extended to the Utah boundary during the present surveying season, leaving still two gaps between ranges 36 and 38 east and 51 and 53 east.



The standard parallels, both north and south of the Mount Diablo base, are in still worse fragmentary condition, not one from the sixth south to the ninth north having been continuously established throughout the width of the State. The result has been, and will continue to be, ragged and unsatisfactory closures upon these lines, which thus lose much of their corrective value. I ask that, if existing laws permit it, a generous allowance from the general surveying appropriation be made for their completion, and if such use can not be made of that fund, that a special appropriation be asked of Congress for the purpose of completing the establishment of these important lines of the public surveys in Nevada.

I beg to call attention to the extremely limited amount appropriated for the contingent expenses attached to this office, which has been but \$500 annually, out of which \$360 per annum has been paid for office rent, leaving but \$140 available for stationery, post-office box rent, ice, washing towels, expressage, and telegraphing.

The condition of the records is becoming such that a greater amount is absolutely necessary. Field notes are to be bound; old township plats to be mounted on cloth, and duplicates made which will stand handling; the files of official letters for over thirty years require rearranging, binding, and indexing.

I would also advise and request the purchase of a printing frame and water bath for blue prints, which are now made outside the office, through the courtesy of deputies, who allow the use of their offices and apparatus.

I have therefore estimated for \$1,000 for contingent expenses of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Respectfully submitted.

MATTHEW KYLE,

*United States Surveyor General for Nevada.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT A.—*Statement of contracts awarded during the fiscal year, liability payable from the appropriation for the survey and resurvey of the public lands, fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.
225	1900. Sept. 26	Dennis Scully .....	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of T. 14 N., R. 41 E.; Tps. 17 and 18 N., R. 43 E.; Tps. 17, 18, and 19 N., R. 44 E.; and T. 18 N., R. 45 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	\$3,000.00
226	1901. Feb. 20	John G. Booker.....	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of Tps. 7, 8, and 9 N., R. 27 E.; T. 7 N., R. 35 E.; and T. 7 N., R. 36 E., Mount Diablo base and meridian.	2,400.00
227	Apr. 18	Herbert B. Maxson...	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of Tps. 4 and 5 S., R. 68 E.; Tps. 4 and 5 S., R. 69 E.; Tps. 3, 4, and 5 S., R. 70 E.; and those portions of Tps. 3 and 4 S., R. 71 E., Mount Diablo base and meridian.	4,600.00
228	May 2	Theodore H. Lowe....	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of Tps. 1 N., R. 66 E., 2 and 3 N., R. 68 E., 2 and 3 N., R. 69 E., 3 S., R. 68 E., 1 and 2 S., R. 69 E., Mount Diablo base and meridian.	5,000.00

EXHIBIT B.—*Statement showing contracts completed and accepted by the Commissioner during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.
216	1899. May 26	T. K. Stewart.....	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of the exterior boundaries and subdivision lines of T. 47 N., R. 60 E.; Tps. 46 and 47 N., R. 61 E., Mount Diablo meridian. Work under contract accepted as to Tps. 46 N., R. 61 E., and 47 N., R. 60 E., and part of Idaho-Nevada boundary. Accepted June 1, 1901.
217	Feb. 17	Herbert B. Maxson...	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of Tps. 42 and 45 N., R. 61 E., and Tps. 42, 44, 45, 46, and 47 E., Mount Diablo meridian. Work under contract accepted April 9, 1901.

EXHIBIT C.—Statement showing status of contracts not closed at end of fiscal year, June, 30, 1901.

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.	Remarks.
218	1900. Mar. 30	Herbert B. Maxson...	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of Tps. 41, 42, and 43 N., R. 53 E.; Tps. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43 N., R. 54 E.; Tps. 39, 40, 41, and 42 N., R. 55 E., and Tps. 41, 42, and 43 N., R. 56 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	Plats and transcript forwarded to General Land Office Apr. 6, 1901.
219	May 19	Theodore H. Lowe....	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of Tps. 37, 38, 39, and 40 N., R. 53 E., and T. 44 N., R. 57 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	Plats and transcript forwarded to General Land Office May 1, 1901.
220	May 29	Thomas K. Stewart...	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of T. 22 N., R. 18 E.; Tps. 19 and 20 N., R. 21 E.; T. 19 N., R. 23 E., and Tps. 24 and 25 N., R. 24 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	Plats and transcript forwarded to General Land Office June 13, 1901.
221	June 1	Richard H. Cook .....	All lines necessary to complete the survey of Tps. 33, 34, 35, and 37 N., R. 38 E., and Tps. 32, 33, and 34 N., R. 39 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	Plats and transcript of T. 33 N., R. 38 E., only transmitted to General Land Office June 20, 1901.
S. I.	Jan. 1	Thomas K. Stewart...	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of T. 25 N., R. 19 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	Plats and transcript amended and transmitted to General Land Office May 25, 1901.
222	June 4	Stewart T. Morse.....	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of Tps. 29 and 30 N., R. 45 E.; Tps. 29 and 30 N., R. 46 E.; Tps. 28, 29, and 30 N., R. 49 E.; T. 29 N., R. 50 E., and T. 29 N., R. 53 E., Mount Diablo meridian (Central Pacific R. R. limits).	Deputy in field June 30, 1901.
223	....do ...	Henry W. Newby ....	All lines necessary to complete the survey of Tps. 32 and 33 N., R. 58 E.; Tps. 35, 36, and 37 N., R. 61 E.; T. 41 N., R. 64 E., and Tps. 35, 36, 37, and 38 N., R. 70 E., Mount Diablo meridian (Central Pacific R. R. limits).	Do.
224	May 31	Andrew J. Chalmers and Frank H. Criss.	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of T. 22 N., R. 26 E.; Tps. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 N., R. 33 E.; Tps. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 N., R. 54 E., Mount Diablo meridian (Central Pacific R. R. limits).	Time extended for completion of contract until Dec. 1, 1901. Deputy in field June 30, 1901.
225	Sept. 26	Dennis Scully .....	See Exhibit A.....	Deputy in field June 30, 1901.
226	1901. Feb. 20	John G. Booker .....	.....do.....	Do.
227	Apr. 18	Herbert B. Maxson.....	.....do.....	Do.
228	May 2	Theodore H. Lowe.....	.....do.....	Do.

EXHIBIT D.—Detailed statement of performance of work in the field in the district of Nevada during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Number of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Meridian, standard, and meander lines.	Township lines.	Section and connection lines.	Returned amount.
(1)	Thomas K. Stewart.....	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	
218	Herbert B. Maxson.....	11 34 44	1 05 20	13 24 00	\$100.00
219	Theodore H. Lowe.....	6 12 50	128 29 41	538 62 70	5,280.37
220	Thomas K. Stewart.....	39 47 70	69 15 93	304 63 74	2,957.53
221	Richard H. Cook.....		45 49 52	180 52 44	3,046.77
			11 69 98	25 48 21	417.81
	Total .....	57 14 64	255 10 07	563 11 19	.....
	Aggregate .....	875 miles,	35 chains,	87 links.	11,803.03

<sup>1</sup>Special instructions.

## 518 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

EXHIBIT E.—*Statement showing orders for mineral surveys issued by the surveyor general, district of Nevada, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Name of claim.	Mining district.	Deputy.	Date of approval.
1914	Ludwig copper, cobalt, and nickel mine.	Mason	Mack	Oct. 24, 1900.
1915	Bristol	Trinity	Chalmers	Not returned.
1916	Argonistic	do	do	Do.
1917	Last Chance	Unorganized	Newby	Jan. 30, 1901.
1917	Red Belt	T. 31 S., R. 66 E.	do	Do.
1917	Golden Treasure	do	do	Do.
1917	Golden Star (fractional)	do	do	Do.
1917	Tip Top	do	do	Do.
1917	Golden Queen	do	do	Do.
1918	Homestead	Unorganized	do	Dec. 8, 1900.
1918	Sampson	T. 31 S., R. 66 E.	do	Do.
1918	Dewey	do	do	Do.
1918	American Girl	do	do	Do.
1919	Hill Side	Yellow Pine	do	Awaiting action.
1920	Shu Fly	do	do	Jan. 30, 1901.
1920	Libie	do	do	Do.
1920	Fragment	do	do	Not returned.
1920	Last Chance	do	do	Jan. 30, 1901.
1920	Hattie A.	do	do	Do.
1921	Cresstone	do	do	Dec. 7, 1900.
1922	Daisy	Kinsley	Fitzhugh	Jan. 19, 1901.
1923	Climax	do	do	Do.
1924	Captain Jack	do	do	Do.
1925	Chinn & Chase No. 2	do	do	Do.
1925	National No. 2	do	do	Do.
1926	Klondike	do	do	Do.
1927	Elizabeth	Silver Peak	Booker	Oct. 28, 1900.
1928	Comanche	White Pine	Pardy	Jan. 20, 1901.
1929	Star	Robinson	Campton	Dec. 19, 1900.
1929	Star of the West	do	do	Do.
1930	Flora May	Table Mountain	Lowe	June 8, 1901.
1930 B	Flora May mill site	do	do	Do.
1931	Maggie W.	do	do	June 20, 1901.
1931	Jennie B.	do	do	Do.
1931	Copper Knob	do	do	Do.
1931	Copper Glance	do	do	Do.
1931 B	Copper Glance mill site	do	do	Do.
1932	Lamartine	do	do	June 8, 1901.
1932	Mountain Beauty	do	do	Do.
1932 B	Lamartine mill site	do	do	Do.
1933	O'Donnell	do	do	Apr. 19, 1901.
1933	O'Donnell No. 2	do	do	Do.
1933	O'Donnell Extension	do	do	Do.
1933 B	O'Donnell mill site	do	do	Do.
1934	Lida G.	do	do	April 30, 1901.
1935	Reno Star	Wedekind	Stewart	Not returned.
1936	Bonanza lode	IXL	do	Do.
1936 B	Bonanza mill site	do	do	Do.
1937	Spring mine	do	do	Do.
1938	Mountain View	Reese River	Gayhart	May 4, 1901.
1939	Mammoth lode	do	do	Do.
1940	Commodore	do	do	Do.
1941	Confidence	do	do	Do.
1942	Antimony mill site	do	do	Do.
1943	Barefoot	Yellow Pine	Anderson	Awaiting action.
1943	Barefoot No. 2	do	do	Do.
1943	Barefoot annex	do	do	Do.
1943	Mary Anna	do	do	Do.
1944	Belvidere	Union	Gayhart	June 13, 1901.
1945	Good Luck	do	do	Do.
1946	Margeretta	Eureka	McClellan	April 29, 1901.
1947	Gardner lode	Table Mountain	Lowe	Not returned.
1947	Azurite	do	do	Do.
1947 B	Nevada Queen mill site	do	do	Do.
1948	Calumet	Robinson	Campton	June 18, 1901.
1948	Hecla	do	do	Do.
1948	Boston	do	do	Do.
1948	Montana	do	do	Do.
1948	Champion	do	do	Do.
1949	Safeguard	Wedekind	Chalmers	June 15, 1901.
1950	Diana lode	Union	Gayhart	Not returned.
1951	Cabin No. 2	Olinghouse	Stewart	Do.
1952	Keystone	Yellow Pine	Maxson	Awaiting action.
1952	Honduras	do	do	Do.
1953	Himalaya	Wilson	Mack	Not returned.
1953	Himlaya E. Extension	do	do	Do.
1953	Lincoln	do	do	Do.
1953	Lincoln E. Extension	do	do	Do.
1953	Central	do	do	Do.
1953	Central E. Extension	do	do	Do.



## EXHIBIT E.—Statement showing orders for mineral surveys, etc.—Continued.

No.	Name of claim.	Mining district.	Deputy.	Date of approval.
1953	Mystery .....	Wilson .....	Mack .....	Not returned.
1953	Mystery E. Extension .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1954	Cleveland .....	Delano .....	Anderson .....	Do.
1954	Hendricks .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1955	Indian .....	Searchlight .....	Swindler .....	Do.
1955	Fourth of July .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1955	Pioneer .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1955	Chief of the Hills .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1956	John .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1957	Boston .....	Searchlight .....	Swindler .....	Not returned.
1957	Massachusetts .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1957	Accident .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1957	Columbia .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1957	Pope .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1957	John C. .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1957	Colonel .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1957	Melrose .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1957	Malden .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1958	Swickard .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1959	Golden Treasure .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1959	Copper King .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1960	Hopkins .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1960	Red Iron .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
1961	Gold Hill .....	Eagle Valley .....	Keith .....	Do.

## AMENDED SURVEYS.

1857	Golden Chariot .....	Yellow Pine .....	Newby .....	Dec. 19, 1900.
1874	Blue Bird .....	Battle Mountain .....	Taylor .....	Oct. 19, 1900.
1903	Annex .....	Robinson .....	Campton .....	Dec. 28, 1900.

## EXHIBIT F.—Detailed statement of office work performed in office of surveyor general, district of Nevada, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Plats of mineral work:		
Mineral plats made .....	140	
Amended mineral plats .....	15	
Certified copies .....	3	
Total pieces .....	161	
Plats of contract work:		
Township plats of 22 townships surveyed, containing 370,371.27 acres ..	66	
Amended township maps .....	2	
Map of exterior boundaries, 4 contracts .....	8	
Maps of fifth standard parallel north .....	2	
Total pieces .....	78	
Miscellaneous work:		
Tracings made .....	71	
Blue prints made .....	98	
Maps of relottings, mineral .....	21	
Maps of mineral districts .....	11	
Township maps for State land office .....	2	
Total .....	203	
Aggregate pieces of all work .....	442	
Letters written:		
To departments at Washington .....	291	
To deputy surveyors .....	263	
Miscellaneous .....	338	
Aggregate .....	792	

## 520 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

## Letters received:

General Land Office and departments.....	185
Individuals .....	556
Aggregate .....	741

## Official telegrams:

Received .....	13
Sent.....	16
Aggregate .....	29

EXHIBIT G.—*List of deputy United States mineral surveyors in the district of Nevada on June 30, 1901.*

Name.	Residence.	Commission expires.
Charles Tappan.....	Delamar.....	Feb. 15, 1902
Frank Anderson.....	Uvada.....	Feb. 24, 1902
Thomas P. Mack.....	Dayton.....	Aug. 6, 1902
Leon H. Taylor.....	Carson City.....	Nov. 10, 1902
Dennis Scully.....	Austin.....	Nov. 30, 1902
William W. Coleman.....	Carson City.....	Dec. 15, 1902
John G. Booker.....	Hawthorne.....	Mar. 10, 1903
Henry W. Newby.....	Reno.....	Mar. 15, 1903
Herbert B. Maxson.....	.....do.....	June 6, 1903
Henry Fitzhugh.....	Illipah.....	June 7, 1903
Thomas K. Stewart.....	Reno.....	June 12, 1903
Lawrence F. J. Wrinkle.....	.....do.....	June 17, 1903
Charles W. Irish.....	Gold Creek.....	Do.
Aaron D. Campton.....	Ely.....	Sept. 15, 1903
George Ernst.....	Elko.....	Do.
Alex. J. Chalmers.....	Reno.....	Mar. 7, 1904
Theodore H. Lowe.....	Lovelocks.....	Aug. 12, 1904
John Pardy.....	Eureka.....	Mar. 2, 1905
Frank A. Keith.....	Delamar.....	Mar. 23, 1905
John T. McWilliams.....	Goodsprings.....	Apr. 12, 1905
Frank P. Swindler.....	Delamar.....	May 20, 1905
Walter C. Gayhart.....	Austin.....	June 17, 1905

## REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL OF NEW MEXICO.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Santa Fe, N. Mex., June 30, 1901.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter E, dated April 24, 1901, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, with tabular statements, as follows, viz:

A.—Statement showing contracts for the survey of public lands awarded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

B.—Statement showing contracts for the survey of private land claims awarded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

C.—Statement showing surveys, returns for which have been filed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

D.—Statement showing mineral surveys executed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

During the said fiscal year the following letters, documents, plats, field notes, and other papers have been prepared, briefed, and recorded, viz:

Letters to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.....	317
Letters to the Secretary of the Treasury.....	14
Letters to the Secretary of the Interior.....	14
Letters to deputy surveyors and individuals.....	1, 341
Official letters received and recorded.....	163
Letters indexed.....	1, 849

### Transcripts of field notes:

Grant (823 pages).....	25
Township (518 pages).....	19
Mineral (489 pages).....	45
Mineral monuments (5 pages).....	1
Deputies in the field (1,683 pages).....	103
For examiner (696 pages).....	51
Small holdings (12 pages).....	1

Total (4,226 pages).....	245
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Fractional township plats.....	44
Amended township plats.....	9
Amended fractional township plats.....	3
Reproduced plats.....	1
Township plats of fractional lots around mining claims.....	3
Township plats showing small-holding claims.....	3
Exterior township plats.....	10
Enlarged small-holding plats.....	3
Mining district plats.....	7
Mineral monument plats.....	2
Grant plats.....	20
Mineral plats.....	114
Mineral plats, amended surveys.....	5
Diagram plats for General Land Office.....	1
Other plats.....	8
Plats, transcripts, and field notes compared and transmitted or ready for transmission.....	501
Transcripts corrected.....	2
Plats altered and corrected.....	4
Outline plats or tracings for deputy surveyors.....	2
Diagrams to accompany contracts, special instructions, and examinations.....	44
Mining claims copied for use of deputies in the field.....	15
Blanks prepared defining boundaries of grant surveys.....	80



Recitals and descriptive notes for patents of grants, 145 or more pages of type-written recitals made in duplicate and compared .....	6
Notices for publication, survey of private land claims, in English and Spanish languages, made in triplicate and compared .....	10
Spanish and Mexican archives and documents copied and compared .....	27
Archives copied .....	83
Translations .....	97
Copies of applications for surveys and resurveys of townships, and affidavits accompanying the same .....	31
Copies of certified copies of notices of location, amended locations, and applications for survey of mining claims .....	148
Copies of small-holding filings for use of deputies in the field .....	3
Annual report, estimates, etc., 44 pages in triplicate .....	4
Semiannual property return (11 pages), in duplicate each .....	2
Copies of interrogatories propounded by inspector to the surveyor-general, and answers (10 pages typewritten matter) .....	2
Accounts current, in duplicate .....	18
Abstracts, in triplicate .....	54
Vouchers, in duplicate, for all accounts .....	115
Deputies' accounts made and transmitted, or ready for transmission, in triplicate (32 pages) .....	7
Contracts and bonds, in quadruplicate .....	11
Special instructions for the survey of public lands, grants, and small holding claims, in quadruplicate .....	14
Total number of typewritten pages contained in above special instructions .....	1,068
Surveyor-general's reports to Commissioner of the General Land Office on grant surveys, in duplicate .....	13
Special instructions in triplicate .....	13
Estimates for surveys .....	14
Estimates for surveys of grants .....	10
Official orders for the survey of mining claims .....	33
Tracings to accompany contracts .....	128
Tracings of fractional township plats .....	2
Tracings, miscellaneous .....	39
Indexing old field-note books .....	12
Indexing old record books .....	3
Books of field notes examined and corrected .....	157
Books of field notes lettered .....	34
Miscellaneous papers copied and compared .....	579
Placards and labels lettered .....	153
Covers of letter-press books lettered .....	6
Deputy surveyors' commissions lettered .....	6
Recorded mining claims in mining docket .....	65
Protracted mining claims on mining district plats .....	36
Docketing and filing papers in grant cases .....	181
Latitude and departure tables for grants and mineral surveys .....	46
Backings made and briefed for special instructions and other papers .....	398
Copies made of grant decrees and orders from the Court of Private Land Claims and compared .....	39
Applications, approvals, etc., for extension of time on contracts, in triplicate .....	21
Clerks' certificates and orders of Court of Private Land Claims lettered on grant plats .....	16
Small holding applications received, examined, briefed, recorded, filed, and receipts issued therefor .....	172
Miscellaneous work on large Territorial diagrams .....	3 days.
Miscellaneous blue prints made and mounted .....	52
Miscellaneous plats mounted .....	18
Official Territorial maps corrected by placing thereon the land districts, forest reserves, and new counties .....	10

During the said fiscal year the following lines of surveys have been established, viz:

Character of work.	Measurements.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Standard lines.....	13	70	84
Territorial boundary lines reestablished.....	80	77	53
Township and range lines.....	24	64	91
Township and range lines reestablished.....	21	34	92
Subdivisional lines.....	201	25	28
Subdivisional lines reestablished.....	20	03	04
Meander lines.....	25	16	35
Grant lines.....	184	57	08
Grant lines reestablished.....	196	40	28
Small-holding claims paid per mile.....	2	08	00
Connecting lines.....	66	30	49
Total.....	837	28	72

During the past fiscal year plats, etc., have been furnished to the district land offices as follows, viz:

	Land offices.		
	Santa Fe.	Las-cruces.	Total.
Amended township plats.....	4	.....	4
Fractional township plats.....	1	.....	1
Mining plats.....	3	16	19
Report of expenditures on mining claims.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	9	16	25

#### MINERAL SURVEYS.

During the said fiscal year there has been deposited on account of surveys and amended surveys of mining claims the sum of \$2,050, and applications were duly made for the survey of 63 mining claims and the amended survey of 3 mining claims.

It has been my endeavor to raise the standard of ability of the force of mineral surveyors in this district, and to secure a more careful compliance on their part with the requirements of the manual. To this end I have required all applicants for appointment to undergo a technical examination in the principles of public and mineral land surveying, and appointments made are based solely on the applicant's technical skill, experience, and knowledge.

I would urge the importance of an appropriation for the restoration of mineral monuments in this district and their proper connections with the public surveys and with each other. A majority of the mineral monuments are on unsurveyed ground, and many official mineral surveys are connected with such monuments. Most of these mineral monuments were established many years ago, without regard to their permanency in construction, and were insufficiently witnessed. Many of them have now become obliterated or destroyed, and as the same are the official points of reference by which to fix the locus of many of the official mineral surveys, it is of great importance that they should be properly perpetuated, and they should be reestablished permanently and witnessed by connecting them with public surveys, with each other, and with natural objects.

In numerous instances, when the lines of public surveys were subsequently extended over townships in which mineral monuments previously established were situated, the deputy surveyors failed to make proper connections with such monuments or with the mineral surveys, and therefore it is impossible to show lottings and areas of public land made fractional in such townships by the segregation of such mineral surveys, or to fix the locus of the mineral monuments or the mineral surveys. This should be remedied by the letting of contracts to competent deputies to make such connections as will enable this office to locate the monuments and old mineral surveys, making it feasible to approve new mineral surveys in those localities, as well as to show proper lottings and areas.

Mineral surveys should be examined in the field to insure their correctness, in like manner as the surveys of public lands and private land claims, to obviate errors and

irregularities, and in order that patents for such mining claims shall accurately describe the land granted, and I believe mineral claimants are entitled to this safeguard. It is found that many official mineral surveys erroneously describe mining claims by reason of errors in lines and connections recited in the patent issued to the claimants.

I would suggest that the Manual of Surveying Instructions for the survey of mineral lands be amended so as to require that a United States location mineral monument be located in townships within a radius of 2 miles from all mining claims surveyed, and that such mining claims be tied to said mineral monuments, in addition to tying the same to the corners of public surveys, as an additional check to insure the correctness of their location. It is found exceedingly difficult to harmonize both systems of mineral and public surveys with each other, and by the establishment of such location monuments and tying the same to several corners of the public surveys in the immediate vicinity, and requiring all mining claims within 2 miles of such monument to be tied to same, in addition to the corners of the public surveys, it would prevent conflicts and irregularities which, though the same might not appear upon the ground, would be incorporated into the field notes and patents, by reason of erroneous township surveys, or the moving of public survey corners.

In townships to be hereafter surveyed, in which mineral surveys are situated, the Manual of Surveying Instructions should provide that at the time of making such public survey, intersections should be noted and connections given with all mineral surveys and established mineral monuments, as the corners and monuments shall be found upon the earth's surface.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to establish a Court of Private Land Claims and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories," provides, among other things, that—

"No allowance or confirmation of any claim shall confer any right or title to any gold, silver, or quicksilver mines or minerals of the same, unless the grant claimed effected the donation or sale of such mines or minerals to the grantee, or unless such grantee has become otherwise entitled thereto in law or in equity; but all such mines and minerals shall remain the property of the United States, with the right of working the same, which fact shall be stated in all patents under this act. But no such mine shall be worked on any property confined under this act without the consent of the owner of such property until specifically authorized thereto by an act of Congress hereafter passed." (26 Stat. L. 860.)

No act of Congress has yet been passed giving persons the right to work the mines or minerals on grants confirmed under this act, and in view of the fact that a large number of persons in this district have made locations of mining claims upon lands which are, or will be, included within the boundaries of grants confirmed under this act, in justice to such locators, and to carry out the intentions of the act of March 3, 1891, further legislation giving miners the right to work minerals reserved in the confirmation of grants, by the Court of Private Land Claims, should be passed at an early date. Such law would greatly facilitate the development of the natural resources of the Territory within the exterior boundaries of grants, and materially benefit our population. I request that your office present this matter properly before the next Congress and urge the legislation for the purposes herein recited.

#### PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The docket of land grants in this office shows that there are still 29 land grants pending before the Court of Private Land Claims, of which 1 case is still untried; 2 decrees of confirmation have been made, but boundaries not determined; 3 cases are on appeal to the United States Supreme Court; 1 case is on motion for rehearing, and 22 cases are still pending on survey. Ten of said grants have surveys executed, leaving, approximately, 19 grants in this district still to be surveyed.

The work in this office in connection with the survey of these grants will create a large amount of labor.



Eleven private land claims have been surveyed under decrees of approval and confirmation by the Court of Private Land Claims during the said fiscal year, and four grant surveys have been corrected, as follows:

Reported No.	Private land claim No.	Name of grant.	Area.
			<i>Acres.</i>
85	24	Doña Ana Bend Colony .....	132, 875.00
139	137	Santo Tomas de Yturbide Colony .....	5, 259.93
86	151	Mesilla Civil Colony .....	21, 628.67
125	149	Fernando de Taos .....	
54	112	Cuyamungue .....	604.27
128	138	Jose Manuel Sanchez Baca .....	3, 530.41
	99		
105	153	Petaca .....	
	203		
50	15	Antonio Sedillo <sup>2</sup> .....	
144	90	San Antonio de las Huertas .....	4, 763.85
	269		
150	74	Cañon de Carnue .....	2, 000.59
69	91	Alamitos or Juan Salas .....	297.55
	183		
	274	Antonio Gutierrez and Joaquin Sedillo .....	22, 636.92
	275		
13		Belen <sup>2</sup> .....	
95	55	Sevilleta <sup>2</sup> .....	
155	57	Nicolas Duran de Chaves <sup>2</sup> .....	

<sup>1</sup> About.

<sup>2</sup> Corrected survey, portion of boundaries.

#### SMALL-HOLDING CLAIMS.

There have been 4,489 small-holding claims filed in this office under the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891, as amended, for tracts of land not exceeding 160 acres each.

Contracts have been awarded for the survey of some 1,200 to 1,500 small-holding claims. Said filings cover, in a majority of instances, from 2 to 6 tracts, and a conservative estimate of the number of tracts embraced in these small-holding applications still to be surveyed is 9,200. Where such tracts are embraced in townships to be surveyed, the surveys of such small-holding claims situate therein are executed at the time of extending the lines of public surveys over such townships, and where they are situate in townships heretofore surveyed, per-diem contracts for such surveys are awarded. The time limit within which such small-holding filings could be filed in this office expired with March 3, 1901.

The platting of these small-holding claims is very complicated, and aside from showing the same on the township plats, small-holding plats on an enlarged scale are made in triplicate, showing sometimes only one or two sections, which often necessitates the making of 27 to 30 small-holding plats for one township. When small-holding claims are situate in townships to be surveyed, the minimum rate of mileage only is allowed the deputies for establishing the boundaries of such claims and connecting the same to corners of public surveys. These small tracts entail a vast amount of labor in the hauling of stone for monuments, setting and marking corners for all angles of such irregular tracts, and payment is allowed for one boundary only if the same is a common boundary with an adjoining small-holding claim, surveyed by the same deputy; and by reason of having to write the field notes complete for each tract, setting and marking the corners for same, and connecting two corners thereof to a corner of the public survey, the deputies complain that they can not make living wages at the low mileage rates now paid, and are loth to accept contracts for this class of work. The law in this case should be changed to allow the awarding of contracts for all small-holding surveys at per diem rates, whether the same be in townships heretofore surveyed, or in townships to be surveyed, and this embarrassment removed.

Sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891, amended February 21, 1893, and again amended June 27, 1898, work an injustice to claimants in that, under section 16 of said act, small-holding claimants are only required to show twenty years' actual, continuous, adverse possession next preceding the date of the survey of their claims, which are required to be surveyed at the time of the extension of the lines of public surveys over the townships in which these claims are located; while section 17 of

said act requires claimants to show twenty years' actual, continuous, adverse possession next preceding the date of the survey of the township in which their claims are located.

This law is clearly unjust when claimants under one section can secure title to their lands by showing twenty years' possession, and under section 17, claimants are required to show thirty, forty, or fifty years' possession to secure title. I, therefore, have the honor to again recommend that said section be amended so as to read, "for twenty years next preceding the date of the survey of such tracts," which amendment will place claimants for lands under both sections practically in the same position.

Payment for the execution of small-holding surveys is made from the appropriation for the survey and resurvey of public lands, and for that reason the amount of the appropriated to be apportioned to the Territory of New Mexico should be increased.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

Under authority granted under the provisions of the fifth subdivision of section 2223, United States Revised Statutes, I have had field examinations made of the surveys of the following-named grants:

Bartolome Sanchez grant (P. L. C. docket No., 264), situate in Rio Arriba County, N. Mex., as surveyed by William McKean, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 346.

Cañon de Carnue grant (reported No., 150; P. L. C. docket No., 74); San Antonio de las Huertas grant (reported No., 144; P. L. C. docket Nos., 90 and 269), both situate in Bernalillo County, N. Mex., and the Alamitos or Juan Salas grant (reported No., 69; P. L. C. docket Nos., 91 and 183), situate in Santa Fe County, N. Mex., all of which were surveyed by Levi S. Preston, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 348.

Antonio Gutierrez and Joaquin Sedillo grant (P. L. C. docket Nos., 274 and 275), situate in Valencia County, N. Mex., as surveyed by Levi S. Preston, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 347.

Alexander Valle grant (reported No., 18), situate in San Miguel County, N. Mex. (Special examination ordered by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.)

There were also reexaminations made of the following grant surveys, which have been corrected by the deputies, viz:

Antonio Sedillo grant (reported No., 50; P. L. C. docket No., 15).

Sevilleta grant (reported No., 95; P. L. C. docket No., 55).

Nicolas Duran de Chaves grant (reported No., 155; P. L. C. docket No., 57).

Belen grant (reported No., 13).

Field examinations have been made of the public surveys under the following contracts, viz:

Contracts Nos. 336 and 340.

Field examinations have also been made of the reestablishment of public-land lines, under special instructions to deputies, in connection with contracts for grant surveys and to reestablish boundaries of old grants found necessary to be reestablished in order to show proper connections and areas to be excluded.

Field examinations are yet to be made of surveys and corrected surveys of grants as follows:

Doña Ana Bend Colony grant (reported No., 85; P. L. C. docket No., 24).

Santo Tomas de Yturbe Colony grant (reported No., 139; P. L. C. docket No., 137).

Mesilla Civil Colony grant (reported No., 86; P. L. C. docket No., 151).

Fernando de Taos grant (reported No., 125; P. L. C. docket No., 149).

Cuyamungue grant (reported No., 54; P. L. C. docket No., 112).

Jose Manuel Sanchez Baca grant (reported No., 128; P. L. C. docket No., 138).

Petaca grant (reported No., 105; P. L. C. docket Nos., 99, 153, and 203).

Ojo de San Jose (P. L. C. docket Nos., 130 and 182).

Nuestra Señora de la Luz de las Lagunitas grant (reported No., 101; P. L. C. docket No., 7).

Examinations of numerous other grant surveys will have to be made in the near future, when such surveys are returned to this office on the outstanding contracts awarded. Field inspection will also have to be made of public surveys now completed, or to be completed during the ensuing fiscal year.

#### NECESSARY APPROPRIATIONS.

By office letter of May 3, 1901, I transmitted to you, in duplicate, the annual estimate for public and small-holding claim surveys, for private land claim surveys in this

district, and also for the expenditures of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, as follows:

For the survey of public lands and small-holding claims filed under the act of March 3, 1891, amended February 21, 1893, and again amended June 27, 1898.....	\$20,000
For the survey of private land claims.....	20,000
For salary of surveyor-general.....	3,000
For salaries of clerical force in office of the United States surveyor-general.....	13,000
For contingent expenses.....	1,800
Total.....	57,800

As stated in the annual estimate, settlers are locating on the unsurveyed lands in this district, and by reason of the building of new lines of railroad, reservoirs, and other projects, there will be a greater demand for public land surveys in the near future than there has been in the past. Large tracts of public domain have been released by the rejection of numerous private land claims, and the large number of small holding claims on file in this office will make an increased demand for the survey of public lands and of small holding claims; there will also be an increased amount of public surveys required on account of the selections of donations of public lands to educational, benevolent and charitable institutions of this Territory, as per act of June 21, 1898, and I therefore estimate that the amount of \$20,000 will be fully required for the survey of public lands and small holding claims in New Mexico.

In view of the number of grants still to be surveyed, it is estimated that the amount of \$20,000 will be fully required for their survey, examinations in the field, advertising and office work.

By reason of the class, amount and character of the work to be performed in this office, which includes a character of work performed by no other surveyor-general's office, the appropriation for clerical assistance should be maintained, and the estimate submitted is quite conservative.

The appropriation of \$1,000 annually made for contingent expenses of this office is insufficient to meet the demands of good service, and such appropriation should be increased to not less than \$1,500, to enable this office to meet necessary and essential demands.

In view of the great amount of labor and increased responsibility connected with this office, the salary of the surveyor-general of this Territory should be paid at the rate of \$3,000 per annum, which is but a reasonable and just compensation, and is the salary fixed by law when the office was created and established.

#### SPANISH ARCHIVES.

These thousands of old Spanish archives require the constant attention of one clerk, who has charge of this department. Everything is arranged with regularity, order, and neatness. Many of these documents are being copied and translated in order to insure their better preservation. These papers are used daily by the Court of Private Land Claims. This department is in excellent condition.

#### GRANT PATENTS.

In all instances where private land claim surveys have been approved, the descriptive notes for patents have been prepared, and where the grants have not been patented, such data is lying in this office awaiting the deposit of the amount of the cost of survey, or one-half the cost of survey as the law may provide.

Some measure should be adopted to compel claimants of private land claims to take out their patents by paying to the Government the necessary amount in connection with the cost of surveying, platting, etc., as required by law. There are nineteen of these grants confirmed by acts of Congress, the cost of survey of which amounts to \$14,904.61, and thirty-nine grants confirmed by the Court of Private Land Claims, the cost of surveying same amounting to \$21,152.07, a total of \$36,056.68. The enforcement of the law for the collection of these costs due to the Government on all completed grant surveys would not only reimburse it but take title out of the United States and make it possible for the Territorial authorities to assess and collect taxes on 58 land grants, embracing large areas of land from which no revenue has been derived by taxation, for the reason that title still remains in the Government. Speedy action should be taken by the Department to divest itself of all interest in these grants by the collection of these costs and the passing of title to the claimants, so that the burden of taxation may be shared by all citizens alike.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

This office has been handicapped in the awarding of contracts to competent deputy surveyors by reason of the low rates of mileage paid in this district as compared with adjoining States and Territories; but this difficulty having been removed, I anticipate the surveys in this district will steadily increase with better service.

I would also recommend that the law be changed with regard to the survey of small holding claims to allow all such surveys, whether in surveyed or unsurveyed townships, to be made at per diem rates, it being almost impossible to let such contracts at the present low mileage rates at the present time.

In conclusion, I would state that the arrears of office work have been well brought up to date, and that all matters pertaining to this office are in a very satisfactory condition; that there is a healthy and prosperous growth in the Territory; new lines of railroad are being built, and reservoirs for irrigation systems are being constructed, which will reclaim the arid lands, make homes for a large number of settlers, rapidly increase the population, and enlarge the demand for public surveys.

The opening up of new mining industries and new enterprises of every kind are bringing in home-seekers, who are assured of a splendid local market for their products of farm and pasture. There still remains a large area of unsurveyed public domain in this Territory, which is being rapidly settled upon, and which should be surveyed, in order that settlers may obtain title to their lands.

Respectfully submitted.

QUINBY VANCE,  
*United States Surveyor General.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

EXHIBIT A.—*Tabular statement of contracts awarded under appropriations for the survey of public lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

NOTE.—Contracts Nos. 341, 342, 343, and 344 were canceled.

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Liability.	Description.
345	1900. Aug. 30	George Lynch .....	\$2,000.00	The subdivisional lines of fractional T. 2 S., R. 1 E.; fractional T. 3 S., R. 1 E.; the unsurveyed portion of fractional T. 2 S., R. 1 W., and the unsurveyed portion of T. 4 S., R. 1 E.; all valid small holding claims situate in said townships, and the retracement and reestablishment of such adjoining lines of public and grant surveys found to be absolutely necessary.
349	Sept. 17	Leslie J. Otto .....	2,338.00	The township line between Tps. 1 and 2 N., R. 4 W.; the fractional T. lines between Tps. 1 and 2 N., Rs. 3 and 5 W.; the fractional range line between Rs. 2 and 3 W., T. 1 N.; the range line between Rs. 3 and 4 W., T. 1 N.; the fractional range line between Rs. 3 and 4 W., Tps. 1 S. and 2 N.; the subdivisional lines of fractional T. 2 N., Rs. 4 and 5 W.; fractional T. 1 S., R. 4 W., and Tps. 1 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.; all valid small holding claims situate within said townships; as also the retracement and reestablishment of such adjoining lines of public surveys found to be absolutely necessary.
<sup>1</sup>	Oct. 8	Leslie J. Otto .....	99.00	For the survey of fractional T. 2 N., R. 3 W.
351	Nov. 21	Jay Turley .....	4,712.00	The range line between Rs. 7 and 8 E., in Tps. 26 and 27 N.; the range line between Rs. 6 and 7 E., in T. 27 N.; the fractional range line between Rs. 5 and 6 E., in T. 28 N.; the township line between Tps. 26 and 27 N., R. 7 E.; the township line between Tps. 27 and 28 N., Rs. 6 and 7 E.; the fractional township line between Tps. 17 and 18, and 18 and 19 N., R. 10 E.; the range line between Rs. 10 and 11 E., in T. 18 N.; the township line between Tps. 14 and 15 N., R. 1 E.; the fractional township line between Tps. 14 and 15 N., R. 2 E.; the range line between Rs. 1 and 2, and 2 and 3 E., in T. 15 N.; the range line between Rs. 1 and 2 E., in T. 16 N.; the subdivisional lines of Ts. 26 N., R. 7 E.; T. 27 N., Rs. 6 and 7 E., T. 9 S., R. 17 E., and fractional Ts. 28 N., R. 5 E., 15 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.; T. 16 N., R. 1 E. and fractional T. 18 N., R. 10 E.; all valid small holding claims situate within said townships, as also the retracement and reestablishment of such exterior boundary lines of townships and grants found to be absolutely necessary.

<sup>1</sup>Special instructions.

EXHIBIT A.—*Tabular statement of contracts awarded under appropriations for the survey of public lands, etc.—Continued.*

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Liability.	Description.
354	1901. May 15	Joseph F. Thomas ....	\$2,356.00	The range line between Rs. 6 and 7 E. in T. 30 N.; the fractional range line between Rs. 7 and 8 E. in T. 30 N.; the township lines between Tps. 29 and 30 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E.; the subdivisinal lines of Ts. 30 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E.; T. 11 N., R. 15 E., and a portion of the subdivisinal lines of T. 11 N., R. 14 E.; the exterior boundary and connecting lines of all valid small holding claims situate in said townships; as also the retracement and reestablishment of such adjoining lines of public surveys as shall be found to be absolutely necessary.

EXHIBIT B.—*Tabular statement of contracts awarded under appropriations for the survey of confirmed private land claims for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Liability.	Description.
346	1900. Sept. 10	William McKean.....	\$177.50	The survey of the exterior boundary and connecting lines of the "Bartolome Sanchez" grant (P. L. C. docket No. 264), situate in Rio Arriba County, N. Mex., as also the retracement and reestablishment of such adjoining lines of grant surveys as found to be absolutely necessary.
347	Sept. 25	Levi S. Preston .....	189.00	The survey of the exterior boundary and connecting lines of the "Antonio Gutierrez" and "Joaquin Sedillo" grants (P. L. C. docket Nos. 274 and 275), situate in Valencia County, N. Mex.; as also the retracement and reestablishment of such adjoining boundaries of grants and public surveys as found to be absolutely necessary.
348	Sept. 26	.....do .....	574.00	The survey of the exterior boundary and connecting lines of the following private land claims in New Mexico, viz: "San Antonio de las Huertas" grant (Reported No. 144, P. L. C. docket Nos. 90 and 269), situate in Bernalillo County; "Cañon de Carnue" grant (Reported No. 150, P. L. C. docket No. 74), situate in Bernalillo County; "Alamitos" or "Juan Salas" grant (Reported No. 69, P. L. C. docket Nos. 91 and 183), situate in Santa Fe County; as also the retracement and reestablishment of such adjoining boundary lines of grants and public surveys found to be absolutely necessary.
350	Nov. 20	Jay Turley .....	2,100.00	The survey of the exterior boundary and connecting lines of the following confirmed private land claims in New Mexico, viz: "Santo Tomas de Yturbide Colony" grant (Reported No. 139, P. L. C. docket No. 137), situate in Doña Ana County; "Jose Manuel Sanchez Baca" grant (Reported No. 128, P. L. C. docket No. 138), situate in Doña Ana County; "Fernando de Taos" grant (Reported No. 125, P. L. C. docket No. 149), situate in Taos County; "Cuyamungue" grant (Reported No. 54, P. L. C. docket No. 112), situate in Santa Fe County; "Mesilla Civil Colony" grant (Reported No. 86, P. L. C. docket No. 151), situate in Doña Ana County; "Petaca" grant (Reported No. 105, P. L. C. docket Nos. 99, 153, and 233), situate in Rio Arriba or Taos County; as also the retracement and reestablishment of such township, range, and subdivisinal lines in townships as are found to be absolutely necessary.
352	Dec. 14	.....do .....	850.00	The survey of the exterior boundary and connecting lines, and the meander lines along the foothills of the Donna Ana Bend Colony grant (reported No. 85, P. L. C. docket No. 24), situate in Donna Ana County, N. Mex., as also the retracement and reestablishment of such established lines as may be found to be absolutely necessary.

## 530 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

EXHIBIT B.—*Tabular statement of contracts awarded under appropriations for the survey of confirmed private land claims, etc.*—Continued.

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Liability.	Description.
353	1901. Mar. 9	Joseph F. Thomas .....	\$473.18	The survey of the exterior boundary and connecting lines of the "Santo Domingo de Cundiyo" grant (P. L. C. docket No. 211), and the "Santa Cruz" grant (P. L. C. docket No. 194), both situate in Santa Fe County, N. Mex., as also the retracement and reestablishment of such established lines as may be found to be absolutely necessary.
355	May 15	.....do .....	362.00	The survey of the exterior boundary and connecting lines of the "Pueblos of Santo Domingo and San Felipe" grant (reported No. 142, P. L. C. docket Nos. 134, 184, and 185), situate in Bernalillo County, N. Mex., and the "Cañon de Chama" grant (reported No. 71, P. L. C. docket No. 107), situate in Rio Arriba County, N. Mex., as also the retracement and reestablishment of such established lines as may be found to be absolutely necessary.
(1)	Dec. 14	John H. Walker .....	.....	The exterior boundary and connecting lines of the "Ojo de San José" grant (P. L. C. docket Nos. 130 and 182), situate in Bernalillo County, N. Mex.
(1)	Dec. 29	.....do .....	.....	The corrected survey of the "Nuestra Señora de la Luz de las Lagunitas" grant (reported No. 101, P. L. C. docket No. 70), situate in Bernalillo County, N. Mex.
(1)	1901. Jan. 9	Jay Turley .....	.....	In connection with the survey of the "Mesilla Civil Colony" grant, tract No. 2 (reported No. 86, P. L. C. docket No. 150), situate in Donna Ana County, N. Mex.

<sup>1</sup>Special instructions.

EXHIBIT C.—*Tabular statement showing surveys, returns for which have been filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Liability.	Description.
335	1899. July 14	John H. Walker .....	\$500.00	The resurvey and reestablishment of the west boundary of the "Nicolas Duran de Chaves" grant (reported No. 155, P. L. C. docket No. 157), situate in Valencia County, N. Mex., as also such portions of the south and east boundaries as found to be absolutely necessary.
336	Oct. 25	Levi S. Preston .....	2,300.00	The survey of fractional range line between Rs. 36 and 37 E., in T. 32 N.; the fractional township lines between Tps. 25 and 26, 26 and 27, 27 and 28, 29 and 30, 30 and 31, and 31 and 32 N., R. 37 E.; fractional T. 19 N., R. 21 E.; the completion of the subdivisional lines of the east tier of sections in fractional T. 32 N., R. 36 E.; the subdivisional lines between secs. 29 and 30, and 31 and 32 in T. 32 N., R. 25 E.; the reestablishment of the closing lines in the north tier of sections in T. 20 N., R. 22 E., viz, the subdivisional lines between secs. 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 3 and 4, 4 and 5, 5 and 6 in said township; the north mile of range lines between Rs. 21 and 22, and 22 and 23 E., in T. 20 N.; the retracement and reestablishment of such township, range, and subdivisional, and grant lines as found to be absolutely necessary.
339	1900. Jan. 31	John H. Walker .....	453.86	The retracement and reestablishment of so much of the exterior boundaries of the "Belen" grant (reported No. 13), situate in Valencia County, N. Mex., as found to be absolutely necessary, in order to show the connections and area in conflict with the survey of the "Sevilleta" grant (reported No. 95, P. L. C. docket No. 55), adjoining and conflicting with the "Belen" grant on the south.
340	Mar. 19	Charles E. Chester ...	559.75	The survey of the seventh standard parallel south through R. 14 W.; the township line between Tps. 32 and 33 S., R. 14 W.; the subdivisional lines of T. 33 S., R. 14 W., and the retracement and reestablishment of such exterior lines of said township as are found to be absolutely necessary.



EXHIBIT C.—*Tabular statement showing surveys, etc.*—Continued.

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Liability.	Description.
(1)	1900. Apr. 20	George Lynch .....	\$99.00	The closing lines of secs. 30, 31, and 32 in T. 24 S., R. 3 E., on the east boundary of the "Hugh Stephenson" grant.
346	Sept. 10	William McKean.....	177.50	The exterior boundary and connecting lines of the "Bartolome Sanchez" grant (P. L. C. docket No. 264), situate in Rio Arriba County, N. Mex.
347	Sept. 25	Levi S. Preston .....	189.00	The survey of the exterior boundary and connecting lines of the "Antonio Gutierrez" and "Joaquin Sedillo" grants (P. L. C. docket Nos. 274 and 275), situate in Valencia County, N. Mex., as also the retracement and reestablishment of such adjoining boundaries of grants and public survey lines as found to be absolutely necessary.
348	Sept. 26	.....do .....	574.00	The survey of the exterior boundary and connecting lines of the following private land claims in New Mexico, viz: The "San Antonio de las Huertas" grant (reported No. 144, P. L. C. docket Nos. 90 and 269), situate in Bernalillo County; the "Cañon de Carnue" grant (reported No. 150, P. L. C. docket No. 74), situate in Bernalillo County; the "Alamitos" or "Juan Salas" grant (reported No. 69, P. L. C. docket Nos. 91 and 183), situate in Santa Fe County; as also the retracement and reestablishment of such adjoining boundary lines of grants and public surveys as found to be absolutely necessary.
350	Nov. 20	Jay Turley .....	2,100.00	The survey of the exterior boundary and connecting lines of the following confirmed private land claims in New Mexico, viz: The "Santo Tomas de Yurbide Colony" grant (reported No. 139, P. L. C. docket No. 137), situate in Donna Ana County; the "Jose Manuel Sanchez Baca" grant (reported No. 128, P. L. C. docket No. 138), situate in Donna Ana County; the "Fernando de Taos" grant (reported No. 125, P. L. C. docket No. 149), situate in Taos County; the "Cuyamungue" grant (reported No. 54, P. L. C. docket No. 112), situate in Santa Fe County; the "Mesilla Civil Colony" grant (reported No. 86, P. L. C. docket No. 151), situate in Donna Ana County; the "Petaca" grant (reported No. 105, P. L. C. docket Nos. 99, 153, and 233), situate in Rio Arriba or Taos County; as also the retracement and reestablishment of such township, range, and subdivisional lines in townships as may be found to be absolutely necessary.
352	Dec. 14	.....do .....	850.00	The survey of the exterior boundary and connecting lines and the meander line along the foothills of the "Donna Ana Bend Colony" grant (reported No. 85, P. L. C. docket No. 24), situate in Donna Ana County, N. Mex.; as also the retracement and reestablishment of such established lines as may be found to be absolutely necessary.
(1)	June 9	George H. Pradt, compassman.	.....	The subdivisional lines of fractional T. 12 N., R. 13 E., and fractional T. 15 N., R. 7 E., and the retracement and reestablishment of such exterior lines of said fractional townships as may be found to be absolutely necessary.
349	Sept. 17	Leslie J. Otto .....	2,338.00	The township lines between Tps. 1 and 2 N., R. 4 W.; the fractional township line between Tps. 1 and 2 N., Rs. 3 and 5 W.; fractional range line between Rs. 2 and 3 W., T. 1 N.; range line between Rs. 3 and 4 W., T. 1 N.; fractional range line between Rs. 3 and 4 W., Tps. 1 S. and 2 N.; subdivisional lines of fractional T. 2 N., Rs. 4 and 5 W.; fractional T. 1 S., R. 4 W., and of T. 1 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.; establishment of the exterior boundary and connecting lines of all small-holding claims situate therein; as also the retracement and reestablishment of such adjoining lines of public surveys as shall be found to be absolutely necessary.
301	1896. May 21	Geo. H. Pradt .....	.....	Corrected survey of the north and west boundaries of the "Antonio Sedillo" grant (reported No. 50, P. L. C. docket No. 15), situate in Bernalillo County and Valencia County, N. Mex.

<sup>1</sup>Special instructions.

EXHIBIT D.—*Tabular statement showing mineral surveys executed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

Name of claim.	Number.	Mining district.	Claimant.
Baltic .....	1078	Chloride Flat.....	Donaciana A. and Ida I. Bremen.
Torpedo group:			
Torpedo and Little.....	1079	Organ Mountain .....	The Torpedo Mining Co.
Benn Scott .....			
Clear Water .....	1080	Central.....	John Perry et al.
Boomerang Quartz .....	1081	Central City .....	Jefferson Reynolds and T. N. Hawkins.
Hanover No. 2 group:			
Hanover No. 2 .....			
King Solomon.....	1082	.....do .....	Owen Hughes and John Brockman.
Blue Bell.....			
Virginia.....			
Beauty Spot Lode .....	1083 A	Santa Rita.....	W. H. Ernest.
Beauty Spot Mill Site .....	1083 B	.....do .....	Do.
Banner .....	1084	White Signal .....	John W. Allen.
New Year .....	1085	Red River .....	June Bug Mining and Milling Co.
Castillian.....	1086	Cerrillos .....	The American Turquoise Co.
Gem group:			
Morning Star.....	1087	.....do .....	Do.
Sky Blue .....			
Gem .....			
Braton .....	1088	Cooney .....	Francis X. Eberle.
Alabama group:			
Alabama .....			
Monogram .....	1089	Silver Hill.....	Alabama Gold and Copper Mining Co
Adah Lee .....			
Mid Day .....			
R. E. C. ....			
Empire .....	1090	Cochiti .....	Wallace Hasselden and W. W. Strong.
Advance group:			
Advance .....	1092	Central.....	Santa Rita Mining Co.
Mckinley.....			
Monster .....	1093	Cochiti .....	Willard S. Strickler, Mariano S. Otero, Arthur M. Blackwell, and J. Dallas Dort.
Portland group:			
Portland .....			
Portland No. 2.....			
Hanna .....	1094	Central City .....	J. R. McKinnie.
McKinley .....			
Lucky Boy .....			
Lucky Boy No. 2.....			
Nora .....	1095	.....do .....	George Kingdon.
Keystone group:			
Keystone .....	1096	Black Range .....	{Chas. E. Kingsbury, Horace A. Kingsbury, and Cony T. Brown.
Great Southwest.....			
Santa Maria No. 1.....	1097	Central.....	D. C. Kling.
United States Treasury group:	1098	Apache.....	Chas. E. Kingsbury, Horace A. Kingsbury, and Cony T. Brown.
United States Treasury and White Eagle.			
Hoosier group:			
Hoosier Girl .....	1099	Red Cloud.....	Jones Taliaferro.
Hoosier Boy .....			
Eureka .....			
Old Hickory .....			
White Oaks .....			
Little Jim .....	1100	Central City.....	J. W. Oney.
Modoc group:			
Pacific Republic .....	1101		
Wall Street B-28.....	1101 A	Organ Mountain .....	The Modoc Mining Co.
Mill Site No. 1.....	1101 B		
Elberus .....	1103	Apache.....	Julius Wild.

## SURVEYS ORDERED AND RETURNS NOT FILED.

Iron Age, No. 1 .....	1091	Lime Stone.....	Thos. and Jno. Scales.
Hobo group:			
Hobo .....	1102	Central City.....	{H. H. Hotchkiss, E. C. Smith, and G Cochran.
97 .....	1102		
Eureka group:			
Eureka .....	1104	Central.....	Santa Rita Mining Co.
Cabinet.....	1104	.....do .....	Do.
Badger .....	1104	.....do .....	Do.
Mid Knight .....	1104	.....do .....	Do.
Booth group:			
Booth .....	1105	.....do .....	Do.
Come By Chance .....	1105	.....do .....	Do.
King Copper .....	1105	.....do .....	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Survey not yet approved.

EXHIBIT D.—*Tabular statement showing mineral surveys executed, etc.*—Continued.

## SURVEYS ORDERED AND RETURNS NOT FILED—Continued.

Name of claim.	Number.	Mining district.	Claimant.
Booth group—Continued.			
Nugent .....	1105	Central .....	Santa Rita Mining Co.
Garfield .....	1105	.....do .....	Do.
Boston .....	1105	.....do .....	Do.
Voltaire .....	1105	.....do .....	Do.
Six Eight One .....	1105	.....do .....	Do.
Alfonso .....	1105	.....do .....	Do.
Syrena .....	1105	.....do .....	Do.
Albino .....	1105	.....do .....	Do.
•Oswaldo .....	1105	.....do .....	Do.
Clinton group:			
Clinton .....	1106	.....do .....	Do.
Tough Nut .....	1106	.....do .....	Do.
Little Nell .....	1106	.....do .....	Do.
Miner Boys .....	1106	.....do .....	Do.
Last Chance .....	1106	.....do .....	Do.
Log Cabin .....	1107	.....do .....	Julius Wellgehausen.

## EXAMINATION AND REPORT ON EXPENDITURES RETURNS FILED.

Banker .....	1066	Red River .....	Ed. Hatton and Paul George.
Clearwater .....	1080	Central .....	John Perry et al.
Copper Queen group:			
Copper Queen .....	1046	New Placers .....	Saly Raunheim.
Copper Belle .....	1046	.....do .....	Do.

## EXAMINATION AND REPORT ON ERRORS IN SURVEYS FILED.

Nonpareil .....	937	Central City .....	John W. Brock, trustee.
North Star .....	1007	Cochiti .....	W. B. Childers et al.
Emma .....	1064	Central City .....	Jane Hutchinson.
Boomerang .....	1081	.....do .....	Jefferson Reynolds and J. N. Hawkins.
Albemarle .....	937 A	Cochiti .....	Thomas Lowthair, Chas. H. Toll, et al.
Ontario .....	937 B	.....do .....	Do.
Huron .....	937 C	.....do .....	Do.
Pamlico .....	937 D	.....do .....	Do.
Rising Sun .....	1075	.....do .....	W. G. Hope et al.
Olympia .....	1073	Central .....	Jo. E. Sheridan and H. O. Bursum.
Kearsarge .....	1073	.....do .....	Do.
Hanover Annex .....	1054	.....do .....	J. R. McKinnie.

## AMENDED SURVEYS ORDERED AND RETURNS FILED.

Boomerang Quartz .....	1081	Central City .....	Jefferson Reynolds and J. N. Hawkins.
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## AMENDED SURVEYS ORDERED, RETURNS NOT FILED.

Corena Lode .....	1036	Cochiti .....	Willard S. Strickler et al.
North Star .....	1007	.....do .....	W. B. Childers et al.

## UNITED STATES LOCATION MONUMENTS ESTABLISHED AND APPROVED.

Description.	Mining district.	County.
United States location mineral monument No. 1 .....	Rosedale .....	Socorro.

## RECAPITULATION.

Mineral surveys executed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 .....	49
Surveys ordered, returns not filed .....	25
Examination and report on expenditures returns filed .....	4
Examination and report on errors in surveys returns filed .....	12
Amended surveys ordered and returns filed .....	1
Amended surveys ordered and returns not filed .....	2
United States mineral monuments established and approved .....	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>94</b>



## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF NORTH DAKOTA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Bismarck, N. Dak., July 6, 1901.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular letter E, dated April 24, 1901, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, my annual report of the surveying operations in the district of North Dakota for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, with tabular statements, as follows:

A.—Statement of contracts entered into on account of the appropriation for the survey of public lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

B.—Statement of contract entered into on account of the appropriation of \$11,000, per act of June 6, 1900, for the survey of the abandoned Fort Buford Military Reservation.

C.—Statement of contract entered into on account of the appropriation for surveying and allotting Indian reservations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

No special deposits have been made by individuals for the survey of public lands, and no contracts have been let on that account.

The character and extent of surveys executed in the field, and upon which the examining, platting, transcribing, and other necessary office work has been completed since the date of my last annual report, is shown by the following table:

Character of work.	Measurements.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Standard lines.....	107	38	67
Township and range lines.....	346	63	72
Section lines.....	4,508	54	01
Meander lines.....	48	55	52
Connecting lines.....	42	16	20
Re-surveys of exterior lines.....	45	77	79
Total.....	5,099	65	91

All of the surveys embraced in the foregoing table have been examined in the field, accepted by the Commissioner, and plats filed in proper local land office with the exception of township 161 north, range 94 west, and township 147 north, range 87 west, executed by Dell B. Piper, under contract No. 59, which were suspended for correction. The required corrections have been made in the field, and the corrected returns are now under consideration in this office.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, letters, plats, diagrams, transcripts of field notes, special instructions, and other necessary miscellaneous papers have been prepared as follows:

Letters to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.....	103
Letters to deputy surveyors and individuals.....	120
Township plats of surveys.....	261
Diagrams of exterior lines.....	8
Transcripts of field notes.....	91
Outline plats for surveyors.....	72
Contracts and bonds, in quadruplicate.....	7
Special instructions, in quadruplicate.....	7
Total.....	669

Since the date of my last report this office has received 484 photolithographic copies of plats and 125 volumes of field notes to replace those destroyed by fire, which will now enable the office to properly answer many communications relative to surveyed lands in this district, which it has been unable to do for the past three years.

Very respectfully,

ERASTUS A. WILLIAMS,  
United States Surveyor General.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C.

*A.—Statement of contracts entered into on account of the appropriation for the survey of public lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Date.	Deputies.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
67	1901. Mar. 11	George K. Dike and Robt. W. Livingston.	The twelfth standard parallel through Rs. 102, 103, and 104; the line between Tps. 149 and 150 N., through Rs. 102, 103, and 104; the lines between Tps. 150 and 151 and 151 and 152 N., from the line between Rs. 101 and 102, to the east boundary of the Fort Buford Military Reservation; the lines between Rs. 102 and 103 and 103 and 104, from the twelfth standard parallel to the south boundary of the Fort Buford Military Reservation; all of the legal section, meander, and connecting lines of so much of Tps. 150, 151, and 152 N. of R. 102 and T. 150 N. of Rs. 103 and 104 as lies outside of the Fort Buford Military Reservation; Tps. 155 and 156 N. of R. 104, also complete the subdivision of T. 154 N. of R. 101 and T. 155 N. of Rs. 102 and 103 W. of the fifth principal meridian in North Dakota.	\$1,475
68	Mar. 18	Walter R. Veigel.....	The fourteenth guide meridian through Tps. 151 and 152 N.; the line between Tps. 151 and 152 N., through Rs. 96, 97, 98, and 99; the lines between Rs. 96 and 97, 97 and 98, and 98 and 99, through Tps. 151 and 152 N.; also all of the legal section, meander, and connecting lines of T. 149 N. of Rs. 100, 101, 102, 103, and 104; T. 150 N. of Rs. 96 and 100; Tps. 151 and 152 N. of Rs. 96, 97, 98, and 99; all west of the fifth principal meridian in North Dakota.	5,070
70	Mar. 26	John Bowen.....	The twelfth guide meridian and the lines between Rs. 85 and 86, 86 and 87, and 88 and 89, from the South Fork of the Cannon Ball River to the line between Tps. 130 and 131 N.; the lines between Rs. 89 and 90 and 90 and 91 from the South Fork of the Cannon Ball River to the eighth standard parallel; so much of the line between Tps. 129 and 130 N. of Rs. 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, and 91 as lies outside of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation; the line between Tps. 130 and 131 N. through Rs. 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, and 91; the line between Tps. 131 and 132 N. through Rs. 90 and 91; also all of the legal section, meander, and connecting lines of so much of Tps. 129 and 130 N. of Rs. 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, and 91 as lies outside of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation; and Tps. 131 and 132 N. of Rs. 90 and 91; all west of the fifth principal meridian in North Dakota.	4,725
71	Apr. 4	Hiram A. Soule.....	The eleventh guide meridian from the Cannon Ball River to the eighth standard parallel; the twelfth guide meridian through Tps. 131 and 132 N.; the line between Tps. 130 and 131 N. from the South Fork of the Cannon Ball River to the line between Rs. 85 and 86; the line between Tps. 131 and 132 N. from the Cannon Ball River to the line between Rs. 89 and 90; the line between Rs. 84 and 85 from the Cannon Ball River to the eighth standard parallel; the lines between Rs. 85 and 86, 86 and 87, and 88 and 89, through Tps. 131 and 132 N.; all of the legal section, meander, and connecting lines of so much of T. 133 N. of R. 82, 132 N. of R. 83, 131 and 132 N. of R. 84, and 130 and 131 N. of R. 85 as lie north of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation; T. 132 N. of R. 85, and Tps. 131 and 132 N. of Rs. 86, 87, 88, and 89; all west of the fifth principal meridian in North Dakota.	5,125
72	Apr. 23	Dell B. Piper .....	The eleventh standard parallel from the fifteenth guide meridian to the west boundary of North Dakota; the sixteenth guide meridian and the line between Rs. 104 and 105 from the tenth standard parallel to the twelfth standard parallel; the lines between Tps. 141 and 142, 142 and 143, 143 and 144, 145 and 146, 146 and 147, and 147 and 148 N. from the sixteenth guide meridian to the west boundary of North Dakota; all of the legal section, meander, and connecting lines of Tps. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146 N. of Rs. 104 and 105; all west of the fifth principal meridian, in the State of North Dakota.	4,850

B.—*Statement of contract entered into on account of the appropriation of \$11,000, per act of June 6, 1900, for the survey of the abandoned Fort Buford Military Reservation*

No.	Date.	Deputies.	Character and location of work.	Estimated liability.
66	1901. Mar. 11	George K. Dike and Robt.W. Livingston	So much of the boundaries, standard, township, range, section, meander, and connecting lines of the abandoned Fort Buford Military Reservation as lies within the State of North Dakota, all being west of the fifth principal meridian and fully described in the special instructions forming a part of this contract and of even date herewith.	\$6,157. 0

C.—*Statement of contract entered into on account of the appropriation for surveying and allotting Indian reservations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Estimated liability.
69	1901. Mar. 26	John Bowen.....	The twelfth guide meridian from the south boundary of North Dakota to the South Fork of the Cannon Ball River; the lines between Rs. 86 and 87, 88 and 89, 89 and 90, 90 and 91, from the south boundary of North Dakota to the South Fork of the Cannon Ball River; so much of the line between Tps. 129 and 130 N. from the line between Rs. 85 and 86, to the west boundary of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation, (being the one hundred and second degree of longitude west from Greenwich) as lies south of the South Fork of the Cannon Ball River; all west of the fifth principal meridian and within the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in North Dakota; payable from the appropriation for surveying and allotting Indian reservations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.	\$450



## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF OREGON.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
Portland, Oreg., June 29, 1901.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular letter E dated April 24, 1901, I have the honor to submit (in duplicate) my report of surveying operations in the district of Oregon for the year ended June 30, 1901, together with the following tabular statements, viz:

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for Oregon, on account of the \$22,000 apportioned to Oregon, from the appropriation for the survey and resurvey of public lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

B.—Statement showing contracts entered into during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, payable from special deposits by the Eastern Oregon Land Company (formerly The Dalles Military Wagon Road Company), under provisions of act of Congress, approved February 27, 1899.

C.—Statement showing contracts entered into during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, payable from special deposits made by the Oregon and California Railroad Company, under provisions of act of Congress, approved February 27, 1899.

D.—Special deposits made by the Oregon and California Railroad Company and by the Eastern Oregon Land Company during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, for the cost of field and office work and field examination in connection with the survey of lands within the grants of said companies, in accordance with the act of Congress approved February 27, 1899.

E.—Special deposits made by the Oregon and California Railroad Company during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, for costs of survey and office work on lands selected.

## SURVEYS.

Returns of survey of 46 townships, including whole and fractional, have been received, examined, and approved plats made in triplicate, transcript of the field notes completed, and copies of all maps and field notes transmitted to the General Land Office.

The number of miles reported in these returns as run and marked in the field is as follows, to wit:

Character of work.	Measurements.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Standard parallel .....	50	71	97
Township lines .....	245	24	13
Subdivisional lines .....	2,113	34	7
Meander lines .....	24	54	35
Connecting lines .....	27	13	29
Resurvey of township and subdivisional lines .....	225	3	40
Total .....	2,686	41	21

Embracing an area of 787,046.74 acres.

## OFFICE WORK ON SURVEYS.

Plats made in connection with the above surveys are as follows:

Township plats, 47 original and 2 copies each .....	141
Exterior plats, 14 original and 1 copy each .....	28
Total .....	169

The field notes representing these surveys consist of 74 books of transcript, covering 3,064 pages, which were forwarded to the General Land Office.

## OFFICIAL LETTERS WRITTEN.

During the year there were written 1,171 letters, covering 1,399 pages, which are classified as follows:

To Commissioner of the General Land Office .....	328
To deputy surveyors .....	270
To deputy mineral surveyors .....	179
To local land offices .....	79
To miscellaneous individuals .....	315
Total .....	1,171

## CONTRACTS FOR SURVEYS.

There have been prepared during the year, in connection with the surveying service:

Original contracts with deputy surveyors .....	16
Copies of same .....	48
Special instructions to deputy surveyors .....	20
Copies of same .....	85
Original illustrative diagrams made in connection with special instructions.....	24
Copies of same .....	72

Copies of the field notes of all old lines and corners adjoining the surveys to be made under the above contracts were furnished the deputy surveyors, and amounted to about 1,500 folios.

## MINING WORK.

Deposited for costs of office work on returns of mineral surveys.....	\$1,470
Expended for office work on mineral surveys .....	1,070
Mineral surveys reported and platted .....	19
Plats made in connection therewith .....	112
Copies of field notes of claims surveyed .....	19
Reports of examination of placer claims .....	3
Copies of same .....	3
Illustrative plats made in connection with mineral surveys.....	48
Deputy mineral surveyors appointed.....	3
Bonds of deputy mineral surveyors prepared .....	9

## MISCELLANEOUS OFFICE WORK.

Special miscellaneous diagrams, plats, tracings, and transcripts furnished the General Land Office, special agents, examiners of surveys, and others connected with the Government service, are as follows:

Books of transcript of old surveys (General Land Office) .....	25
Extra township plats furnished General Land Office and local land offices .....	25
Explanatory diagrams in the matter of irregular and confusing surveys (General Land Office) .....	6
Township plats and diagrams furnished examiners of surveys .....	49
Pages of transcript of notes furnished examiners of surveys .....	50
Segregation surveys, triplicate plats .....	9
Transcript of notes of segregation surveys .....	3
Extra plats showing connections on third standard parallel south, to complete old plats .....	44

## CONDITION OF UNFINISHED WORK.

The office work on 7 full and fractional townships, under different contracts, is partially completed.

The office work on returns of 25 full and fractional townships has not been taken up.

The transcript of field notes of about 47 townships, full and fractional, ordered for the records of the General Land Office, have not been completed.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT A. HABERSHAM,  
*United States Surveyor General for Oregon.*

THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Oregon, on account of the \$22,000 apportioned to Oregon from the appropriation for the survey and resurvey of public lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

No. of contract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liability.
723	1900. Sept. 27	Orville M. Rankin ....	All the township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 15 S., R. 3 E., W. M., Oregon.	\$1,250
730	1901. Jan. 8	Stephen A. D. Hungeate and Don E. Meldrum.	All the township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of Tps. 32, 33, and 34 S., Rs. 44 and 45 E.; T. 32 S., R. 43 E.; T. 35 S., R. 42 E.; T. 35 S., R. 43 E.; T. 35 S., R. 44 E., W. M., Oregon.	4,500
731	Jan. 28	Ernest P. Rands and Hezekiah H. Johnson.	All the township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of Tps. 28, S., R. 42 E.; 29 S., R. 41 E.; 40 S., Rs. 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41 E., and Tps. 41 S., Rs. 39, 40, and 41 E., W. M., Oregon.	4,250
732	Mar. 16	Rufus S. Moore and Malcolm S. McCown.	All standard, township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of Tps. 37 S., R. 7 E.; 35 S., Rs. 26, 28, 29, and 30 E.; 34 S., Rs. 28 and 29 E.; 37 S., Rs. 29, 30, and 31 E.; 31 S., R. 7½ E., and 38 S., Rs. 30 and 31 E., W. M., Oregon.	4,500
733	Mar. 22	Wm. E. and Chas. L. Campbell.	All the township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of Tps. 2 N., R. 37 E.; 3 S., R. 44 E.; 2 N., R. 36 E.; 2 N., R. 9 E.; 4 N., R. 37 E.; 6 N., R. 43 E.; 1 S., R. 20 E.; 8 S., R. 38 E.; 10 S., R. 12 E., and 16 S., R. 10 E., W. M., Oregon.	2,300
734	Mar. 26	Robert A. Emmitt ....	All the township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 3 S., R. 11 E., W. M., Oregon.	750
735	....do....	Andrew L. Porter and Chas. E. Branson.	All the township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of Tps. 2 and 3 S., R. 42 E., W. M., Oregon.	1,500
736	May 25	Alonzo and Frank X. Gesner.	All the township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 7 S., R. 9 W., W. M., Oregon.	1,150
737	....do....	Wm. C. Elliott and Geo. Scoggin.	All the township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of fractional Tps. 6 S., Rs. 9 and 10 W., W. M., Oregon.	1,000
738	....do....	Zachariah M. Derrick.	All the meander, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of fractional Tps. 7 S., R. 11 W., and 10 S., R. 11 W., W. M., Oregon.	450
(1)	May 8	W. H. Byars.....	Resurvey of the east boundary of T. 31 S., R. 9 W., in connection with surveys included in contract No. 727, dated Dec. 20, 1900.	90
(1)	June 10	Alonzo Gesner .....	Retracement of old lines of surveys necessary in connection with the execution of surveys under contract No. 716, dated Dec. 26, 1899.	41

<sup>1</sup> Special instructions.

B.—Statement showing contracts entered into during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, payable from special deposits by the Eastern Oregon Land Company (formerly The Dalles Military Wagon Road Company), under provisions of act of Congress approved February 27, 1899.

No. of contract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liability.
724	1900. Sept. 27	Geo. R. Campbell .....	All the township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 14 S., R. 35 E.; T. 14 S., R. 35½ E., and T. 15 S., R. 35 E., W. M., Oregon.	\$2,250
725	1901. Mar. 19	Homer D. Angell .....	All the township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 15 S., R. 35 E., W. M., Oregon.	650
726	1900. Sept. 27	.....do.....	All the township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of fractional T. 14 S., R. 34 E., W. M., Oregon.	650



# 540 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

C.—Statement showing contracts entered into during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, payable from special deposits made by the Oregon and California Railroad Company, under provisions of act of Congress approved February 27, 1899.

No. of contract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liability.
727	1900. Dec. 20	Wm. H. Byars .....	All the township, section and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 31 S., Rs. 9 and 10 W., W. M., Oregon.	\$2, 182
728	....do....	George S. Pershin ....	All the township, section and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 32 S., Rs. 10 and 11 W., W. M., Oregon.	2, 050
729	Dec. 24	Oscar F. Thiel .....	All the township, section and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 33 S., R. 7 W., and T. 32 S., R. 5 W., W. M., Oregon.	600

D.—Special deposits made by the Oregon and California Railroad Company, and by the Eastern Oregon Land Company, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, for the cost of field office work and field examination in connection with the survey of lands within the grant of said companies, in accordance with the act of Congress approved February 27, 1899.

No. of certificate.	Date of deposit.	Depositor.	For the survey of—	Amount.
1022-1048	1900. July 2	Eastern Oregon Land Co .....	T. 14 S., R. 34 E. (S. $\frac{1}{2}$ ), W. M., Oregon.	\$746. 00
		....do.....	T. 14 S., R. 35 E. ....	1, 314. 00
		....do.....	T. 15 S., R. 34 E. ....	1, 314. 00
		....do.....	T. 15 S., R. 35 E. ....	1, 212. 00
		....do.....	T. 14 S., R. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. ....	1, 212. 00
248-250	Sept. 24	Oregon and California R. R. Co .....	T. 33 S., R. 7 W. ....	435. 00
211-238	Sept. 21	....do.....	T. 31 S., R. 9 W. ....	1, 355. 00
		....do.....	T. 31 S., R. 10 W. ....	1, 247. 00
		....do.....	T. 32 S., R. 10 W. ....	1, 247. 00
		....do.....	T. 32 S., R. 11 W. ....	1, 399. 50
233, 234	Oct. 24	....do.....	T. 32 S., R. 5 W. ....	400. 00
		Total.....		11, 881. 50

E.—Special deposits made by the Oregon and California Railroad Company during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, for costs of survey and office work on lands selected.

No. of certificate.	Date of deposit.	Deposited by—	Land district.	Survey.	Office work.
305	1900. Oct. 12	Oregon and California R. R. Co....	Oregon City, Oreg .....	\$47. 87	\$6. 16
339	Oct. 26	....do.....	Roseburg, Oreg .....	127. 08	15. 79
413	Dec. 3	....do.....	....do.....	69. 66	7. 50
		Total .....		244. 61	29. 45

## REPORT OF SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR SOUTH DAKOTA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
*Huron, S. Dak., July 8, 1901.*

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter E dated April 24, 1901, I have the honor to submit the following report (in duplicate) of surveying operations in the surveying district of South Dakota for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, with three tabular statements, viz:

A.—Showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation of \$22,000 for surveys, etc., within the Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock Indian reservations in South Dakota, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

B.—Showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation of \$22,000 for surveys within the Pine Ridge, Standing Rock, and Lower Brule Indian reservations in South Dakota, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

C.—Showing office work and other information relative to mineral surveys during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

No contracts were entered into for survey of public lands under the provisions of Revised Statutes, sections 2401, 2402, 2403, and acts amendatory, and no deposits were made for such surveys, or by railroad companies for surveys.

Sixteen applications have been made for "metes and bounds" surveys of homesteads within the Black Hills Forest Reservation, in South Dakota, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1095). Those are being considered preparatory to submission to your office. A number of them will have to be deferred until the regular subdivisions have been extended, the preparatory steps to which, in the form of applications from settlers, are being prepared.

The deposits during the fiscal year for office work on mining surveys aggregate \$8,360.

The aggregate number of miles of surveys upon which office work was completed, approved, and returns thereof transmitted to your office during the fiscal year is 2,588 miles, 23 chains, and 20 links. In addition to this amount, and not included therein, office work has been done to an extent represented by 2,000 miles of surveys. No portion of this is quite ready, some transcribing, comparing, formalities, and correction in the field being still required. No delay to the public interests is caused thereby, as field inspections have not been made except of portions of the work held for correction.

During the year returns have been approved of 42 townships and 104 original and amended mineral surveys. These have required the preparation of 10 diagrams of township and other exteriors, 126 plats of subdivisions, 202 transcripts of field notes of surveys, and 414 plats of mineral surveys. To properly represent the work for the fiscal year, there should be added the office work practically completed on the 2,000 miles of surveys above mentioned. Considerable time has been spent in continuing the careful preparation of township diagrams to a large scale, for the purpose of showing in a connected scheme all mining surveys as they are approved from time to time. These important diagrams have been rendered necessary by the extension of the mineral surveys and by a recent establishment of township exterior and subdivisional surveys embracing the major portion of the mineral region of the Black Hills.

In addition to the usual work on surveys and general office work, information desired has been furnished various Indian allotting agents.

As in recent years, so in that now closed, a large amount of Indian reservation surveys in this State has been confided to this office. In connection with these the preparation of contracts, special instructions, diagrams, and other information for deputies; also the critical examination of returns, and a general superintendence of the work of special clerks engaged on such surveys, have of necessity devolved largely upon the regular experienced office force and have occupied no inconsiderable portion of its time.

## FIELD EXAMINATION OF MINERAL SURVEYS.

In annual reports for several years, including the last report, attention was called to the practice of field examinations of agricultural surveys, for which large limits for closings are allowed, and to the absence of such examinations in the case of

mineral surveys whereof only closed surveys are accepted. It was shown that competition between deputies, alleged errors in early surveys, and discrepancies between those of more recent date suggest the necessity for a scrutiny far more searching than mere office work can give, both of the surveys themselves and of the faithfulness of deputies, and that the excellent reasons for examinations of the former class of surveys applied with much greater force for examinations of the latter class. The recent ruling of the Secretary of the Interior gives the matter added importance. The decision holds courses and distances once incorporated into a patent must be recognized in all subsequent, conflicting, or adjacent surveys, notwithstanding actual conditions on the ground to the contrary. Words are not needed to show how supremely important it is, in view of this decision, that the correctness of courses and distances be known as an existing fact before allowing them to be incorporated into patents. Therefore I again respectfully recommend that the attention of Congress be called to the evident necessity for suitable legislation, should there be no appropriation available under current interpretation of law.

#### EXPENSE INCIDENT TO MINERAL SURVEYS.

For many years since 1891 the reports of this office have called attention to the seeming impropriety of charging any portion of office expense incident to mineral surveys to the regular contingent appropriation. Wherein the law discriminates between clerical expense on the one hand and any other form of expense equally incident to such surveys on the other has not been clear. It is noted that a provision in an appropriation act for the fiscal year now current deals directly with the matter and authorizes that stationery, drafting instruments, and rent of quarters used exclusively for office work on mineral surveys are to be paid for out of the "Deposits" appropriation.

This provision goes far to relieve the regular contingent appropriation of a charge that has often been a burden and has seemed an injustice to it. But this enumeration of special items carries with it the inference that other items of office expense incident to mineral surveys not included in the enumeration must still be chargeable to the regular contingent appropriation. Furniture, binding of mineral records, fuel, and light are some such items. These, it would seem, should be made chargeable to the "Deposits" appropriation, and there does not seem any impropriety in repeating once more the recommendation of former years that at some convenient time in the near future the attention of Congress be called to the desirability and propriety of making all expense incident to mineral survey, including even field examination, payable by the applicant, so that such surveys may be had without expense to the United States in any respect, except of necessity the official superintendence of the surveyor-general.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANK A. MORRIS,  
*Surveyor General.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C.*



EXHIBIT A.—Statement showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation of \$22,000 for surveys, etc., within the Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock Indian reservations in South Dakota, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated liability.
146	1900. July 23	Edwin H. Van Antwerp and Charles H. Armstrong.	The sixth guide meridian through Ts. 22 and 23; the west boundaries of T. 20 of R. 31, and of T. 21 of Rs. 23, 26, 27, 28, and of Tps. 22 and 23 of Rs. 23, 24, 26, 27, and 28, and of T. 23 of R. 30; the north and south boundaries of T. 22 of Rs. 23, 25, 26, 27, and 28; the north boundaries of T. 22 of Rs. 24, 29, and 30, and the subdivision and meander lines of T. 20 of Rs. 30 and 31, and of T. 21 of R. 31, and of Tps. 21, 22, and 23 of Rs. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, and of Tps. 22 and 23 of Rs. 23 and 24—all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: <i>Provided</i> , That surveys to be made under this agreement shall not be in excess of \$8,000.	\$8,000
147	July 24	John W. Daugherty...	The fifth guide meridian through Tps. 21, 22, and 23; the west boundaries of Tps. 21, 22, and 23 of R. 22; the north boundaries of Tps. 21, and 22 of Rs. 21 and 22; and the subdivision and meander lines of Tps. 18, 19, 20, 22, and 23 of R. 21, and of Tps. 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 of R. 22, and of T. 21 of R. 23—all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian in South Dakota: <i>Provided</i> , That surveys shall not be made under this agreement in excess of \$4,500.	4,500
148	....do....	Frederick W. Pettigrew and Ulysses S. Griggs.	The west boundaries of Tps. 18, 19, and 20 of Rs. 18, 19, and 20; the north boundaries of Tps. 18 and 19 of Rs. 17, 18, 19, and 20; and the subdivision and meander lines of T. 18 of R. 17, and of Tps. 18 and 20 of R. 18 and of Tps. 18, 19, and 20 of Rs. 19 and 20, and of T. 21 of R. 21—all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian: <i>Provided</i> , That surveys shall be confined to the Standing Rock Indian Reservation, S. Dak.: <i>And provided further</i> , That surveys shall not be made under this agreement in excess of \$4,500.	4,500
149	Sept. 11	George A. Fessenden.	The north boundary of T. 97 of R. 75; and the subdivision and meander lines of T. 95 of R. 73, and of Tps. 97 and 98 of Rs. 73, 74, and 75—all west of the fifth principal meridian and within the Rosebud Indian Reservation in South Dakota: <i>Provided</i> , That surveys shall not be made under this agreement in excess of \$2,350.	2,350

EXHIBIT B.—Statement showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation of \$22,000 for surveys within the Pine Ridge, Standing Rock, and Lower Brule Indian reservations in South Dakota, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated liability.
150	1901. May 28	John W. Daugherty and George W. Bates.	The tenth standard parallel north, through Rs. 45, 46, 47, and 48; the west boundaries of T. 35 of R. 41, of T. 40 of R. 44, of T. 36 of R. 45, of T. 35 of R. 47, and Tps. 37, 38, 39, 40 of Rs. 45, 46, 47; the north boundaries of Tps. 38, 39 of R. 42, Tps. 37, 38, 39 of Rs. 45, 46, 47, 48, and T. 35 of R. 48; the subdivision and meander lines of Tps. 35, 38 of Rs. 41, 43, Tps. 35, 39 and the unsurveyed portions of Tps. 37, 38, all of R. 42; Tps. 36, 37, 40 of R. 44, and of Tps. 36, 37, 38, 39 of Rs. 45, 46, and T. 35 of R. 47, and Tps. 35 and 36 of R. 48; and such resurveys and retracements in connection therewith as may be found absolutely necessary, subject to the circular dated June 15, 1898, and the decision of the said commissioner—all townships north, and all ranges west of the sixth principal meridian, and in the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak.: <i>Provided</i> , That surveys, resurveys, and retracements shall not be made under this agreement in excess of \$8,000.	\$8,000

EXHIBIT B.—Statement showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation of \$22,000 for surveys within the Pine Ridge, Standing Rock, and Lower Brule Indian reservations, etc.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated liability.
151	1901. May 31	Frank S. Peck.....	The fifth guide meridian through T. 43 N.; the west boundaries of Tps. 40 N. of Rs. 38, 39, 41; the north boundaries of T. 39 N. of R. 38, of Tps. 41, 42 N. of R. 41, and of T. 41 N. of R. 42; and the subdivision and meander lines of Tps. 39, 40 N. of R. 38, of T. 40 N. of Rs. 39, 40, of Tps. 40, 41, 42, 43 N. of R. 41, and of Tps. 40, 42 N. of R. 42; and such resurveys and retracements in connection therewith as may be found absolutely necessary, subject to the circular dated June 15, 1898, and the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; all west of the sixth principal meridian and within the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak.: <i>Provided</i> , That surveys, resurveys, and retracements shall not be made under this agreement in excess of \$3,950.	\$3,950
152	....do ...	George A. Fessenden..	The fifth guide meridian through Tps. 41, 42 N.; the east and north boundaries of Tps. 41, 42 N., and east boundaries of T. 43 N., all of Rs. 37, 38, 39, 40; the subdivision and meander lines of Tps. 41, 42 N. of Rs. 38, 39, 40; all west of the sixth principal meridian; the north boundaries of T. 106 N. of R. 78, and of Tps. 106, 107 N. of R. 79; the west boundary of T. 110 N. of R. 78; and the subdivision and meander lines of Tps. 106, 107, 110 N. of R. 78, and Tps. 106, 107, 108, 110 N. of R. 79; all west of the fifth principal meridian; all in the Lower Brule and Pine Ridge Indian reservations, South Dakota; and such resurveys and retracements as may be found necessary subject to the circular of June 15, 1898, and decision of said Commissioner: <i>Provided</i> , That surveys, resurveys, and retracements shall not be made under this agreement in excess of \$4,000.	4,000

EXHIBIT C.—Office work on mineral surveys during fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Mineral surveys ordered, embracing 350 lodes, 16 placers.....	102
Amended surveys ordered .....	2
Total .....	104
Orders issued for supplemental reports.....	6
Amended orders for mineral surveys issued .....	32
Lode surveys approved, platted, and delivered .....	96
Placer surveys approved, platted, and delivered .....	6
Amended surveys approved, platted, and delivered.....	2
Whole number of surveys approved, platted, and delivered (embracing 379 locations) .....	104
Number of plats made .....	414
Transcript of field notes (embracing 379 locations and amended surveys)....	104
Transcripts of supplemental reports relating to expenditure, etc .....	7
Number of surveys in office for examination, platting, and transcribing .....	1
Number of deputy mineral surveyors in commission.....	19
Aggregate amount deposited for office work .....	\$8,360

*Surveys approved and delivered during fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Name of claim.	Claimant.	Ap- proved.
147	Resurvey: Palmetto lode .....	Homestake Mining Co .....	1901. June 19
1410	Pine Tree, Klondyke fraction, Yukon fraction, Mastadon, Nomiad, and Highland Mary frac- tion lodes.	Thomas J. Grier .....	1900. July 31
1418	Cemetery lode .....	Ernest May .....	Do.
1422	Cornucopia fraction lode .....	Thomas J. Grier .....	Do.
1423	High fraction lode .....	do .....	Do.
1426	Chicken lode .....	Imperial Gold Mining and Milling Co.	Do.
1427	Gault Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 6 lodes .....	Frederick A. Haines .....	Do.
1414	Terror, May, Double Standard No. 2, Stanley, Rainy Day, and Hird lodes.	Ernest May .....	Aug. 15
1421	1895, 1895 Nos. 1, 2, and 4 lodes .....	Nathan Halle .....	Do.
1428	Yellow Boy fraction, Wedge, Jim, Joseph, and Little Rock lodes.	John R. Wilson .....	Do.
1431	Aztec Nos. 1, 2, and 3 lodes .....	Elkhorn Mining Co .....	Do.
1436	Joplin Nos. 1, 2, 3, Julia Ette, and Magnetic lodes	Frank J. Washabaugh .....	Do.
1437	Alaska, Recovery, Home Run, Return, Dead- brock, and Lucky Boy fraction lodes.	Sol Rosenthal .....	Do.
1438	McCallum mill site .....	Malcom McCallum .....	Do.
1413	Alhambra, Coolgarde, Ohio, Fair Day, Spotted Pike, Pippin, Speckled Trout, Hilly Slope, Nashville, Hibernia, and Persian lodes.	Frank S. Bryant et al. ....	Aug. 31
1424	Two Strike lode .....	Edward Averill et al .....	Do.
1429	Rehl, Lucy, Mono, and Tiger lodes .....	John H. Lucy and John B. Rehl. ....	Do.
1405	Tomahawk lode .....	Joseph Flerl .....	Sept. 18
1409	Grover, Fremont, Elkhorn, St. Clair, New Year, and Weedon No. 1 lodes.	Golden Gate Mining and Milling Co.	Do.
1447	Lilly B. fraction, Pilot Knob fraction, Cotton, and Unruh lodes.	Alexander Peterson .....	Do.
1415	Richard lode .....	Cecilia Richard .....	Do.
1419	Burlap, Pay Streak, and Pay Streak Nos. 2 and 3 lodes.	Thomas Barry .....	Do.
1432	Railroad fraction lode .....	James Julius .....	Do.
1434	Herbert No. 1 lode .....	Robert C. Hayes .....	Do.
1435	Spearfish Falls and White Ridge lodes .....	Thomas Barry .....	Do.
1443	Anna Nos. 1, 2, and 3 lodes .....	C. E. Dawson .....	Do.
1444	Independent lode .....	N. W. Gregory .....	Do.
1445	Anna lode .....	Michael R. Russell .....	Do.
1448	Good Luck fraction, Jumbo fraction, Good Luck, and Hobo fraction lodes.	John Madill .....	Do.
1451	Blanch E., Nettie C., Ruth, May E., and Nellie M. lodes.	John R. Daly et al .....	Do.
1452	Illinois No. 2, Woodstock, and Marengo lodes..	John Walsh and John Walsh, jr. ....	Do.
1453	Dolphin lode .....	Frederick A. Haines .....	Do.
1408	Road Agent, Fairview, Atlantic, Union, Chi- cago, Eureka, and Pearl lodes.	Thomas W. Delicate, trustee .....	Oct. 17
1430	Narrow Gauge, Broad Gauge, and Hell Gulch lodes.	Edward Reilly .....	Do.
1440	Vigor, Storm King, Seven B., Volt, Grove, Samoa, Co-moa, Sylvanite Nos. 1 and 2, and Crest lodes.	Frank S. Bryant et al. ....	Do.
1446	Rain Bow and Hester A. lodes .....	Hester A. Mining Co. ....	Do.
1461	Ali, Abi, Fisherman, Blue Fish, and Eli lodes..	Frank S. Bryant and Hilon Hulin. ....	Do.
1463	Alida Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 lodes .....	Thomas J. Grier .....	Do.
1465	P. A. H. fraction Lode .....	James H. Hunter .....	Do.
1466	Square lode .....	Antoine Glover .....	Do.
1471	Pokono and Pokono No. 2 lodes .....	C. E. Dawson .....	Do.
1425	Newport, Freeport, J. C. and R. G. lodes .....	W. S. Elder et al .....	Oct. 19
1439	Maggie fraction, Blacktail Chief, Valet Chief, Blaine fraction, Levi P. Morton, Mills, Egan fraction, Mahn fraction, Manning, and Mon- grel and Dhoul lodes.	Colden Gate Mining and Milling Co. and Matthew Carroll.	Do.
1441	Harman, Big Deposit, Big Deposit No. 2, Sko- kum, Goldstrom fraction, and Gayville lodes.	Christian Godfrey .....	Do.
1442	Big Bend placer .....	Henry M. Johnson and August Roes- ler, jr. ....	Do.
1468	Lloyd lode .....	J. B. Le Beau et al .....	Do.
1469	Cashier and La Plata lodes .....	New La Plata Mining Co. ....	Do.
1470	Cherry Gulch lode .....	Peter A. Gushurst .....	Do.
1462	Chipmunk and Gilman lodes .....	Rookery Gold Mining Co. ....	Do.
1467	Cemetery No. 2 lode .....	Ernest May .....	Do.
1475	Little Darling, Little Robbie, Baby, and Little Allen lodes.	Thomas Goodman .....	Nov. 12
1407	Bismarck Gold and Hidden Treasure Gold lodes	August Engel and Frederick G. Sierrth	Nov. 30
1450	Golden Crown, Old Virginia, and Emerald lodes.	Thomas B. Hart .....	Do.



*Surveys approved and delivered during fiscal year ended June 30, 1901—Continued.*

No.	Name of claim.	Claimant.	Ap- proved.
1464	Morton, Friar Hill, Black, and Snowy Day lodes.	Prior Hill Mining Co.	1900. Nov. 30
1472	Ruby Evans lode.	W. S. Elder	Do.
1472	Little Rubie No. 1, Little Rubie fraction, Gettysburgh, Gettysburgh No. 2, and Troy lodes.	James G. Leming	Do.
1386	Burlington placer.	Black Hills Water and Mining Co.	Dec. 22
1433	Boulder fraction lode.	James Munn and Jennie Mullen	Do.
1457	Dean No. 3 placer	Edward D. Evans	Do.
1476	Kansas City Nos. 1 and 2 and Missouri Bell lodes.	Henry P. Cheairs	Do.
1479	Omaha, Chicago, Chicago fraction, Boston, Denver, Toledo, Mabel fraction, and Black Hills lodes.	E. C. Smith et al	Do.
1473	Golden Bottle lode	Charles F. Abbott	1901. Feb. 28
1483	Boulder, Boulder Nos. 2, 3, 4, South Side, Blue Wing, Strater, Mountain Boy, Hudson, Just, Malory, Ajax Nos. 1, 3, 4, Rand, Leyner, Portland fraction, Portland No. 1, Anchor, Anchor No. 2, Blue Lead, and Blaine lodes.	Richard M. Maloney	Do.
1484	Bank Note Nos. 1 and 3 lodes.	Henry M. Stearns	Do.
1485	Annie E. Nos. 1, 2, 4, Alta No. 1, Elk, and Denver lodes.	Frank T. Sanders and Henry A. Wattson	Do.
1486	Metallic Streak Nos. 1, 4, and 6, and Coupler lodes.	do	Do.
1489	Guyett Consolidated placer	Frederick G. Sierth	Do.
1491	Sofia and Sarah fraction lodes	Anton Maleta	Do.
993	Virginia, Waldo, Illinois, Gray Eagle, Adelia, Hill City, Lynx, Blossom, Merritt, Williams, Ohio, Franklin, Louise, Baccarat, Judson, Pabst, Brule, Swansea, Reid, Myrtle, Boston, and Trail lodes.	C. D. Hazzard	Mar. 5
1494	Ivanhoe and McKinley lodes	Golden Gate Mining and Milling Co.	Mar. 7
1499	Eclipse lode	Eclipse Mining Co.	Do.
1481	Waco and Waco Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 9 lodes.	William W. Cargill, Abbie F. Cummings, and Allen B. Connor.	Mar. 26
1482	Providence, Champion, and Ding Dong lodes	Nathan Halle	Do.
1488	Elkhorn Nos. 1 and 2, Pine Nos. 3 and 5, New Pine, and Harmony lodes.	C. E. Dawson	Do.
1492	Lena lode	Gopher Gold Mining Co.	Do.
1496	Cooper, Laura Clare, Atlantic, and Pacific No. 1 lodes.	Ella Eldon Mining Co.	Do.
1507	Two Bit Nos. 1 and 2, 4884, and Yellow Jacket fraction lodes.	Seth R. Smith	Do.
1498	Eureka Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 lodes	James C. Moody	Apr. 6
1504	Dom Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Dom fraction, Moda fraction, Hanschka Nos. 1 and 2, Ricka, Braca, Dalmazia No. 1, Dalmazia, and Sin Niko lodes.	Edward Hanschka	Do.
1509	Blacktale fraction lode.	Christian Godfrey	Do.
1493	Star lode	Walter E. Smead	Apr. 29
1497	Calumet Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, Calumet fraction, Lillian, Lillian No. 2, Rita fraction No. 1, Rita fraction, Old Roy No. 1, and Old Roy lodes.	Samuel A. Baxter	Do.
1505	Kentucky lode	George D. Foglesong	Do.
1508	Echo fraction, Spring fraction, and Montana lodes.	Matthew Bender	Do.
1449	Victor Nos. 2 and 3 lodes	Victor Gold Mining and Milling Co.	May 9
1487	Wisconsin, Washington, Washington Extension, Rose, Westward Ho, Legal Tender Nos. 1 and 2, A Nos. 1 and 2, and Old Abe lodes.	August Peterson and John Peterson	Do.
1510	Old Settler Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 lodes	William P. Raddick	Do.
1513	Jenny Logan lode	John E. Moberg	Do.
1511	Pearl Edwards and Nellie No. 1 lodes	Stephen Block	May 13
1515	Wandering Jew lode	Michael R. Russell	Do.
1501	Pleasant Valley placer	Lewis Everly	May 16
1502	Elkhorn placer	do	Do.
1519	King Lear and Tempest lodes.	W. S. Elder and Nathan Colman	May 23
1477	Native Son, Snow Storm, Quincy, Ophir No. 2, Black Prince No. 3, Sunday, Uncle Sam No. 4, Custer, Mark Twain, Teddy fraction, Allison, Old Abe, Uncle Sam No. 2, and Dewey Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 lodes.	Lorenza D. Beilor	June 10
1495	Little Elephant lode	Homestake Mining Co.	Do.
1514	Home Again lode	Edwin R. Collins	Do.
1516	Summit Flat and Wm. B. Allison lodes.	Ruby Flat Mining Co.	Do.
1526	Johnson placer	John Johnson	Do.
1527	Gold Brick Nos. 1 and 2 and Gold Brick fraction lodes.	Frank H. Allen, Charles A. Allen, and Stephen Soule.	Do.

*Surveys approved and delivered during fiscal year ended June 30, 1901—Continued.*

No.	Name of claim.	Claimant.	Ap- proved.
1528	Pay Streak and Ben Hur fraction lode.....	Frank R. Jackson and Harry E. Jack- son.	1900. June 10
1512	Dubroonik lode .....	Peter A. Gushurst.....	June 19 Do.
1529	Northside fraction, Badger, Maverick, Mary- land, and Baltimore lodes.	Milton C. Conners .....	

AMENDED SURVEYS EXECUTED.

1086	Little Pittsburgh lode .....	L. J. Averill and William L. Martin...	1900. Aug. 31
1307	Four Leaf Clover lode.....	John F. Sawyer.....	1901. May 16

## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF UTAH.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
Salt Lake City, Utah, June 30, 1901.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter E, dated April 24, 1901, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, with tabular statements as follows, viz:

A.—Statement showing official status of outstanding contracts for public land surveys not disposed of at the beginning of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

B.—Statement showing contracts awarded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

C.—Statement showing contracts for public land surveys examined and approved by the surveyor-general during fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

D.—Statement showing contracts for public land surveys accepted and approved by the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office during fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

E.—Statement showing the status of public land surveys outstanding or undisposed of at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

F.—Statement of official orders issued for mineral surveys during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, and mineral surveys approved during said fiscal year.

G.—Statement of various accounts for fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

During the said fiscal year the survey of 30 townships, aggregating 1,578 miles 32 chains 83 links, embracing 432,053.82 acres, have been approved and forwarded to the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office for his action; and the following letters, documents, plats, field notes, and other papers have been prepared, briefed, and recorded, viz:

Letters to Commissioner General Land Office .....	291
Letters to the Secretary of the Treasury .....	13
Letters to the Secretary of the Interior .....	19
Letters to deputy surveyors and individuals .....	1,591
Letters received and recorded .....	1,045
Letters indexed .....	871
Transcripts of field notes:	
Mineral (3,286 pages) .....	246
Township (2,889 pages) .....	82
Small holding (240 pages) .....	13
For examiner (62 pages) .....	4
For deputies in the field (750 pages) .....	10
For United States attorney (54 pages) .....	6
For United States Land Commissioner (16 pages) .....	2
Boundary lines, Utah-Arizona (13 pages) .....	1
Accounts of deputies, made in quadruplicate .....	14
Diagram plats for General Land Office .....	17
One large map of Utah (1 draftsman three weeks) .....	1
Number of mineral plats .....	984
Number of township plats .....	204
Number of exterior plats .....	10
Number of supplemental plats .....	36
Number of tracings for examiner .....	32
Number of tracings for deputies .....	8
Number of miscellaneous tracings .....	32
District sheets:	
Number of mining districts at end of fiscal year .....	84
District sheets on hand at beginning of fiscal year .....	162
Old sheets corrected during fiscal year .....	11
New sheets constructed during fiscal year .....	19
Number of district sheets at end of fiscal year .....	181
Tracings of district plats at end of fiscal year .....	134
Orders issued for mineral surveys (419 locations) .....	183
Number of location notices copied .....	392



## District sheets—Continued.

	Page.
Number of applications for extension of time (in triplicate) .....	10
Number of descriptive lists for land office .....	47
Number of plats altered and corrected .....	9
Number of contracts awarded (written in quadruplicate) .....	7
Number of special instructions in quadruplicate (containing 271 pages) ...	10
Number of vouchers (in duplicate) .....	162
Number of abstracts (in triplicate) .....	20
Number of accounts current (in duplicate) .....	20
Number of pages, answers to inspector .....	36
Number of pages, property list .....	15
Number of miscellaneous reports (20 pages) .....	4
Number of pages of miscellaneous typewriting .....	1,357
Number of sheets of instructions to deputy mineral surveyors .....	57
Deputy mineral surveyors:	
Number of deputy mineral surveyors July 1, 1900 .....	64
Number of deputy mineral surveyors commissioned during fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 .....	6
Number of commissions renewed during fiscal year .....	11
Number whose commissions have expired during fiscal year .....	13
Number in good standing June 30, 1901 .....	57

In addition to the foregoing there are 859 typewritten pages of transcripts of field notes written under contracts that are now being examined and worked up in this office and 31 township plats made, as follows:

Contract No. 233, J. C. Dick, liability \$5,000; notes all examined, partly transcribed, and 19 township plats made.

Contract No. 236, A. Jessen, liability \$1,140; notes all examined, partly transcribed, and 12 township plats made.

Contract No. 235, Jessen and Harmston, liability \$3,946; notes all examined.

Contract No. 226, Stewart and Stewart, liability \$2,900; notes examined but not corrected.

Contract No. 224, Mayhew H. Dalley, liability \$3,786; notes of two or three townships examined.

## MINING SURVEYS.

During said fiscal year there has been deposited for the survey of mining claims the sum of \$9,059.75, and official orders were issued for the survey of 419 mining claims.

It has been and will be my earnest endeavor to raise the standard of ability of the force of mineral surveyors in this district, and to secure a more careful compliance on their part with the law and the requirements of the Manual.

Mining claim surveys should be examined in the field to insure their correctness, in like manner as the surveys of public lands, to obviate errors and irregularities, and in order that patents of such mining claims shall properly recite claimant's lands, and I believe mining claimants are entitled to such a proper safeguard. Numerous patents for mining claims in this district recite wrongly the lands which claimants intended to cover, by reason of errors in lines and connections made by deputies during the past thirty years.

The Department of the Interior holds that courses and distances once incorporated into a patent must be recognized in all subsequent conflicting or adjacent surveys, notwithstanding actual conditions on the ground to the contrary. This means a perpetuation of the error, if any exist, in the former patented survey, and the deputy who makes the latter survey is compelled to falsify his returns to conform to such error. The courts hold that the monuments and markings on the ground govern. In view of same it is needless to state how important it is that patents recite properly the lands they intend to cover, and hence the necessity for a field examination to insure the correctness of the surveys and the faithfulness of the deputies, some of whom do not always comply with the Manual, law, and instructions, thereby entailing delays and additional expense to claimants.

Mining claims should be connected with mineral monuments, as well as with the corners of public surveys, as an additional check to insure the correctness of their location.

In townships to be hereafter surveyed in which mineral surveys are situated the Manual of Surveying Instructions should provide that at the time of making such public survey intersections should be noted and connections given with all of such mineral surveys and established mineral monuments in said township.

## NECESSARY APPROPRIATIONS.

By office letter of June 20, 1901, I transmitted to you, in duplicate, the annual estimates for public surveys in this district, as also for the expenditures of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, as follows:

For the survey of public lands .....	\$30, 000
For salary of surveyor general .....	3, 000
For salaries, clerical force .....	12, 300
For contingent expenses .....	2, 000
Total .....	47, 300

As stated in said estimate, settlers are rapidly locating on the unsurveyed lands in this district, and by reason of new lines of railroads, reservoirs, and other projects there will be a greater demand for public land surveys in the near future than there has been in the past, and I therefore estimate that fully the amount of \$30,000 will be required for public surveys.

The estimate submitted for salaries is conservative and will be fully required to meet the demands of good service. Additional draftsmen are now required to bring up the work in arrears.

The appropriation of \$1,200 annually made for contingent expenses is insufficient. More than half of this amount is paid out for rent and the services of a janitor, and the balance is barely sufficient to purchase necessary stationery and plats. Field note books and other necessary items needed had to be omitted for lack of sufficient funds.

This office is very poorly equipped. There is a lack of furniture for the preservation and systematic filing of plats and field notes of surveys. More and better desk facilities are needed, and drafting tables and drawing instruments are absolutely necessary. An additional cabinet for the filing of field notes is now greatly needed. There is no vault or safe in which to keep secure the books and valuable records, and in case of fire it would take years to replace the same.

The volume of work of this office is steadily increasing, and the appropriations should be correspondingly increased.

Examinations of numerous public surveys made during said fiscal year in this district show the same to have been well and properly executed in most all cases, as in only two instances did the deputy have to return to the field and make corrections.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

This office is some three or four months in arrears in the agricultural division, by reason of an insufficient number of draftsmen and funds to pay additional help needed.

We are also in arrears some four weeks in the mineral division, but are steadily cleaning up the old work and well fitted for the current work ordered, which is steadily increasing.

This office is now in a very satisfactory condition. There is a steady and healthy growth in the State, which was never more prosperous. The opening up of new lines of railroads, mining industries, reservoirs, and new enterprises of every kind, will increase the population, reclaim the arid lands, bring in and make homes for a large number of settlers who are assured of a good, mild climate and a splendid market for all their products of farm, orchard, and pasture.

There still remains a large area of unsurveyed public domain in this State, which is being rapidly settled upon and should be surveyed at the earliest practicable date.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD H. ANDERSON,  
*United States Surveyor General.*

The honorable COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

EXHIBIT A.—*Statement showing status of outstanding contracts for public-land surveys not disposed of at the beginning of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Liability.	Payable from—	Remarks.
216	1897. Oct. 29	Alonzo J. Stookey....	\$2,792.00	Regular appropriation, approved June 4, 1897.	Field work completed; no returns filed.
217	Nov. 1	Scott P. Stewart and Andrew J. Stewart.	688.90	.....do .....	Partial returns forward- ed to Washington; two townships to be com- pleted; original liabil- ity, \$4,395.
223	1899. Jan. 21	Frank E. Baxter and David H. Blossom.	4,520.00	Repayments made by Union Pacific Railroad Co.	Returns all filed; office examination com- pleted; field examina- tion in progress.
224	Jan. 23	Mayhew H. Dalley....	3,786.00	Regular appropriation, approved July 1, 1898.	Field work in progress; no returns filed.
225	....do ...	William Lewman ....	1,890.00	.....do .....	Do.
226	Jan. 26	Scott P. Stewart and John R. Stewart.	2,900.00	.....do .....	Do.
227	Jan. 28	Adolphe Jessen.....	2,340.00	.....do .....	Do.
228	Mar. 28	Nephi P. Anderson....	1,970.00	.....do .....	Returns partly filed; of- fice examination in progress.
229	Apr. 20	Caleb Tanner.....	2,200.00	.....do .....	Field work in progress; no returns filed.
230	Apr. 26	Andrew P. Hanson and Henry E. Giers.	2,154.00	.....do .....	Do.
231	....do ...	Edward Hanson.....	1,920.00	.....do .....	Do.
232	Nov. 24	Hubert D. Page and Harry Erwin.	6,490.00	Regular appropriation, approved Mar. 3, 1899.	Field work not begun.
233	....do ...	James C. Dick .....	5,000.00	.....do .....	Field work in progress; no returns filed.
234	Nov. 30	Andrew P. Hanson...	1,235.00	.....do .....	Do.
235	Dec. 19	Adolphe Jessen and Edgar F. Harm- ston.	3,946.00	.....do .....	Do.
236	1900. Feb. 21	Adolphe Jessen.....	1,140.00	Appropriation for survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations for fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.	Do.
237	Mar. 5	Frank E. Baxter and Alfredo R. Tala- mantes.	217.00	Deposits by individuals..	Field work completed; no returns filed.
238	Mar. 14	James M. Lentz.....	3,529.00	Regular appropriation, approved Mar. 3, 1899.	Field work not yet be- gun.
239	May 11	Philipp D. Schoeber..	800.00	.....do .....	Field work in progress; no returns filed.
		Total .....	49,517.90		

EXHIBIT B.—*Statement showing contracts awarded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Liability.	Fund payable from—
240	1900. July 2	Hubert D. Page.....	\$455.00	Deposits by individuals.
241	1901. Apr. 11	Mayhew H. Dalley...	5,000.00	Regular appropriation, approved June 6, 1900.
242	Apr. 12	Scott P. Stewart and John R. Stewart.	6,168.00	Do.
243	....do ...	Andrew J. Stewart, jr.	4,254.00	Do.
244	....do ...	Andrew P. Hanson...	2,035.00	Do.
245 <sup>1</sup>	....do ...	Nephi P. Anderson...	1,621.00	Do.
246	May 4	Augustus D. Ferron..	335.00	Do.
		Total .....	19,868.00	

<sup>1</sup>This contract is not yet approved by the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office.



EXHIBIT B.—*Statement showing contracts awarded, etc.—Continued.*

## SURVEYS EMBRACED WITHIN THE ABOVE CONTRACTS.

No.	Description of work.
240	The west boundary and subdivision lines of T. 12 S., R. 2 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.
241	The range lines between Rs. 18 and 19 W., T. 33 S.; the fractional range line between Rs. 10 and 11 W., T. 35 S.; the range line between Rs. 6 and 7 W., T. 34 S. and between Rs. 8 and 9 W., T. 37 S.; the township line between Tps. 32 and 33 S., R. 18 W.; the fractional township lines between Tps. 33 and 34 S., R. 7 W. and between Tps. 36 and 37 S., R. 9 W.; the subdivisional lines of T. 32 S., Rs. 16 and 17 W., T. 33 S., R. 18 W. and fractional T. 35 S., Rs. 11 and 10 W., T. 34 S., R. 9 W., T. 35 S., Rs. 9 and 8 W.; the subdivisional lines of T. 34 S., R. 7 W., T. 38 S., R. 8 W., T. 37 S., Rs. 8 and 9 W., and fractional T. 36 S., R. 9 W. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.
242	The third standard parallel south through Rs. 20, 19, and 18 E.; the Green River guide meridian T. 15 S., between Rs. 20 and 21 E.; the range lines between Rs. 19 and 20 E., Tps. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 S., and between Rs. 18 and 19 E., Tps. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 S.; the township lines between Tps. 11 and 12, 12 and 13, 13 and 14, and 14 and 15 S., Rs. 19 and 20 E., and the subdivisional lines of Tps. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 S., Rs. 19 and 20 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.
243	The Green River guide meridian through Tps. 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 S., between Rs. 20 and 21 E.; the range line between Rs. 19 and 20 E., Tps. 16, 17, 18, and 19 S., and between Rs. 18 and 19 E., Tps. 16, 17, and 18 S., the township lines between Tps. 16 and 17, 17 and 18, and 18 and 19 S., Rs. 19 and 20 E., and between Tps. 19 and 20 S., R. 20 E.; the subdivisional lines of T. 19 S., R. 20 E.; T. 18 S., Rs. 20 and 19 E.; T. 17 S., Rs. 20 and 19 E., and T. 16 S., Rs. 20 and 19 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.
244	The fractional range lines between Rs. 6 and 7, and 5 and 6 E., T. 3 S.; the range lines between Rs. 3 and 4 E., T. 3 S., and between Rs. 2 and 3 E., T. 2 S.; the fractional township lines between Tps. 2 and 3 S., R. 3 E., and between Tps. 1 and 2 S., R. 2 E.; the subdivisional lines of fractional T. 3 S., Rs. 6, 5, and 4 E., T. 2 S., R. 3 E., and T. 1 S., R. 2 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.
245	The fractional range line between Rs. 15 and 16 W., T. 14 N.; the fractional township lines between Tps. 13 and 14 N., R. 16 W., Tps. 11 and 12 N., R. 19 W., and Tps. 12 and 13 N., R. 19 W.; the subdivisional lines of T. 12 N., R. 17 W. and of fractional townships 14 N., Rs. 15 and 16 W., and Tps. 11, 12, and 13 N., R. 19 W. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.
246	The fractional subdivisional lines of T. 13 S., R. 10 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.

EXHIBIT C.—*Statement showing returns for public-land surveys examined and approved by the surveyor general during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Contract data.	Extent of survey.					
		Location.		Mileage.	Acreage.		
		Township.	Range.		Agricultural.	Mineral.	Coal.
217	Awarded Nov. 1, 1897, to Scott P. Stewart and Andrew J. Stewart, jr.; balance of liability, \$688.90; approved by the surveyor-general July 27, 1900; account, \$688.90.	16 S.	1 W.	M. C. L. 77 72 78	24,027.87	.....	.....
		17 S.	1 W.	74 29 50	16,356.51	.....	.....
223	Awarded Jan. 21, 1899, to Frank E. Baxter and David H. Blossom; liability, \$4,520; liability of nunc pro tunc special instructions, dated June 11, 1900, \$1,221; approved by the surveyor-general Oct. 8, 1900; account, \$4,520; resurvey account, \$921.60; total, \$5,441.60.	1 S.	5 E.	32 18 87	5,276.17	.....	.....
		1 S.	6 E.	45 63 08	9,838.07	.....	.....
		1 N.	6 E.	78 07 13	22,873.19	.....	.....
		1 N.	5 E.	3 77 15	629.94	.....	.....
		2 N.	5 E.	8 76 76	3,181.30	.....	.....
		3 N.	7 E.	30 05 33	6,670.65	.....	.....
		3 N.	5 E.	44 34 17	6,432.25	.....	.....
		5 N.	6 E.	1 43 95	.....	.....	.....
		4 N.	5 E.	77 73 33	22,560.81	.....	.....
		5 N.	5 E.	82 26 81	21,415.20	.....	.....
		6 N.	5 E.	77 03 66	22,228.26	.....	640.00
		5 N.	4 E.	84 04 18	22,133.64	.....	.....
		6 N.	4 E.	71 16 85	22,508.79	.....	.....
		6 N.	3 E.	84 42 17	23,178.49	.....	.....
228	Awarded March 28, 1899, to Nephi P. Anderson; liability, \$1,970; liability of nunc pro tunc special instructions, dated Sept. 13, 1900, \$300; approved by the surveyor-general Oct. 24, 1900; account, \$1,682.88; resurvey account, \$229.24; total, \$1,912.12.	6 N.	2 E.	19 00 06	3,451.32	.....	.....
		2 N.	1 W.	10 39 47	588.25	.....	.....
		13 N.	17 W.	71 27 10	21,762.93	.....	.....
		13 N.	18 W.	70 11 52	24,085.52	.....	.....
		14 N.	18 W.	94 22 39	21,723.20	427.93	.....
		14 N.	19 W.	46 67 87	14,304.62	.....	.....
		15 N.	19 W.	8 73 46	3,420.51	.....	.....
		15 N.	18 W.	10 52 19	3,664.41	.....	.....

EXHIBIT C.—Statement showing returns for public-land surveys examined and approved by the surveyor-general, etc.—Continued.

No.	Contract data.	Extent of survey.							
		Location.		Mileage.	Acreage.				
		Township.	Range.		Agricultural.	Mineral.	Coal.		
230	Awarded April 26, 1899, to Andrew P. Hanson and Henry E. Giers; liability, \$2,154; liability of nunc pro tunc special instructions, dated April 22, 1901, \$330; approved by the surveyor-general May 25, 1901; account, \$2,091.43; resurvey account, \$330; total, \$2,421.43.	4 S.	1 W.	M.	C.	L.			
		4 S.	1 E.	38	41	76	9,281.37		
		11 N.	5 E.	19	01	63	4,287.12		
		11 N.	4 E.	73	24	48	20,641.69		
		12 N.	4 E.	75	55	89	21,041.67		
		13 N.	4 E.	63	06	67	20,435.45		
				67	30	08	21,776.54		
237	Awarded March 5, 1900, to Frank E. Baxter and Alfredo R. Talamantes; liability, \$217; approved by the surveyor-general Sept. 6, 1900; account, \$217.	13 S.	11 E.	35	22	56	3,506.31		7,708.84
Total .....				1,578	32	83	423,282.05	427.93	8,343.84

Total liability ..... \$11,400.90  
 Total approved account ..... 10,681.05

Total approved surveys for this year, acres..... 432,053.82  
 Total area for previous years, acres..... 16,651,312.77

Total acres up to June 30, 1901..... 17,083,366.59

FUNDS FROM WHICH THE ABOVE SURVEYS ARE PAYABLE.

No.	Payable from—
217	Regular appropriation, approved June 4, 1897.
223	Repayments made by Union Pacific Railway Co.
228	Regular appropriation, approved July 1, 1898.
230	Do.
237	Deposits by individuals.

CLASSIFICATION OF ABOVE SURVEYS.

Character of work.	Measurements.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Meridian lines.....	35	31	00
Base lines.....	7	74	87
Standard lines.....	18	27	56
Township lines.....	234	56	79
Section lines.....	1,229	40	54
Meander lines.....	4	65	83
Closing lines.....	23	39	73
Private land claims.....	7	60	26
Retracement Utah-Idaho boundary lines.....	7	63	76
Retracement Utah-Nevada boundary lines.....	8	52	49
Total .....	1,578	32	83

EXHIBIT D.—Statement showing contracts for public-land surveys accepted and approved by the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

No.	Contract data.	Extent of survey.					
		Location.		Mileage.	Acreage.		
		Township.	Range.		Agricultural.	Mineral.	Coal.
				<i>M. C. L.</i>			
186	Awarded June 30, 1892, to Robert Gorlinski; accepted by Commissioner's letter E, dated Sept. 10, 1900; account, \$3,815.32.	1 N.	1 E.	6 75 78	2,732.11	853.24	.....
		2 N.	2 E.	71 13 78	22,097.07	1,373.82	.....
		2 N.	3 E.	24 38 69	10,711.45		.....
		2 N.	4 E.	60 71 56	20,595.60		.....
		3 N.	2 E.	21 59 36	8,899.52		.....
		3 N.	3 E.	52 28 63	17,052.43		.....
		4 N.	2 E.	13 40 51	4,064.64		.....
		4 N.	3 E.	62 28 40	19,579.93		.....
		5 N.	2 E.	32 09 24	9,917.54		.....
203	Awarded Dec. 27, 1895, to Andrew J. Stewart, jr.; accepted by the Commissioner's letter E, dated Feb. 21, 1901; account, \$830.71.	1 S.	3 W.	10 74 60	3,671.49		.....
		2 S.	2 W.	25 41 22	6,974.25		.....
		2 S.	3 W.	85 48 41	23,621.36		.....
		2 S.	4 W.	11 49 88	2,054.65		.....
		3 S.	4 W.	7 48 98	1,477.74		.....
217	Awarded Nov. 1, 1897, to Scott P. Stewart and Andrew J. Stewart, jr.; accepted by the Commissioner's letter E, dated Sept. 8, 1900; account, \$4,395.	15 S.	3 E.	2 02 55	1,204.34		.....
		16 S.	1 E.	85 03 52	24,502.78		161.19
		16 S.	2 E.	51 39 57	13,336.03		.....
		17 S.	1 E.	84 66 06	23,749.88		.....
		17 S.	2 E.	42 40 30	11,628.20		.....
		18 S.	1 E.	61 34 93	16,329.84		.....
		10 S.	1 W.	5 48 10	2,365.86		.....
		13 S.	2 W.	79 22 43	26,948.33		.....
		14 S.	1 W.	46 52 73	17,524.27		.....
		15 S.	1 W.	15 42 57	2,703.04		.....
		15 S.	1½ W.	24 70 64	6,465.70		.....
		17 S.	1 W.	74 29 50	16,356.61		.....
		16 S.	1 W.	77 72 78	24,027.87		.....
223	Awarded Jan. 21, 1899, to Frank E. Baxter and David H. Blossom; accepted by the Commissioner's letter E, dated Mar. 20, 1901; account for survey, \$4,520; account for resurveys carried over to next deficiency bill.	1 S.	5 E.	32 18 87	5,276.17		.....
		1 S.	6 E.	45 63 08	9,838.07		.....
		1 N.	6 E.	78 07 13	22,873.19		.....
		1 N.	5 E.	3 77 15	629.94		.....
		2 N.	5 E.	8 76 76	3,181.30		.....
		3 N.	7 E.	30 05 33	6,670.65		.....
		3 N.	5 E.	44 34 17	6,432.25		.....
		5 N.	6 E.	1 43 95	.....		.....
		4 N.	5 E.	77 73 33	22,560.81		.....
		5 N.	5 E.	82 26 81	21,415.20		640.00
		6 N.	5 E.	77 03 66	22,228.26		.....
		5 N.	4 E.	84 04 18	22,133.64		.....
		6 N.	4 E.	71 16 85	22,508.79		.....
		6 N.	3 E.	84 42 17	23,178.49		.....
		6 N.	2 W.	19 00 06	3,451.32		.....
		2 N.	1 W.	10 39 47	588.25		.....
Total .....				1,890 07 69	533,558.86	2,227.06	801.19

Total agricultural.....	Acres.	533,558.86
Total mineral.....		2,227.06
Total coal.....		801.19
Total.....		536,587.11

## FUNDS FROM WHICH ABOVE SURVEYS ARE PAYABLE.

No.	Payable from—
186	Repayments made by Union Pacific Railway Co.
203	Regular appropriation, approved Mar. 22, 1895.
217	Regular appropriation, approved June 4, 1897.
223	Repayments made by Union Pacific Railway Co.



EXHIBIT E.—*Statement showing status of contracts for public-land surveys outstanding or undisposed of at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Liability.	Payable from—	Remarks.
216	1897. Oct. 29	Alonzo J. Stookey.....	\$2, 792.00	Regular appropriation, approved June 4, 1897.	Field work nearly completed; no returns filed.
224	1899. Jan. 23	Mayhew H. Dalley ...	3, 786.00	Regular appropriation, approved July 1, 1898.	Field work completed; returns all filed; office examination begun.
225	....do ...	William Lewman ....	1, 890.00	....do .....	Field work in progress; no returns filed.
226	Jan. 26	Scott P. Stewart and John R. Stewart.	2, 900.00	....do .....	Field work completed; returns all filed; office examination nearly completed.
227	Jan. 28	Adolphe Jessen.....	2, 340.00	....do .....	Field work in progress; no returns filed.
229	Apr. 20	Caleb Tanner.....	2, 200.00	....do .....	Do.
231	Apr. 26	Edward Hanson.....	1, 920.00	....do .....	Do.
232	Nov. 24	Hubert D. Page and Harry Erwin.	6, 490.00	Regular appropriation, approved Mar. 3, 1899.	Field work in progress; returns partly filed.
233	....do ...	James C. Dick .....	5, 000.00	....do .....	Field work completed; office examination completed; transcript and plats partly made; field examination completed.
234	Nov. 30	Andrew P. Hanson ...	1, 235.00	....do .....	Field work in progress; no returns filed.
235	Dec. 19	Adolphe Jessen.....	3, 946.00	....do .....	Field work completed; returns all filed; office examination completed; field examination in progress.
236	1900. Feb. 21	....do .....	1, 140.00	Appropriation for survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations for fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.	Field work completed; returns all filed; office examination completed; transcripts and plats partly made; field examination in progress.
238	Mar. 14	James M. Lentz .....	3, 529.00	Regular appropriation, approved Mar. 3, 1899.	Field work in progress; returns partly filed.
239	May 11	Philipp D. Schoeber ..	800.00	....do .....	Field work in progress; no returns filed.
240	July 2	Hubert D. Page.....	455.00	Deposits by individuals.	Field work not yet begun.
241	1901. Apr. 11	Mayhew H. Dalley ...	5, 000.00	Regular appropriation, approved June 6, 1900.	Do.
242	Apr. 12	Scott P. Stewart and John R. Stewart.	6, 168.00	....do .....	Field work in progress.
243	....do ...	Andrew J. Stewart, jr.	4, 254.00	....do .....	Do.
244	....do ...	Andrew P. Hanson ...	2, 035.00	....do .....	Field work not begun.
245	....do ...	Nephi P. Anderson ...	1, 621.00	....do .....	The awarding of this contract not yet approved by the commissioner.
246	May 4	Augustus D. Ferron ..	335.00	....do .....	Field work in progress.
		Total .....	59, 836.00		

There are 138 full and fractional townships embraced in the above-mentioned contracts.

## 556 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

EXHIBIT F.—*Mineral division.*

STATEMENT SHOWING OFFICIAL ORDERS ISSUED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

Date.	Original surveys.				Amended and additional surveys.	
	Number.	Lodes.	Placers.	Millsites.	Number.	Lodes.
1900.						
July .....	16	23	1	.....	1	1
August .....	8	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
September .....	12	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
October .....	12	19	.....	.....	4	4
November .....	20	57	1	1	1	1
December .....	15	15	.....	8	1	2
1901.						
January .....	5	8	.....	.....	3	3
February .....	8	12	.....	.....	2	5
March .....	6	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
April .....	16	22	5	.....	2	2
May .....	21	50	.....	.....	1	1
June .....	28	79	.....	.....	1	1
Total .....	167	376	7	9	16	27

STATEMENT SHOWING SURVEYS APPROVED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901

1900.						
July .....	7	21	.....	.....	1	1
August .....	29	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
September .....	45	67	.....	.....	2	2
October .....	36	85	1	1	.....	.....
November .....	14	52	.....	.....	1	1
December .....	10	17	.....	.....	4	5
1901.						
January .....	17	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
February .....	7	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
March .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April .....	23	31	.....	.....	1	1
May .....	27	33	.....	9	.....	.....
June .....	19	44	.....	.....	3	13
Total .....	234	448	1	10	12	23

EXHIBIT G.—*Statement of the various accounts, office of United States surveyor general for Utah, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

Account regular salaries:

Appropriation .....	\$8,000.00
Paid surveyor-general .....	1,622.75
Refunded to United States Treasurer, certificate of deposit No. 175, dated June 7, 1901 .....	377.25
Paid to clerks .....	5,964.61
Balance covered into United States Treasury June 30, 1901 .....	35.39
Total .....	8,000.00

Account special salaries and contingent expenses:

Appropriation .....	2,000.00
Paid clerks .....	1,879.11
Balance covered into United States Treasury June 30, 1901 .....	20.89
Total .....	2,000.00

Account contingent expenses:

Appropriation .....	1,200.00
Paid rent .....	660.00
Paid janitor .....	180.00
Paid incidentals .....	356.45
Balance covered into United States Treasury June 30, 1901 .....	3.55
Total .....	1,200.00

Account deposits by individuals (mining):

Balance July 1, 1900 .....	20,585.88
Deposits for office work—	
July, 1900 .....	482.00
August, 1900 .....	956.00
September, 1900 .....	575.00
October, 1900 .....	603.00
November, 1900 .....	1,214.50
December, 1900 .....	588.00
January, 1901 .....	315.00
February, 1901 .....	239.00
March, 1901 .....	389.25
April, 1901 .....	852.00
May, 1901 .....	1,159.00
June, 1901 .....	1,687.00
Total .....	29,645.63

Paid clerks' salaries .....	\$12,025.75
Paid Department of Interior, printing, binding, and stationery .....	446.51
	12,472.26
Balance available July 1, 1901 .....	17,173.37



## Account deposits by Central Pacific Railroad (office work):

July 1, 1900, available balance.....	\$5,726.44
No disbursements.	
Balance available July 1, 1901.....	5,726.44

## Account deposits by Union Pacific Railroad (office work):

July 1, 1900, available balance .....	977.32
Deposits made during fiscal year.....	1,635.20

Total .....	2,612.52
No disbursements.	
Balance available July 1, 1901.....	2,612.52

## Account special deposits by individuals (office work) for survey of public lands:

Balance July 1, 1900.....	170.00
No disbursements.	
Balance available July 1, 1901.....	170.00

## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL  
FOR THE STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
*Olympia, July 6, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit inclosed herewith, in duplicate, the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, accompanied by the following tabular statements:

A.—Statement showing condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

B.—Contracts awarded in the State of Washington under the appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

The accompanying statement shows the aggregate number of miles of accepted surveys during the past fiscal year, as follows:

Character of lines.	Measurements.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Chs.</i>	<i>Lks.</i>
Standard lines .....	3	54	67
Township lines .....	195	06	23
Section lines .....	836	32	48
Meander lines .....	44	38	73
Connecting lines .....	13	43	78
Total .....	1,093	15	89

Number of townships surveyed and accepted .....	19
Number of mineral surveys .....	61

Number of mineral plats made for mines and mill sites .....	307
Number of exterior township plats made .....	33
Number of township plats and amended township plats made .....	91
Number of miscellaneous diagrams and tracings made .....	353

Total number of plats, tracings, etc., made .....	784
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Aggregate deposit for office work, mining claims .....	\$3,390
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Very respectfully,

E. P. KINGSBURY,  
*United States Surveyor General, Washington.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

## A.—Statement showing condition of contracts

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed.		
				Standard.	Township.	Section.
				<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>
409	1893. May 15	Oliver B. Iverson .....	Retracing part of south boundary, Yakima Indian Reservation and subdivisions and connections in T. 7 N., R. 20 E.; retracings and fractional subdivisions in T. 9 N., R. 20 E.			
427	June 19	Manford G. Lisher .....	Exteriors and subdivisions in T. 6 N., R. 3 E.; and T. 12 N., R. 4 E.			
429	June 20	William Mayer .....	North and east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 3 E.			
(1)	1901. June 12	.....	North boundary T. 6 N., R. 3 E.			
430	1893. June 20	Freeman W. Brown .....	Subdivisions of T. 15 N., R. 6 W.; resurvey and retracing fractional.			
449	1895. Apr. 19	Isaac M. Galbraith .....	East boundary and subdivisions; survey of fractional north and east boundaries, subdivisions, and connections, and connections in T. 38 N., R. 5 E.		6 73 71	27 18 93
451	.....do .....	.....do .....	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 37 N., R. 8 E.			
452	.....do .....	Prosper E. Thian .....	Seventh standard north through part of Rs. 8 and 9 E.; fractional east and west boundaries and subdivisions, T. 29 N., R. 9 E.	2 40 00	2 40 00	21 69 19
			Fractional south and east boundaries and subdivisions, T. 30 N., R. 9 E.		3 79 19	29 36 52
455	May 3	Scurry and Owens .....	Fractional subdivision, T. 36 N., R. 39 E.			
456	.....do .....	.....do .....	Exteriors and subdivisions, T. 32 N., R. 37 E.			
465	Apr. 19	Webster Brown .....	Exteriors and subdivisions, T. 22 N., R. 5 W.			
(1)	May 25	Thian and Bennison ..	Line between sections 1 and 2, T. 28 N., R. 8 E.			
(1)	June 18	Oliver O. Ort .....	Fractional survey in T. 21 N., R. 9 W.			
475	Nov. 9	Scurry and Owens .....	Exteriors and subdivisions, Tps. 30 and 31 N., R. 44 E.			
481	.....do .....	Albert E. Hammond ..	Exteriors and subdivisions, T. 4 N., R. 7½ E.			
(1)	1896. July 29	.....do .....	Fractional, T. 3 N., R. 7½ E.			
488	1895. Nov. 9	James P. Jeffery .....	Exteriors and subdivisions, T. 14 N., R. 5 W.			
492	1896. Jan. 15	Lucien S. Robe .....	Remeandering right bank Cowlitz River in sections 14, 17, 19, and 30, T. 12 N., R. 7 E.			0 28 00
498	May 9	Alvin Bystrom .....	East boundary and subdivisions, T. 8 N., R. 3 E.			
504	.....do .....	Edward B. Dobbs .....	Fractional exteriors and subdivisions, T. 9 N., R. 41 E.			

<sup>1</sup> Special instructions.



not closed at date of last annual report.

Number of miles surveyed.			Acres.	Plats made.				Liability.	Remarks.
Meander.	Connection.	Total.		Original.	Land office.	Local land office.	Total.		
M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.							
.....								\$340.75	Surveys completed in the field and returns about ready to forward.
								1,969.36	Surveys rejected by commissioner's decision Jan. 24, 1901; decision of Commissioner affirmed on appeal of deputy to Secretary of Interior, May 25, 1901.
								1,500.00	Survey to be completed the coming summer.
								138.00	
								1,500.00	Survey of T. 15 N., R. 6 W. rejected and new contract awarded. (Contract No. 568.)
.....	0 05 54	34 18 18	7,359.28	2	2	1	5	613.26	Survey accepted Jan. 17, 1901; contract No. 449 closed.
								977.38	Survey suspended; work of correction not completed.
		26 69 19	6,366.00	2	2	1	5	1,238.19	Survey accepted Jan. 23, 1901; contract No. 552 closed.
		33 35 71	9,576.12	1	1	1	3		
								800.00	Waiting correction in the field by deputies.
								79.67	Returns filed; work being examined in the field.
								1,000.00	Corrected returns filed; work waiting examination in the field.
								10.00	Returns not yet filed.
								130.00	Work awaiting examination in the field.
								3,076.00	Survey rejected by Commissioner Jan. 5, 1901; deputies' appeal to Secretary of Interior pending.
								280.00	Surveys rejected by Commissioner Apr. 23, 1900, and new contract authorized. See contract No. 571.
								40.00	
								1,248.09	Survey rejected by Commissioner; case closed and new contract authorized. See contract No. 576.
8 70 48	1 18 66	10 37 14	.....	1	1	1	3	225.97	Surveys accepted Nov. 27, 1900; contract No. 492 closed.
								1,338.00	Deputy awaiting completion of T. 7 N., R. 3 E., under contract No. 429.
								450.00	Special deposits. Surveys rejected and included in new contract No. 580.

## A.—Statement showing condition of contracts not

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed.								
				Standard.	Township.			Section.				
	1897.			M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.
509	Jan. 7	Galbraith and Ober...	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders in Tps. 38 and 39 N., R. 6 E., and T. 39 N., R. 5 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
515	....do....	Oliver O. Ort.....	Exteriors and subdivisions in T. 12 N., R. 7 E., and T. 23 N., Rs. 10, 10½, and 11 W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
518	Mar. 24	Isaac M. Galbraith ...	Exteriors and subdivisions in Ts. 37 and 38 N., R. 40 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
525	Feb. 27	Lew A. Wilson.....	Retracing part of west boundary; survey of south and east boundaries, subdivisions, and corrections, T. 14, N., R. 6 E.	.....	13	78	05	60	03	40	.....	.....
527	....do....	Galbraith and Ober ..	Exteriors and subdivisions, T. 39 N., R. 7 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
534	Oct. 1	Stixrud and Nasten ..	Resurvey of south, east, and west boundaries, subdivisions, meanders, and connections; retracing fractional north and east boundaries, and survey of claim lines and connections in T. 27 N., R. 21 E.	.....	15	25	24	73	45	05	.....	.....
537	1898. Feb. 1	John R. Hansen .....	Subdivisions, T. 36 N., R. 25 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
540	Apr. 8	Emery J. Hermans...	Retracing part of seventh standard, and south and west boundaries; resurvey of fractional east boundary; survey of subdivisions, meanders, and connections in T. 28 N., R. 23 E.	1	14	67	5	05	74	56	43	48
542	Apr. 11	Stixrud and Gardiner	Fractional east boundary, subdivisions, and connections, T. 32 N., R. 24 E.	.....	1	02	41	59	65	33	.....	.....
			Fractional west boundary, subdivisions, and connections, T. 35 N., R. 24 E.	.....	6	40	00	42	73	63	.....	.....
543	Apr. 5	Robert F. Whitham...	Retracing north, east, and west boundaries; survey of subdivisions and connections, T. 31 N., R. 38 E.	.....	12	04	08	61	02	39	.....	.....
(1)	Aug. 29	....do .....	Resurvey of south boundary, T. 31 N., R. 38 E.	.....	6	14	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
544	June 13	Charles H. Fenner....	Resurvey of south and west boundaries; survey of subdivisions and meanders, T. 28 N., R. 37 E.	.....	6	43	23	8	74	96	.....	.....
(1)	1899. Jan. 27	Byron C. Majors .....	Meanders and connections of an island in Lake McAleer, in sec. 32, T. 27 N., R. 4 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
546	Mar. 25	Niles, Trumbull and Frater.	Ninth standard north through Rs. 41, 42, and 43 E.; exteriors and subdivisions in Tps. 37, 38, and 39 N., R. 42 E., and T. 37 N., R. 43 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
547	Mar. 27	Jacob Richardson ....	Retracing north boundary; survey of fractional east and west boundaries, subdivisions, and connections, T. 23 N., R. 18 E.	.....	13	04	98	56	24	11	.....	.....
548	....do....	John Wetzel.....	Retracing and resurvey south boundary; survey of north, east, and west boundaries, subdivisions, meanders, and connections, T. 35 N., R. 44 E.	.....	24	01	05	59	77	31	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup>Special instructions.

closed at date of last annual report—Continued.

Number of miles surveyed.			Acres.	Plats made.				Liability.	Remarks.
Meander.	Connection.	Total.		Original.	Land office.	Local land office.	Total.		
<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>							
								\$3,732.00	Surveys defective and suspended; deputies to correct work in the field.
								2,013.00	Returns filed; surveys awaiting examination in the field.
								2,500.00	Contract canceled at request and consent of deputy and sureties; Commissioner's letter "E," Apr. 4, 1901.
	0 02 30	74 03 75	23,082.06	2	2	1	5	1,130.69	Payable from special deposits by the State of Washington; survey accepted Feb. 12, 1901; contract No. 525 closed.
								1,614.00	Special deposits by the State of Washington; survey to be completed this season.
7 05 01	2 05 48	98 00 78	20,641.33	2	2	1	5	1,907.33	Survey accepted Jan. 23, 1901; contract No. 534 closed.
								1,350.00	Deputy in the field; time for completing surveys extended to June 30, 1901.
9 17 82	7 73 02	79 74 73	22,736.46	1	1	1	3	1,316.59	Survey accepted Jan. 17, 1901; contract No. 540 closed.
	0 24 16	61 11 90	22,888.08	2	2	1	5	1,980.36	Surveys accepted Jan. 14, 1901; contract No. 542 closed.
	0 19 46	49 53 09	15,307.08	1	1	1	3		
	0 04 66	73 11 13	23,806.55	1	1	1	3	1,212.52	Survey accepted Feb. 8, 1901; contract No. 543 closed.
		6 14 22		1	1		2	122.52	Survey accepted Feb. 8, 1901; special instructions of Aug. 29, 1898, closed.
7 09 49		22 47 68	4,035.26	1	1	1	3	450.20	Survey accepted Jan. 29, 1901; contract No. 544 closed.
0 19 58	0 34 52	0 54 10	2.95	1	1	1	3	4.36	Survey accepted Feb. 8, 1901; special instructions closed.
								6,500.00	Surveys completed and being examined in the field.
	0 08 14	69 37 23	20,652.66	2	2	1	5	1,295.62	Survey accepted Feb. 20, 1901; contract No. 547 closed.
9 63 62	0 12 86	93 74 84	22,436.85	2	2	1	5	1,920.51	Survey accepted Feb. 23, 1901; contract No. 548 closed.

*A.—Statement showing condition of contracts not*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed.		
				Standard.	Township.	Section.
	1899.			<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>
549	Mar. 29	Edwin S. Clark .....	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders in T. 9 N., R. 42 E.; Tps. 6 and 7 N., R. 43 E., and west half T. 9 N., R. 44 E.	.....	.....	.....
550	Apr. 3	Layton S. Baldwin....	Exteriors and subdivisions in T. 32 N., R. 25 E., and Tps. 35 and 38 N., R. 26 E.	.....	.....	.....
551	June 6	Henry and Henry ....	North and east boundaries, subdivisions, and connections, and retracing section lines in T. 6 N., R. 4 E.	.....	7 21 65	19 65 56
			Retracing part of south boundary and section lines; survey of east boundary, subdivisions, and connections, T. 11 N., R. 4 E.	.....	6 13 88	53 56 71
551	.....do	.....do	Survey of east boundary subdivisions and connections T. 13 N., R. 6 E.	.....	.....	.....
552	July 27	Lewis D. W. Shelton ..	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders in T. 7 N., Rs. 5 and 6 E., W. M.	.....	.....	.....
553	Aug. 7	Niles, Trumbull, and Frater.	North boundary T. 38 N., R. 42 E.; exteriors and subdivisions of T. 38 N., R. 43 E.	.....	.....	.....
	1900.					
554	Mar. 3	Charles A. Homan....	Exteriors and subdivisions of Ts. 14 and 15 N., R. 7 E., and T. 14 N., R. 8 E.	.....	.....	.....
555	.....do	Jacob Richardson ....	Exteriors and subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 9 E.; fractional T. 3 N., R. 17 E., and T. 38 N., R. 41 E.	.....	.....	.....
556	.....do	Lew A. Wilson.....	Exteriors and subdivisions in T. 19 N., R. 14 E.	.....	.....	.....
557	.....do	Alfred S. Ruth.....	North, east, and west boundaries and subdivisions T. 21 N., R. 15 E.	.....	17 79 48	59 70 20
			Resurvey of fifth standard north; survey of north and east boundaries, and subdivision of T. 21 N., R. 16 E.	.....	17 74 35	59 67 74
558	.....do	Emery J. Hermans....	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 30 N., R. 22 E.	.....	.....	.....
559	.....do	Elmer Lenfest .....	Exteriors and subdivisions fractional T. 35 N., R. 27 E.	.....	.....	.....
560	.....do	Wm. H. and Wm. F. Byars.	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 11 N., R. 6 E.; T. 18 N., R. 7 E.; Tps. 15 and 21 N., R. 8 E., and T. 13 N., R. 9 E.	.....	.....	.....
561	May 7	George A. Schwartz ..	Resurvey of fractional east boundary; survey of fractional north and south boundaries and subdivisions of T. 35 N., R. 20 E.	.....	5 00 00	19 26 23
			Resurvey of south boundary; retracing west boundary; survey of north and east boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 34 N., R. 22 E.	.....	23 44 97	59 69 96
562	.....do	Henry Gay .....	Exteriors and subdivisions of T. 34 N., R. 6 E., and subdivisions of fractional T. 36 N., R. 7 E.	.....	.....	.....
(1)	Aug. 31	George A. Schwartz...	Fractional subdivisions, meanders, and connections in T. 35 N., R. 22 E.	.....	.....	5 73 78
Total .....				3 54 67	195 06 23	683 32 48

<sup>1</sup>Special instructions.



closed at date of last annual report—Continued.

Number of miles surveyed.			Acres.	Plats made.				Liability.	Remarks.
Meander.	Connection.	Total.		Original.	Land office.	Local land office.	Total.		
<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>							
								\$3,380.00	Tps. 6 and 7 N., R. 43 E., and T. 9 N., R. 44 E., completed, and being examined in the field. Time extended for completion of T. 9 N., R. 42 E., to June 30, 1902.
								1,800.00	Surveys completed; now being examined in the field.
	0 61 20	27 08 41	8,154.95	2	2	1	5	548.46	Survey accepted Feb. 16, 1901.
	0 60 04	60 50 63	19,808.40	2	2	1	5	1,142.39	Do.
								1,357.44	Survey completed; returns to General Land Office Apr. 6, 1901; work awaiting examination in the field.
								4,028.00	Lands selected by the State of Washington; surveys completed, awaiting examination in the field.
								2,390.00	Survey of T. 38 N., R. 43 E. completed; work in the field being examined.
								4,720.00	Deputy in the field; time for completion of surveys extended to Dec. 31, 1901.
								3,550.00	Surveys in T. 3 N., R. 17 E. completed; now being examined in the field.
								1,730.00	Survey completed; now being examined in the field.
		77 69 68	23,035.69	2	2	1	5	3,100.00	{ Surveys accepted Mar. 13, 1901; contract No. 557 closed.
		77 62 09	22,913.51	1	1	1	3		
								1,600.00	Deputy in the field.
								900.00	Do.
								7,000.00	Surveys partially completed; time extended to Dec. 31, 1901.
		24 26 23	5,767.10	2	2	1	5	2,058.75	{ Surveys accepted Mar. 9, 1901; contract No. 561 closed.
1 67 28		85 22 21	22,849.45	1	1	1	3		
								2,820.00	Work in the field completed; returns filed.
0 25 45	0 13 74	6 32 97	1,868.47	1	1	1	3	100.00	Payable from appropriation for 1901, survey accepted Mar. 6, 1901; special instructions closed.
44 38 73	13 43 78	1,093 15 89	303,288.25	33	33	21	87		

B.—*Contracts awarded in the State of Washington under the appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Liability.
563	1900. July 20	Fred J. Brown.....	South and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 14 E., and the north and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 13 N., R. 14 E., W. M. (Payable from special deposits by the Northern Pacific Railway Co.)	\$2,960
564	July 21	Dudley S. B. Henry and John D. Henry.	Exterior subdivision and meander lines of Tps. 22, 23, and 24 N., Rs. 9 and 10 E., W. M., and Tps. 25 N., R. 10 E., W. M. (Payable from special deposits made by the Northern Pacific Railway Co.)	8,659
565	Aug. 7	Fred J. Brown.....	Third standard parallel north, through R. 14 E., and the necessary resurvey of township lines in Tps. 12 and 13 N., R. 14 E., W. M.	430
566	Aug. 8	Dudley S. B. Henry and John D. Henry.	Sixth standard parallel north, through part of R. 9 E., and R. 10 E., and the resurvey of subdivisional lines necessary in Tps. 22 and 23 N., R. 9 E., and T. 22 N., R. 10 E., W. M.	1,255
567	Aug. 9	Alfred S. Ruth.....	East boundary and subdivisional lines of T. 8 N., R. 4 E., W. M. (Payable from special deposits made by the Northern Pacific Railway Co.)	1,345
(1)	Aug. 27	George A. Schwartz...	Survey of Indian allotments in Tps. 37 and 38 N., R. 25 E., W. M.	550
(1)	Aug. 31	.....do .....	Fractional subdivisions, meanders, and connections in T. 35 N., R. 22 E., W. M.	100
568	Sept. 20	Jacob Richardson....	The necessary resurvey and retracing of township lines and survey of subdivisional lines of T. 15 N., R. 6 W., W. M. (Payable from the appropriation for the survey of lands within the limits of railroad land grants. Act of March 2, 1895.)	1,425
569	1901. Apr. 1	George C. Campbell ..	The necessary resurvey of exterior lines; the survey of the subdivisional lines of T. 37 N., R. 32 E., W. M., and the north boundary and subdivisions of T. 38 N., R. 32 E., W. M.	2,050
570	Apr. 2	Henry Gay .....	The necessary resurvey of township and range lines; the survey of the subdivisional lines of the east half of T. 34 N., R. 5 E., W. M., and the north, east, and west boundaries, subdivisional and meander lines of T. 38 N., R. 9 E., W. M.	2,925
571	.....do .....	Alonzo Gesner and Frank H. Gesner.	The necessary resurvey of township and section lines; the survey of the first standard parallel north, in ranges 7½ and 8 E., W. M.; and the exterior and subdivisional lines in T. 2 N., R. 7 E., Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 7½ E., and T. 3 N., R. 9 E., W. M.	1,680
572	Apr. 3	Emery J. Hermans...	The necessary resurvey of exterior lines and the survey of the west boundary and subdivisional lines of T. 33 N., R. 21 E., W. M.	1,780
573	.....do .....	Clair Hunt .....	The necessary resurvey of exterior and subdivisional lines; the survey of the fractional east and west boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 40 N., R. 30 E., W. M.	960
574	.....do .....	Alfred S. Ruth.....	The necessary resurvey of exterior lines; the survey of the fifth standard parallel north, R. 11 E.; the south, east, and west boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 20 N., R. 11 E., W. M., and the south and west boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders in T. 36 N., R. 37 E., W. M.	3,200
575	.....do .....	Lewis D. W. Shelton ..	The necessary resurvey of exterior lines; the survey of the north, east, and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 35 N., R. 32 E.; the east and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 36 N., R. 32 E., and the south and east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 36 N., R. 33 E., W. M.	4,575
576	Apr. 4	George C. Stocking ...	The necessary resurvey of exterior and subdivisional lines and the survey of the subdivisional lines in T. 14 N., R. 5 W., W. M.	1,300
577	.....do .....	Robert F. Whitham ..	The necessary resurvey of exterior and subdivisional lines; the survey of the north and fractional east boundary, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 39 N., R. 38 E.; the north boundary, subdivisions, and meanders in T. 39 N., R. 39 E.; the east and west boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders in T. 40 N., R. 39 E., and the fractional east boundary, subdivisions, and meanders in T. 40 N., R. 40 E., W. M.	5,000
578	Apr. 8	Frank J. Van Winkle.	The necessary resurvey of township and section lines in T. 12 N., R. 6 W., and Tps. 11 and 15 N., R. 7 W., W. M.	470

<sup>1</sup> Special instructions.

B.—*Contracts awarded in the State of Washington under the appropriations for surveys and resurveys of public lands, etc.*—Continued.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Liability.
579	1901. Apr. 8	Frank J. Van Winkle.	The subdivisional lines in fractional T. 12 N., R. 6 W., and fractional Tps. 11 and 15 N., R. 7 W., W. M. (Payable from special deposits made by the Northern Pacific Railway Co.)	\$952
580	Apr. 12	Lew A. Wilson.....	The south and east boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 9 N., R. 41 E., W. M. (Payable from deposits by individuals.)	450
(1)	....do ..	....do ..	Survey of unsurveyed portion of west boundary and retracing the north and fractional west boundaries on T. 9 N., R. 41 E., W. M.	96
(1)	May 6	John R. Hanson .....	Resurvey of exterior lines in T. 36 N., R. 25 E., W. M.	456
(1)	May 20	Elmer Lenfest.....	Fractional subdivisions in T. 30 N., R. 9 E., W. M.	85
(1)	June 12	William Mayer.....	Survey of the south boundary of T. 7 N., R. 3 E.	138
Total contracts payable from appropriation, 1901 .....				27,050
Total contract payable from appropriation for survey of railroad lands .....				1,425
Total contracts payable from special deposits.				14,366
Total amount under contract.....				42,841

<sup>1</sup>Special instructions.

## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR WYOMING.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
Cheyenne, Wyo., July 1, 1901.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in circular letter E, dated April 24, 1901, I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, my annual report of the surveying operations in the district of Wyoming for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, with tabular statements as follows, viz:

A.—Statement of condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

B.—Statement of condition of contract let under appropriation act of June 4, 1897, for survey of abandoned military reservations, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

C.—Statement of the condition of contract payable from the appropriation for the survey, appraisement, and sale of abandoned military reservations, act of March 3, 1899.

D.—Statement of condition of contracts payable from the regular appropriation for surveys and resurveys of the public lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

E.—List of mineral surveys platted and transcribed.

F.—List of deposits made for mineral surveys and reports.

G.—List of deposits made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for cost of office and field work of survey of lands selected for patent.

H.—Statement of receipts and expenditures of the office during the fiscal year, under the appropriations for salaries and contingent expenses, and for office work from special deposits.

The aggregate number of miles surveyed in this district during the year, the field notes of which have been approved by this office, under contracts Nos. 276-II, 278, 280, 282, and 283, is as follows:

Class.	Measurement.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Standard and meridian lines.....	115	52	60
Township lines.....	246	52	80
Section lines.....	1,204	6	18
Meander lines.....	110	71	15
Connecting lines.....	12	39	76
Aggregate of lines surveyed.....	1,689	62	49

The total number of acres surveyed during the fiscal year can not be given accurately, as a portion of the approved surveys have not yet been platted, but it closely approximates 470,068.08.

The following statement shows the amount of work performed in this district during the year, viz:

Number of contracts awarded.....	6
Number of township surveys approved.....	31
Number of mineral surveys ordered.....	36
Number of mineral surveys approved.....	31
Number of locations surveyed, as approved above.....	82
Number of mineral reports received.....	3
Number of mineral plats approved.....	144
Number of township and exterior plats approved.....	103
Number of transcripts approved.....	203
Number of segregated plats.....	10
Number of connected sheets.....	20
Number of descriptive lists.....	67
Number of field note books examined.....	79
Number of miscellaneous diagrams, tracings, blue prints, etc.....	127
Number of miscellaneous statements, certificates, etc.....	17

Very respectfully,

ALPHEUS P. HANSON,  
*United States Surveyor General for Wyoming.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C.



## A.—Statement of condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

No.	Date.	Deputy surveyor.	Limited liability.	Remarks.
257	1895. Mar. 20	Max J. Meyer and Edward F. Stahle.	\$14,000	The plats and transcripts have been completed and the returns and supplemental account sent to the honorable Commissioner Apr. 6, 1901.
258	May 21	James M. Hoge .....	4,692	The field notes are now nearly platted and transcribed. Recent information has come to this office which lends some uncertainty as to the reliability of the surveys executed under this contract as to the results in the field. Before this contract can be approved an investigation seems necessary.
263	1896. May 23	Benjamin A. Hart....	5,000	The surveys executed under this contract were approved by the honorable Commissioner in his letter E, dated Apr. 15, 1901.
273	1899. Apr. 15	J. Frank Warner and Sidney Blout.	8,000	Surveys accepted by letter E, dated Oct. 24, 1900. Account approved by letter M, dated Oct. 30, 1900.
274	May 27	Howard B. Carpenter.	4,000	Surveys accepted by letter from the Commissioner, E, dated Feb. 26, 1901. Account approved by letter M, dated Apr. 5, 1901.
275	....do...	Donnell Miller .....	2,000	Upon an examination of the field notes errors were discovered which necessitated a return of the deputy to the field to make corrections. The corrected field notes were returned by the deputy and filed in the office June 10, 1901. Office work has been begun.
276	June 23	Edward F. Stahle.....	1,775 2,317	1. Surveys were accepted by letter E July 2, 1900. Account approved by letter M, dated July 18, 1900. 2. Surveys accepted by letter E, Mar. 16, 1901. Final account adjusted and approved by letter M, May 15, 1901.
278	1900. May 8	C. Edward Artist .....	1,026	Surveys were completed and notes filed Dec. 31, 1900. The plats and transcripts thereof are now nearly finished.
280	June 7	Oscar McClellan.....	5,000	Surveys accepted by letter E, dated Mar. 30, 1901. Account approved by letter M, dated June 5, 1901.
281	June 7	Edward F. Stahle and Newell J. Burnham.	7,908	Contract canceled by authority given in letter E, dated Nov. 3, 1900.
282	June 7	J. Frank Warner and Sidney Blout.	8,000	Plats and transcripts of field notes completed and the returns forwarded to the General Land Office June 13, 1901.

## B.—Contract let under appropriation act of June 4, 1897, for survey of abandoned military reservations, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

No.	Date.	Deputy surveyor.	Limited liability.	Remarks.
267	1897. Oct. 25	Levi D. Wiest .....	\$500	By letter E of Apr. 6, 1900, a part of the surveys were accepted and the balance suspended. By letter M, dated May 17, 1900, a part of the account was adjusted and the balance suspended. By letter E, dated June 18, 1900, the deputy was ordered to correct his surveys in the suspended townships. No returns of the corrected surveys have yet been received.

## C.—Contract payable from the appropriation for the survey, appraisement, and sale of abandoned military reservations, act of March 3, 1899.

No.	Date.	Deputy surveyor.	Limited liability.	Remarks.
279	1900. May 8	C. Edward Artist .....	\$673.80	The surveys under this contract have been completed and a field examination thereof requested.

D.—*Contracts payable from the regular appropriation for surveys and resurveys of the public lands, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

No.	Date.	Deputy surveyor.	Limited liability.	Remarks.
283	1900. Oct. 5	Edward F. Stahle.....	\$3,192	Resurvey of sixth standard parallel across R. 112 W., in T. 25 N.; resurvey of fourteenth guide meridian west through Tps. 25, 26, 27, and 28 N., between Rs. 112 and 113 W.; resurvey of north boundary of Tps. 25, 26, and 27 N., R. 112 W.; resurvey of east boundary of Tps. 25, 26, 27, and 28 N., R. 112 W.; resurvey of subdivisions of Tps. 25, 26, 27, and 28 N., R. 112 W.; also such retracements and resurveys of the seventh standard parallel north through Rs. 111 and 112 W., between Tps. 28 and 29 N., as may be found to be absolutely necessary. Surveys under this contract have been completed and the returns were filed in this office June 29, 1901.
284	1901. May 14	.....do .....	3,000	The metes and bounds of the patented land claims and the bona fide land claims of actual settlers on the lands in Tps. 25 and 26 N., R. 113 W.; the resurvey of the sixth standard parallel N. through R. 113 W.; the resurvey of the fourteenth guide meridian west from the standard corner of T. 25 N., Rs. 112 and 113 W. to the corner of Tps. 26 and 27 N., R. 113 W.; the resurvey of the north boundary of T. 25 N., R. 113 W., and the resurvey of the subdivisions of Tps. 25 and 26 N., R. 113 W.
285	June 18	C. Edward Artist.....	1,200	The metes and bounds of the patented land claims in T. 23 N., Rs. 113 and 114 W., and of the bona fide land claims of actual settlers on the lands in said townships who have not made final proof; the retracing of the fourteenth guide meridian west through T. 22 N.; the resurvey of the fourteenth guide meridian west through T. 23 N., and the resurvey of the subdivision lines in Ts. 23 N., Rs. 113 and 114 W.
286	June 19	Sidney Blout.....	4,608	The metes and bounds of the patented land claims and the bona fide land claims of actual settlers on the lands who have not made final proof; resurvey the subdivision lines in Tps. 13, 14, 15, and 16 N., Rs. 105 and 106 W.; resurvey the west and north boundaries of Tps. 13, 14, and 15 N., R. 105 W.; the west boundary of T. 16 N., R. 105 W., and the north boundaries of Tps. 13, 14, and 15 N., R. 106 W.; and retrace and resurvey such standard parallel and guide meridian lines as may be found necessary, all in the State of Wyoming, west of the sixth principal meridian.
287	....do ...	John F. H. Stahle.....	5,000	The metes and bounds of the patented land claims and the bona fide land claims of actual settlers on the lands who have not made final proof; resurvey of the subdivision and township lines; retrace and resurvey of such standard and guide meridian lines as may be found necessary in and for Tps. 13, 14, 15, and 16 N., Rs. 107 and 108 W. of the sixth principal meridian in Wyoming.
288	June 25	Newell J. Burnham...	4,000	The survey of the fourteenth auxiliary meridian west through Tps. 38 and 39 N.; the south boundary of T. 38 N., R. 116 W.; the south and east boundaries of T. 39 N., R. 116 W.; the south, west, and north boundaries of T. 42 N., R. 117 W.; the subdivision and meander lines in Tps. 38 and 39 N., R. 116 W.; Tps. 40 and 42 N., R. 117 W.; fractional T. 41 N., R. 117 W.; and the survey by metes and bounds of the homestead claim of W. D. Menor in T. 43 N., R. 116 W.; and such retracements and resurveys as may be found to be absolutely necessary, all in the State of Wyoming, west of the sixth principal meridian.

*E.—Mineral surveys platted and transcribed.*

No.	Surveyor.	Name of claim.	Date of register's receipt.
97	James C. Kennedy.....	Charter Oak, Iroquois, Sirius, Taurus lodes, C. O. Millsite.	July 6, 1900
102	Geo. B. McFadden.....	North Fork lode.....	July 14, 1900
99	John S. Luckraft.....	Comstock, Homestake lodes.....	July 27, 1900
96	James C. Kennedy.....	King Solomon, Lucky Strike placers.....	Aug. 1, 1900
104	Robert Z. McCoy.....	Portland, Logan Klondike lodes.....	Aug. 2, 1900
95	Newton H. Brown.....	Diana lode.....	Oct. 4, 1900
107	Edward F. Stahle.....	Hauphoff, Kent, Iron Tiger, Osborn, Iron Flat, Central No. 1, Central No. 2 lodes.....	Oct. 12, 1900
108	.....do.....	Old Year, "96," Lone Tar, Lily D., Pigment, Wash Fraction, Scotia, Yellow Jacket, Fraction, Homeward Bound, Blue Jacket, Red Cloud, West End lodes.....	Oct. 20, 1900
109	Newton H. Brown.....	W. J. Bryan lode.....	Dec. 15, 1900
111	John S. Luckraft.....	Fraction lode.....	Dec. 26, 1900
116	.....do.....	Sheep Herder lode.....	.....do.....
117	Chas. Bellamy.....	Idaho, Wyoming No. 2 lodes.....	.....do.....
110	John S. Luckraft.....	Gertrude, Ibex lodes.....	Jan. 3, 1901
115	Edward F. Stahle.....	Granite Reef, Joe's Gulch, Reed, King, Queen, Duke, Princess placers.....	.....do.....
120	John S. Luckraft.....	Yo Tambien lode.....	.....do.....
119	Robert Z. McCoy.....	Extension lode.....	Jan. 7, 1901
124	.....do.....	Copper Belt lode.....	.....do.....
122	Chas. Bellamy.....	Fay placer.....	Feb. 1, 1901
105	Robert Z. McCoy.....	Rudefeha E. Ex., Rudefeha W. Ex., Doyle, Jordan lodes.....	Mar. 18, 1901
84	.....do.....	Rudefeha lode.....	Mar. 5, 1901
114	John S. Luckraft.....	Half Moon lode.....	Mar. 23, 1901
127	Robert Z. McCoy.....	Oxford lode.....	Mar. 23, 1901
118	Frank J. Cramer.....	Bonanza No. 1, Bonanza No. 2, Bonanza No. 3, Bonanza No. 4, Bonanza No. 5, Bonanza No. 6, Copper King lodes.....	Mar. 30, 1901
130	John S. Luckraft.....	Keener-Price lode.....	Apr. 10, 1901
112	Robert Z. McCoy.....	John M., Gracie A., Lucky Boy, Nellie B., Valley View lodes.....	Apr. 17, 1901
131	John S. Luckraft.....	Copper Queen lode.....	Apr. 18, 1901
128	Robert Z. McCoy.....	Katherine Barry lode.....	Apr. 19, 1901
129	.....do.....	Mattie Gibson lode.....	.....do.....
132	.....do.....	McCormick lode.....	.....do.....
126	.....do.....	Apex No. 1 lode.....	Apr. 26, 1901
113	.....do.....	P. & T., Pettony, Wasatch lodes.....	Apr. 22, 1901
106	Frank J. Cramer.....	Osceola and Olive D. lodes.....	June 18, 1901

*F.—Deposits for mineral surveys and reports.*

Date.	Depositor.	No. of certificate.	United States depository—Name and location.	Amount.
1900.				
July 13	Chas. F. Fishback.....	22	Stock Growers' National, Cheyenne.	\$5
July 30	The Battle Lake Consolidated Copper Co.....	11407	First National, Denver.....	30
Aug. 6	McMicken & Blydenburgh.....	35	Stock Growers' National, Cheyenne.	120
Aug. 7	Osceola Gold and Copper Mining Co.....	36	.....do.....	60
Aug. 15	Hartville Iron Co.....	39	.....do.....	390
Do....	.....do.....	40	.....do.....	210
Aug. 24	R. M. Ricketts.....	48	.....do.....	5
Aug. 27	Eagle Copper Co.....	11542	First National, Denver.....	60
Aug. 28	Continental Copper Mining Co.....	11547	.....do.....	150
Sept. 4	Geo. W. Wilkins.....	11572	.....do.....	30
Sept. 8	R. H. Young, attorney for A. Bragg.....	53	Stock Growers' National, Cheyenne.	90
Sept. 14	Van Orsdel & Burdick.....	58	.....do.....	5
Sept. 18	Gold Exploiting Co.....	59	.....do.....	70
Sept. 28	George Winkler.....	11701	First National, Denver.....	30
Oct. 5	Wyoming Consolidated Copper Co.....	74	Stock Growers' National, Cheyenne.	210
Oct. 18	William Crim.....	11798	First National, Denver.....	30
Oct. 22	A. D. Gambell.....	84	Stock Growers' National, Cheyenne.	30
Oct. 24	Otto Gramm.....	86	.....do.....	95
Oct. 30	R. H. Young.....	91	.....do.....	60
Do....	J. O. B. Keener et al.....	11842	First National, Denver.....	30
Oct. 31	Copper Queen Mining Co.....	11847	.....do.....	30
Nov. 10	M. J. Dillon.....	98	Stock Growers' National, Cheyenne.	65
Nov. 30	McMicken & Blydenburgh.....	115	.....do.....	30

## F.—Deposits for mineral surveys and repairs—Continued.

Date.	Depositor,	No. of certificate.	United States depository—Name and location.	Amount.
1900.				
Dec. 21	Otto C. Dahl .....	127	Stock Growers' National, Cheyenne.	\$30
Dec. 22	John W. Winner .....	129	do .....	30
Dec. 24	R. H. Young .....	131	do .....	5
Do...	Continental Copper Mining Co. ....	12059	First National, Denver .....	5
1901.				
Jan. 10	M. W. Dillon .....	4	Stock Growers' National, Cheyenne.	5
Do...	R. H. Young .....	5	do .....	5
Jan. 16	Wyoming Consolidated Copper Co. ....	9	do .....	5
Feb. 11	R. H. Young, attorney .....	157	do .....	5
Feb. 18	J. B. Morrison .....	24	do .....	30
Mar. 14	R. H. Young .....	32	do .....	15
May 3	N. E. Corthell .....	69	do .....	30
Do...	do .....	70	do .....	30
Do...	do .....	71	do .....	30
Do...	do .....	72	do .....	30
Do...	do .....	73	do .....	30
Do...	H. Schartz, agent for Morgan Jones. ....	76	do .....	45
May 10	N. E. Corthell .....	78	do .....	15
Do...	do .....	79	do .....	20
May 31	S. D. Burns .....	63	First National, Deadwood .....	35
June 12	Homer Merrill .....	100	Stock Growers' National, Cheyenne.	30
June 18	R. H. Young .....	104	do .....	90
	Total .....			2,355

## G.—List of deposits made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for cost of office and field work of survey of lands selected for patent.

Date of certificate.	No. of certificate.	Number of acres.	Cost of work.		Total deposit.
			Field.	Office.	
May 9, 1900 .....	1121	443,651.77	\$14,611.85	\$3,559.66	\$18,171.51
June 26, 1900 .....	1170	61,984.46	2,013.63	490.47	2,504.10
August 2, 1900 .....	1216	160.00	5.22	1.27	6.49
August 31, 1900 .....	1253	173,797.93	5,737.27	1,397.74	7,135.01
September 25, 1900 .....	1279	2,560.00	83.60	20.37	103.97
October 25, 1900 .....	1310	80.00	2.61	.64	3.25
November 20, 1900 .....	1334	800.00	26.41	6.44	32.85
January 7, 1901 .....	10	39,590.72	1,294.38	315.36	1,609.74
Do .....	11	106,986.14	3,613.15	880.17	4,493.32
May 13, 1901 .....	119	160.00	5.21	1.27	6.48
		29,696.87	970.20	236.36	1,206.56
Total .....		859,467.87	28,363.53	6,909.75	35,273.28



H.—*The United States in account with the surveyor-general for Wyoming for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

## APPROPRIATION FOR SALARIES.

1900.		
July 1.	By appropriation.....	\$8,300.00
1901.		
June 30.	To salary of surveyor-general.....	2,000.00
	To salary of clerks.....	6,210.84
	To unexpended balance.....	89.16
		<hr/> 8,300.00

## APPROPRIATION FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

1900.		
July 1.	By appropriation.....	\$1,000.00
1901.		
Apr. 18.	By deficiency appropriation.....	264.60
		<hr/> 1,264.60
June 30.	To office rent.....	535.00
	To salary of messenger.....	360.00
	To stationery, printing, and binding.....	106.28
	To typewriter.....	92.25
	To incidental expenses.....	170.57
	To unexpended balance.....	.50
		<hr/> 1,264.60

## APPROPRIATION FROM SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

## A. MINERAL SURVEYS.

1900.		
July 12.	By advance for office work.....	\$350.00
Oct. 20.	By advance for office work.....	320.00
1901.		
Jan. 22.	By advance for office work.....	320.00
Apr. 18.	By advance for office work.....	300.00
		<hr/> 1,290.00
June 30.	To salary of clerk.....	1,240.00
	To unexpended balance.....	50.00
		<hr/> 1,290.00

## B. SURVEY OF RAILROAD LANDS.

1900.		
July 12.	By advance for office work.....	\$350.00
Oct. 20.	By advance for office work.....	320.00
Dec. 4.	By advance for office work.....	110.00
Dec. 11.	By advance for office work.....	120.00
1901.		
Jan. 22.	By advance for office work.....	960.00
Apr. 18.	By advance for office work.....	320.00
		<hr/> 2,180.00
June 30.	To salary of clerks.....	2,004.00
	To unexpended balance.....	176.00
		<hr/> 2,180.00



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